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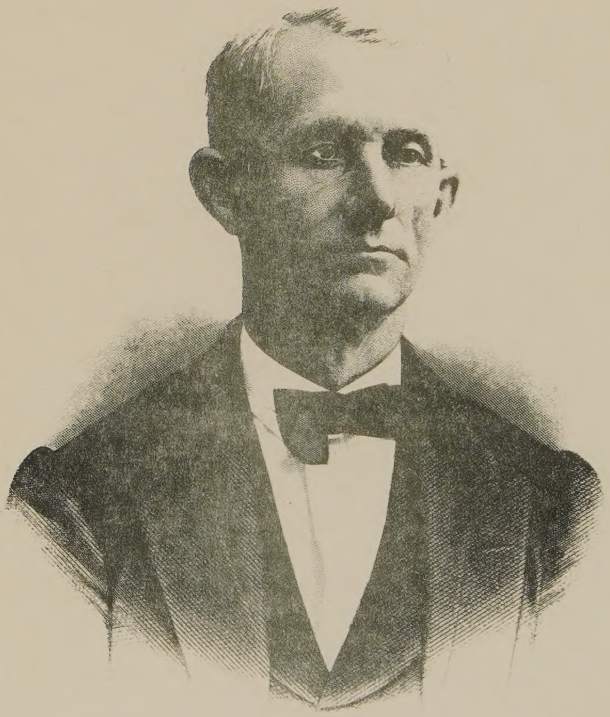

James Grant

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

AND

PORTRAIT GALLERY

OF

SCOTT COUNTY, IOWA.

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PREFACE.

"BIOGRAPHY is the most universally pleasant, the most universally profitable of all reading," wrote Thomas Carlyle, and there is constantly increasing evidence that the great historian and satirist spoke the truth. History is in large measure the record of individual achievements, and, whether it be general or local in its character, such history never fails to interest and entertain a large class of readers. Believing that in Scott County they should find an intelligent public, fully alive to the importance of preserving, not only local history and traditions, but the personal history as well of those who have contributed to the development of the County's resources and the upbuilding of its cities, towns and public institutions, the publishers of this volume entered upon the work of preparing it for the press nearly two years since. An earnest and conscientious effort has been made to prepare a volume which will prove entertaining and instructive, and valuable as a work of reference. The history of the State and County, of the City of Davenport and principal towns of the County, has been briefly sketched, and an effort has been made to make a record of the principal incidents in the lives of those who have stamped the impress of their individuality upon the community with which they have been identified. That the volume is perfect the publishers do not flatter themselves. That all are not represented in this volume is not simply for want of space, but also because efforts have failed to reach them, or because the parties themselves, not being familiar with the importance of the work, have omitted to furnish the necessary information. The extreme modesty of some, and the peculiar pride of others, have also been serious obstacles in the way of obtaining the necessary

data for sketches of many worthy citizens. Nevertheless the publishers feel assured that this volume, containing authentic sketches of the lives of a large majority of those who have made the history of Scott County—with well-executed portraits of a large number of them—will be deeply interesting to all intelligent citizens of the County; and, as the years go by, it will become still more valuable and be still more highly prized, especially by the friends and relatives of those whose memory is perpetuated in its pages.

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF SCOTT COUNTY, IOWA.

WHILE a comprehensive and detailed history of Scott County does not come within the scope of this volume, it is proper that the history of the State of Iowa and of the County and City of Davenport should be briefly sketched in this connection. Much of the general history, both of city and County, appears in sketches of the lives of pioneers and prominent men which have been collected for this work, and this outline history is designed only to serve as an introduction to the more complete historical record which is made up of many biographies.

The territory which is now included within the State of Iowa was first claimed by white men, in accordance with the usage of nations, in 1541, by right of discovery. That is to say, in that year Ferdinand De Soto discovered the Mississippi river, and on behalf of Spain laid claim to all the territory bordering on that river and the Gulf of Mexico. No settlements were founded, however, by De Soto and his band of gold-hunting adventurers, and Spain made no effort to occupy the territory. More than a hundred years later Pere Marquette, a Jesuit father, having heard from the Indians on the shores of Lake Superior of the great river flowing southward to the Gulf of Mexico, was inspired to make the explorations which resulted in a re-discovery of the Mississippi by the French. In 1673, accompanied by Joliet, an agent of the French Government, he set out on his adventurous trip. Reaching the Wisconsin river, he followed that stream to the Mississippi, and, proceeding down the Mississippi river, on the twenty-fifth of June of the

year 1673 landed at a point a little above the mouth of the river now known as the Des Moines. This is said to have been the first time that any European or white man "trod the soil of Iowa." After this Marquette continued his journey down the river to the mouth of the Illinois river, and returned to the French settlements of the lake region by way of that river and Lake Michigan.

In 1682 La Salle descended the Mississippi, and, in the name of the King of France, took possession of all of the country watered by the great river and its tributaries. This vast region he named Louisiana, in honor of Louis XIV. In consequence of this act, France claimed, by right of discovery and occupancy as well, the whole valley of the Mississippi river, including Texas. Spain, at the same time, claimed the country bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. As a matter of fact, the territory claimed by both nations was at that time occupied mainly by the Indians of the Miami Confederacy, and it was more than a hundred years later that white people became the actual possessors of any considerable portion of this territory. Soon after La Salle's discovery, however, the French Government began to encourage the establishment of a line of trading-posts and missions, which was destined to extend from Canada to Louisiana. The efforts made by France, thus to connect Canada with the Gulf of Mexico, excited the jealousy of England, and led to wars between England and France, which lasted from 1688 to 1697. During these wars little progress was made by either country in extending civilization in the western portion of what is now the United States; and, although France was mainly in possession of the Province of Louisiana, she derived little profit or benefit from this possession.

In 1711 the province was placed under control of a governor-general, but this government was of short duration. After that, Anthony Crozat, a wealthy merchant of Paris, had for a time the control of all the trade and resources of Louisiana. Crozat sought to develop the resources of the province by explorations and the establishment of trading-posts, but accomplished little in that direction. Then John

Law, the most noted adventurer of the age in which he lived, organized the famous Mississippi Company and John Law's Bank of France, and set on foot a colossal scheme for the rapid development of this territory. The bubble, which he inflated to immense proportions, burst in 1720, and the effect on the Louisiana colony, which had been established, was disastrous.

In 1723 Louisiana became an independent province under French domination, and the colonies on the lower Mississippi gradually developed into flourishing settlements. The French dominion lasted until 1764, the province being governed, up to that time, by royal governors. Under a treaty, ratified by France and Great Britain in 1763, France ceded to Great Britain all the territory which she had previously claimed east of the Mississippi river. Under a secret treaty made with Spain, France also ceded to that country all of the Province of Louisiana west of the Mississippi river. In 1764, therefore, on the eve of the American Revolution, all of the great Mississippi Valley was divided between Spain and Great Britain. In 1769 the Spanish Government took possession of this territory; the French flag was lowered at New Orleans, and Louisiana was lost to France. After the War of the Revolution Spain retained possession of this territory until the year 1800, when it was again ceded to France, then enjoying a season of unparalleled power under the great Napoleon. This treaty, known as the "Treaty of Ildefonso," was kept secret until formally ratified at Madrid on the twenty-first of March, 1801. In 1803 Napoleon, pressed on every side by wars and political complications, was compelled to abandon his purpose of occupying Louisiana with a standing army and a fleet to guard the coast, and opened negotiations with the United States looking to the cession of Louisiana to our Government. On the twentieth of April, 1803, a treaty was signed by the representatives of France and the United States, under which the Government of the United States purchased for a consideration of sixty million francs the entire Province of Louisiana. In May following this treaty was ratified

by both Governments and the territory thus became a part of the United States.

When the Province of Louisiana passed into the possession of the United States it contained the germs of two independent states on the west side of the Mississippi river, composed of the detached settlements upon the Arkansas river and of settlements upon the west side of the upper Mississippi. In the year 1805 this district of Louisiana was made the Territory of Louisiana and given a territorial form of government, with a Governor, appointed by the President, as the chief executive officer. In 1812 the lower portion of the original Province of Louisiana became a State and adopted the name of Louisiana. The name of the upper or northern portion of the Province was thereupon changed, and became known as Missouri Territory. Missouri was admitted as a State in 1821, and Arkansas Territory was at the same time carved out of "the Louisiana purchase." The country west of the upper Mississippi continued to be occupied by native Indian tribes, and it was not until 1838 that a treaty was signed, on the banks of the Iowa river, under which the red men relinquished a vast body of lands claimed by them—one-third of the present State of Iowa being embraced in the lands ceded to the Government. In 1834 the settlements north of the State of Missouri, and for one hundred miles north of the Des Moines river, were included under an act of Congress, in what was designated as the district of Iowa. This territory was attached to Wisconsin, and both the districts of Iowa and Wisconsin were subject to the jurisdiction of Michigan Territory until 1836. In that year Michigan became a State, and the Territory of Wisconsin was created. Iowa continued to be part of that Territory until 1838, at which time it became an independent Territory, and in 1846 was admitted into the Union, as the fourth State carved out of the Province of Louisiana.

The name Iowa is of Indian origin, and signifies "The Beautiful Land." It was applied by the aborigines to the wonderfully beautiful and fertile region now included within its borders, and the lapse of time

has made it more than ever appropriate and significant. The State is rectangular in shape, having a width from north to south of over two hundred miles, and an average length from east to west of two hundred and sixty miles. It contains fifty-five thousand and forty-four (55,044) square miles of territory or about thirty-five million (35,000,000) acres of land, and is the center of the group of States composed of Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri and Nebraska. It is on the right bank of the "Father of Waters" and near the center of the most productive agricultural region in the world. The first permanent settlement made by white men within the limits of Iowa was made by Julien Dubuque in 1788. At that time he settled, with a small party of miners, on the site of the city which now bears his name, and continued to reside there up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1810. A settlement was also made opposite Prairie du Chien prior to the beginning of the present century. Trading-posts were established at various points on the Mississippi river early in the century, and the settlement of the country which has developed a great State began soon after 1832, when the lands west of the Mississippi were ceded to the Government by the Indians. Under the treaty of 1832 the Sac and Fox Indians ceded the tract known as "The Black Hawk Purchase." In 1833 a settlement was made at Fort Madison, Iowa, by John H. Knapp and Colonel Nathan Knapp, who purchased claims filed on lands at that place the previous year by Zachary Hawkins, Benjamin Jennings, Aaron White, Augustine Horton, Samuel Gooch, Daniel Thompson and Peter Williams. Simpson S. White erected the first cabin on the site of the present City of Burlington in 1832. The same year Colonel George Davenport filed the first claim on a part of the site of the present City of Davenport. As early as 1827, according to a history of Scott County published in 1882, Colonel Davenport had established a flat-boat ferry, which ran between Rock Island and the main shore of Iowa, by means of which he carried on a trade with the Indians west of the Mississippi. In 1833 Captain Benjamin W. Clark moved from Illinois and laid the

foundation of the town of Buffalo in Scott County, which was the first actual settlement within the limits of this County. The *avant coureurs* of civilization in Scott County were Antoine Le Claire, Colonel George Davenport, Major Thomas Smith, William Gordon, Philip Hambough, Alexander W. McGregor, Levi S. Colton, Captain James May and others.

In 1843 the first steamer ascended the Des Moines river as far as the present City of Des Moines. Aboard the steamer was Captain James Allen, in command of a small detachment of United States troops, and some time after this landing Fort Des Moines was built at this point. A trading-post was established there, and thus was laid the foundation of the present capital and largest city in the State of Iowa. In 1834 the first settlement was made in what is now Muscatine County, Benjamin Nye, John Vanater, G. W. Kasey and others being the first settlers. A French trader, named Hart, made the first settlement and established a trading-post on the site of Council Bluffs in 1824.

While Iowa was still a part of Wisconsin Territory, the Territorial Legislature assembled at Belmont, in the present State of Wisconsin, on the twenty-fifth of October, 1836. Prior to this, while the district of Iowa was subject to the jurisdiction of Michigan, the Legislature of that Territory had divided the district into Dubuque and Des Moines Counties, separated by a line drawn westward from Rock Island. At the session of the Legislature of Wisconsin, held in 1836, Des Moines County was subdivided into the Counties of Des Moines, Lee, Van Buren, Henry, Muscatine and Cook. The County then designated as "Cook County" is now Scott County, and this County, therefore, is older than either the State or Territorial government of Wisconsin.

The original inhabitants of the territory now included within the limits of this County were Indian tribes known as Sacs and Foxes. They retained possession of the Territory until after the treaty of 1832, made with General Scott on behalf of the General Government, and the County at a later date took the name of the distinguished military hero who negotiated this important treaty.

In passing down the Mississippi in 1673 Father Marquette is said to have landed on the site of the present City of Davenport, occupied at that time by a "large and populous Indian village." Undoubtedly he was the first white man to visit that spot, or to look upon the scenic beauties and fertile plains of what is now Scott County. The first land cultivated within the limits of the present County was plowed and planted by Captain Benjamin W. Clark, on the present site of the town of Buffalo, in 1833. While Colonel George Davenport antedated Captain Clark as a white settler in this region, Captain Clark was undoubtedly the first tiller of the soil and the first white man to gather a crop. In the fall of 1833 the first settlement was made in what is now Pleasant Valley Township by Roswell H. Spencer, who built a log cabin on the bank of the river a little below the ferry-landing afterward established between Hampton and Valley City. In 1834 George W. Harlan became the first actual settler of Le Claire Township. He built a cabin on the site of the present village of Le Claire, and was joined before the end of the year by Eleazer Parkhurst, Nathan Smith and Martin Smith, who became his contemporaries as early settlers of the Township. The same year Antoine Le Claire settled upon his "reserve," and thus began the settlement which has since developed into the City of Davenport.

At the session of the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, held at Burlington, in December of 1837, Scott County was created; the act provided for the holding of an election to determine the location of the County seat, in February of the following year. Rockingham and Davenport were at that time the two principal settlements and trade centers in the County, and both were aspirants for the honor of being named as the County seat. A spirited contest followed, in which Dr. Barrows, Willard Barrows, General G. B. Sargent, Ebenezer Cook, John P. Cook, Benjamin W. Clark and other noted pioneers were the leading and influential champions of Rockingham, while Colonel George Davenport, James McIntosh, Antoine Le Claire, G. C. R. Mitchell, Levi Colton, D. C. Eldridge and others were equally zealous guardians of

Davenport's interests. At the election which followed, a majority of votes was polled in favor of Davenport, and the people of that settlement or village—if at that time it could have been called a village—proceeded to celebrate their victory in the most approved pioneer style. It developed a little later, however, that their rejoicings were somewhat premature, inasmuch as they were charged, by the residents of the rival town of Rockingham, with perpetrating gross frauds in order to secure a majority of votes cast at the election. Governor Henry Dodge refused to issue a certificate declaring the result of the election to be the location of the County seat at Davenport, and at the next session of the Legislature an act was passed requiring the holding of a new election. This election was held in August of 1838, and the citizens of Rockingham, having profited by their experience at the former election, laid aside conscientious scruples, and in one way or another devised votes enough to show a majority in favor of that town as the location of the County seat, when the votes cast in the County were counted. Davenport people, however, seem to have been equal to the emergency, and to have had the advantage of their rival in the final count. When that stage of the proceedings was reached they took the liberty of "purging the polls," the purging process consisting of throwing out enough votes in favor of Rockingham to leave a majority of two in favor of Davenport. Rockingham applied to the Supreme Court of the Territory, and that tribunal expressed the opinion that Rockingham was the County seat, although it affirmed that the Court had no original jurisdiction in the case. The result was that a third election was provided for by legislative enactment, and at this third election Davenport was victorious, Rockingham withdrawing from the contest.

In the early history of the County it was governed mainly by what was known as the County Commissioners' Court, which had large powers, and practically regulated all of the affairs of the County. The organization of the Township was perfected in 1846. Township lines

remained practically the same as the precinct lines which had been established prior to that time. The County Board of Supervisors succeeded the County Commissioners' Court in 1860.

Scott County, when organized, became a part of the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Wisconsin, of which Judge Joseph Williams became first presiding judge, and Ebenezer Cook first clerk of the court. The first court was held at the County seat, by Judge Williams, on the fourth day of October, 1838. The Court met in St. Anthony's Church, a small building in St. Anthony's Church grounds, which was long used as a part of the parish school-house. The first term of the Scott County District Court lasted three days. The first case docketed in the court was that of J. A. Birchard, Jr., administrator, against Horatio G. Stone, C. C. Applegate, et al. Judge James Grant, for many years one of the leading lawyers of the State, was admitted to practice at that session of the court.

When Iowa was admitted into the Union as a State, Scott County retained the number of its Judicial District, and still continued to be a part of the Second District, of which Judge James Grant became first presiding judge. The Circuit Court was created by legislative enactment and given jurisdiction in common law cases, together with probate jurisdiction, in 1868. A Probate Court was established in the County at the time of its organization, and Jonathan W. Parker became first judge of this court, receiving his appointment from the Governor of Wisconsin Territory. In 1841 a court-house and jail, built by the citizens of Davenport, was presented to the County.

In the foregoing pages we have briefly sketched the history of the vast territory out of which the State of Iowa was carved, of its subsequent erection into a Territory and State and of the organization of Scott County, with its various governmental departments. Many chapters of history might be written concerning the subsequent growth and development of the County, but with much of this history our readers are familiar, and we shall not enter into it in detail in

this connection. During the years which have elapsed since the beginning of the building up of the present splendid commonwealth of Iowa, Scott County has kept pace with her sister counties in development and general progress. Her agricultural and commercial development has hardly been exceeded by that of any County in the State, and the cities and villages which have grown up with the advancement of civilization are creditable alike to the County and to the great commonwealth of which they form a part.

The City of Davenport, which is not only the chief city of Scott County, but one of the leading cities of the State, has a history which its citizens may well be proud of, and gives promise of still more rapid growth and development in the future. Its location is most beautiful and picturesque, and long before the County was settled it attracted the attention of those who had occasion to traverse the Mississippi river. The scenery, in and around what now constitutes the city, is thus described by a traveler who saw it before it felt the vivifying touch of the white man's enterprise: "At the foot of the upper rapids is one of the most picturesque scenes that we recollect to have beheld. On the western side a series of slopes are seen rising one above another for a considerable distance, until the background is terminated by a chain of beautifully rounded hills, over the whole of which trees are thickly scattered. On the other side of the river is a broad flat plain of rich alluvium, several miles in length and more than a mile in breadth, and terminated by a range of wooded hills. On this prairie is a small village of the Sac and Fox Indians, composed of rude lodges scattered carelessly about. In front of the landscape, and presenting its most prominent feature, is Rock Island, the western shore of which is washed by the main current of the Mississippi, while the eastern side is separated from the mainland by a narrow channel, which is fordable at low water. The southern point of the island is elevated about forty feet above the ordinary level of the river and is supported by a perpendicular parapet of rocks. Here stands Fort Armstrong,

a strong and very neat work, garrisoned by two companies of United States troops, and here will be one of the most desirable sites for a town on the upper Mississippi. Rock river, which enters the Mississippi a few miles below the island, is a rapid stream, which may be easily rendered navigable and which affords abundant water power for the propulsion of any kind of machinery."

On the site thus described now stands the beautiful City of Davenport, and on the opposite side of the broad Mississippi are the flourishing cities of Rock Island and Moline. Others, as well as the author of the paragraph above quoted, discovered that it was a most desirable "town site," and very early in the history of what is now the State of Iowa, Davenport became an important trade center. The town was laid out in 1836, on a reserve which belonged to Antoine Le Claire, the same being a full section of land which had been presented to him by the Indians when they made their cession of lands to the Government in 1832. The distance to St. Louis is three hundred and fifty miles by water, the distance to Burlington eighty miles, and the distance to Dubuque, up the river, ninety-five miles.

Le Claire sold his "reserve" in 1835 to a company organized for the purpose of laying out a town site. The organizers of this company were William Gordon, Antoine Le Claire, George Davenport, Thomas Smith, Alexander McGregor, Levi S. Colton, Philip Hambough and Captain James May. The price of the entire site of the original town of Davenport, disposed of by Le Claire to the Town Site Syndicate, was two thousand dollars, the spot selected being surveyed and platted by Major William Gordon in the month of May of that year. At that time a steamboat load of passengers came up from St. Louis, and a considerable number of those St. Louis speculators were among the earliest purchasers of city lots in Davenport. The growth of the new town was not at first rapid, and at the end, as at the beginning of the year 1836, it was little more than a town site; a tavern was built during the summer, and in the fall and early winter two stores were opened—the first by

James McIntosh, and the second by David C. Eldridge. To Levi S. Colton was born, in the autumn of that year, the first white child born in Davenport; to D. C. Eldridge was born, in the following spring, the first female white child born in the new town.

The first postoffice ever established in the vicinity of Davenport, or in close proximity to Scott County, was established in 1824 on Rock Island, Colonel George Davenport being appointed postmaster. In 1836 a postoffice was established at Davenport—that being the first office established within the limits of Scott County—and Antoine Le Claire was appointed postmaster, receiving his commission from Andrew Jackson.

In 1837 the first religious service was held in Davenport, at the home of D. C. Eldridge, by Rev. Mr. Gavitt, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The same year religious services were also held in the hamlet which had sprung into existence, by an Episcopalian minister, and by Father Le Claire of the Catholic Church.

The first church organization effected in Davenport was that which became known as St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church. The congregation of this church was formed in the spring of 1838, by Rev. Samuel Mazzuchelli, an Italian priest. A church edifice was soon afterward erected through the liberality and benevolence of Antoine Le Claire, who donated to the society a block of ground and contributed largely to the erection of a fine brick church. About the same time the Catholic bishop of the diocese purchased other lots and parcels of ground, which have since been utilized in building up the Catholic schools and charities now so prominent a feature of the city.

The First Presbyterian Church was established in 1838. The members of the society organized at that time numbered ten, prominent among whom were Mrs. Ann Mitchell, Dr. A. C. Donaldson and wife, Robert Christie and wife, Mrs. Jemima Barkley and T. B. Hoge and wife.

The Methodists organized a church in 1839, although those who were inclined to that faith had before that occasionally listened to

a Methodist minister, and had heard the first sermon preached in Davenport, by a minister of the Methodist Church, in 1837. The church organized in 1839 held its first meeting, with William L. Cook and wife, Timothy Dillon and wife, Israel Hall, W. S. Ruby and Mary Ruby present. Meetings were thereafter held regularly, and in the fall of 1840 the congregation erected its first church building and was supplied with a regular pastor.

The Baptist denomination organized its first church in Davenport, with J. M. Eldridge, Mrs. Mary A. Eldridge, John Swartwout, Charles Swartwout, Richard Pierce and wife, and David Wilson and wife as members. Its first meetings were held in a room over a store on Front Street, and its first church edifice was erected at the corner of Front Street and Broadway, on a lot donated to the church by Antoine Le Claire.

The Congregational Church of Davenport came into existence in 1841 and for some time was not supplied regularly with a pastor; its meetings were held in a room, hired for that purpose, on the west side of Main near Fourth Street, and sermons were read each Sunday by one of the deacons of the church. Rev. J. P. Stuart was the first minister of this denomination to preach in Davenport; and the first infant was baptized into the church in the spring of 1841. Rev. E. Adams was installed as pastor of the church, and under his ministry, which continued for ten years, a comfortable church edifice was erected, and when he gave way to a successor the affairs of the congregation were in a flourishing condition. At a later date disaster overtook this church and the present reorganized church came into existence in 1861.

The educational history of Davenport began in 1838, when the first school-house was erected. For several years the accommodations for school children of the rapidly growing town were limited, but in 1858 the city was organized into a school district and the grading of the schools followed soon after. Since that time there has been a steady improvement in the character of educational facilities, and the schools

of Davenport are now among the best to be found in western cities. In 1847 Messrs. Cook and Sargent opened a bank of deposit and exchange in connection with a general land agency, on the site of the present First National Bank building. This was the first bank established in Davenport and it continued in existence until 1859. The second bank in the city was started by Macklot & Corbin, on the northwest corner of Second and Brady Streets, in 1852, with a capital of ten thousand dollars. One of the partners in this institution was Mr. Austin Corbin, who, at a later date, became a conspicuous figure in the financial circles of New York City. Other pioneer banks of Davenport were the banks opened by Chubb Brothers, Barrow & Co., and the branch of the State Bank of Iowa, which was known as the Merchants' Bank. The first of these financial institutions was established in 1855, and the second in 1858. The First National Bank was organized in 1863, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and has ever since been conspicuous among the monetary institutions of the State.

The pioneer manufacturing establishment of Scott County was a saw-mill built by Captain Benjamin Clark, the first settler of the County, at the mouth of Duck creek, fifteen miles up the river from his home at Buffalo. This mill was built in 1834 and manufactured the first lumber used in Scott County. The first manufacturing establishment to be operated in Davenport appears to have been a grist-mill and distillery, built by Thomas Wood in 1842. The first steam saw-mill built for the purpose of sawing logs rafted down the river from the Wisconsin pineries was put into operation in 1848; this laid the foundation of what has since become one of the great industries of Davenport. A man named McCarthy was the originator of this enterprise, but he died soon after the completion of the mill and Messrs. Rhodes and Perrin were the pioneer operators of the plant. Other mills which went into operation at an early date were: The mill operated by Alexander McGregor and later by Messrs. Cannon and French, built in 1849; the mill built by

Strong Burnell in 1849 and operated until 1858 by Messrs. Burnell, Gillett and Lambrite; the mill built by Robert Christie in East Davenport, in 1850; the mill of Renwick & Son, built in 1854; and the mill of Bosworth & Allen, built in 1856.

As early as 1842 enterprising citizens of Davenport formulated railway projects and talked of the bridging of the Mississippi river between Rock Island and Davenport. It was not until 1851, however, that the first railway project assumed tangible form. It was in that year that the Chicago & Rock Island Railway Company was chartered by the Illinois Legislature, and in 1854 its line of railway was completed from Chicago to Rock Island. In 1852 the Mississippi & Missouri Railway Company was incorporated in Iowa, and in 1853 the first bridge company incorporated for the purpose of spanning the Mississippi river was chartered by the Legislature of Illinois. The incorporators of this bridge company were Joseph E. Sheffield, Henry Farnham, J. A. Matterson and N. B. Judd. The corner-stone of the first pier of the bridge was laid by this corporation in the spring of 1854 with much ceremony. In 1856 the bridge was completed at a cost of four hundred thousand dollars, and trains began passing over the Mississippi at this point. The first train westward from Davenport, over the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad, was dispatched late in the summer of 1855. The consolidation of this line with the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad constituted the most important link in the present Rock Island system, and, through the failure of the original bridge company, that property also came into the possession of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company. This was the great pioneer railway enterprise of Davenport, although other systems have since gained access to the city.

In the above paragraphs the design of the writer has been to call attention to the origin of the earliest religious and educational institutions of Davenport; to the initiatory manufacturing and other enterprises, and to the most prominent features of pioneer development.

Such facts have a peculiar interest for all classes of intelligent people, and more extended accounts of the growth and development of the city in various departments do not come within the purview of this work. To this something should be added concerning the laying of foundations upon which superstructures of prosperity have been reared in other portions of Scott County.

Elsewhere mention has been made of the fact that the earliest settlements, in what is now Scott County, were made by Captain Benjamin W. Clark and Roswell H. Spencer, the first the pioneer settler of Buffalo Township, and the second the pioneer settler of Pleasant Valley Township.

Conspicuous among the early settlers of Buffalo Township and contemporary with Captain Clark were Smith Mounts, Andrew Moats, Henry Binckley, William H. and R. S. Baker, James M. Bowling, Orange Babbett, Dr. A. C. Donaldson, Joseph and Matthias Mounts, Elias Moore, Andrew W. Campbell, James Wilkinson, John L. Sry, James E. Burnside, Wallace Pence, Michael Shelley and William H. Gabbert.

The first school was taught in the town of Buffalo by Erastus H. Bassett, in the winter of 1836-37. The first religious services were held in the Township in 1836 by a Methodist Episcopal minister, whose name appears to have passed out of mind of all the pioneers. Rev. Martin Baker, a clergyman of the Christian denomination, preached in the town of Buffalo in 1837. The village of Buffalo was laid out by Captain Clark in 1836, and the first hotel was built by him the same year. The first stock of goods brought to the place was placed on sale by Messrs. Mix & Pillsbury, in the summer of 1836. Coal was discovered on the farm of Captain Clark in 1834, and mined as early as 1835. The first criminal trial in Scott County occupied the attention of S. E. Hastings, a Justice of the Peace living at Buffalo, in 1836. Squire Hastings received his commission from Stevens T. Mason, then Governor of Michigan Territory, to which the districts of Iowa and Wisconsin were attached. This pioneer magistrate in later years became Chief Justice

of the State of California. In this case a young man, accused of a petty theft, was sentenced by the judge to make reparation and to receive twenty lashes on his bare back. The sentence of the Court was duly executed; the offender left Iowa, and in later years became an honest and respectable man.

Roswell H. Spencer settled in Pleasant Valley Township at about the same time that Captain Clark settled in Buffalo Township. He was joined in the winter of 1833-34 by J. B. Chamberlain, who moved into the cabin built by Mr. Spencer, his being the first white family to become inhabitants of the valley. M. J. Lyman, James Haskell, Thomas Davis, B. F. Pike, D. C. Davison, G. M. Pinneo, H. H. Pinneo and Avery Pinneo settled in the valley in 1835; Thomas Jones, Stephen Henry, Andrew Hyde, Alfred White, H. G. Stone, J. A. Birchard, Samuel and Wheeler Hedges, Anson Howe, Louis Blackman, William Trask, Franklin Rowe, Hiram Green, John Wilson, Royal Gilman, S. H. Gilman, John J. Clark, John Tuttle, Daniel Wyman and George W. Thorn were pioneers of 1836 in this Township. Lyman Smith, Ernest Gould, D. N. Pope, Captain Isaac Hawley, Cyrus P. Hawley, William P. Eldridge, G. J. Hyde, Jerry Payne, Robert Scroggins, John Campbell, William Nichols and C. T. Myers were among the settlers of 1837. A son of James B. Chamberlain, born in 1834, was the first white child born in the Township. The first grist-mill in Scott County was built by Davis & Haskell in Pleasant Valley in 1835. It was in this Township also that the first saw-mill was built by Captain Clark of Buffalo. Messrs. Johnson and Boyington built the first distillery in Scott County in Pleasant Valley in 1839. The first school established in Scott County is said to have been that taught by Simon Cragin of Bangor, Maine, in Pleasant Valley, in the winter of 1835-36. The first religious service was held in the Township in 1835, at the home of J. B. Chamberlain; and the first Methodist Church in Scott County was organized in Pleasant Valley.

The first settlements were made in Davenport and Le Claire Town-

ships at about the same time in 1834. A brief account has been given in the foregoing pages of the settlement of Davenport and founding of the city. Eleazer Parkhurst was the first settler of Le Claire Township, his residence there dating back to 1834. Martin W. Smith was the first man to become a neighbor of Parkhurst; Nathan and Ira F. Smith came a little later, and Philip Suiter, Laurel Summers, T. C. Eads, Sterling Parkhurst, J. W. Parkhurst, Eli Smith, William Conroe, James Haskell, A. W. Finley, Paul Follmer, S. G. Condit, Griswold Vanduzer, J. M. Vanduzer, Rockwell McKinstry, Josiah Scott, Dr. Z. Grant, Jonas Barber, William Rowe, B. F. Pike, Benjamin Barber, H. E. W. East, Wald Parkhurst, Goodrich Hubbard, L. Parkhurst, W. W. Upton, Alfred Prather and John Lewis were others who settled in the Township prior to 1838. The first marriage in the Township was that of Griswold Vanduzer and Mrs. Van Dyke; and Simon Cragin was the first of the pioneers buried by his neighbors.

The village of Parkhurst was laid out in 1837, and the village of Le Claire (originally called Berlin) was laid out in the same year. For some time they were somewhat hostile rivals, but later were incorporated into one municipality under the name of Le Claire. The first school was taught in this Township in 1837 by William Cannon, at the home of Philip Suiter, the five children of Mr. Suiter being the pupils in attendance. The Baptist denomination established the first church in Le Claire Township in 1839; other denominations established churches in the order named: Methodist, 1839; Presbyterian, 1841; Congregational, 1842.

Rockingham Township, the smallest in the county, was settled in 1835 by Colonel John Sullivan, James and Adrian H. Davenport and Henry W. Higgins, who purchased a claim and laid out the village of Rockingham, opposite the mouth of Rock river. David Sullivan, Rev. Enoch Mead, Lewis Ringlesly, E. W. H. Wingfield, John Wilson, Charles J. Friday, John W. Brown, William Van Tuyl and John Burnsides were other pioneer settlers. The village of Rockingham

was laid out in 1836 and became almost immediately a formidable rival of Davenport and contested with that place for the location of the County seat. Failing in its ambition to become the capital of the County, the enterprise of building up the town of Rockingham languished and the place is now a suburb of the city of which it was once the equal in importance. Rev. E. Mead, a Presbyterian clergyman, established the first church in Rockingham in the winter of 1837-38; the Methodist denomination formed a "class" in the place soon afterward; and these two churches are the only ones which have had a continued existence in the Township. The first school in the village was taught by Miss Rhoda Vosburg, in the summer of 1837.

Settlements were made in Princeton, Hickory Grove, Winfield and Allen's Grove Townships in 1836. Giles M. Pinneo and Haswell H. Pinneo located claims in Princeton Township in the fall of 1835, and in the spring of 1836 settled on the lands thus claimed; Thomas Hubbard, Sr., joined the pioneers in 1836. Other early settlers in this Township were Daniel Hire, Benjamin F. Pike, Jesse R. James, Samuel Sturtivant, John B. Doty, Benjamin Doolittle, Jonas Barber, Jacob Rose, Abijah Goodrich, Avery D. Pinneo, Gideon Averill, William Palmer, Franklin Rowe, Sterling Parkhurst, Matthias L. Pinneo, Samuel Gast, George Gast, Susanna Gast, Isaac Daughenbaugh, John Leamer, Polly Leamer, Samuel S. Gast, John A. Gast, William Gast, Henry Shadle, Mary A. Shadle, Jacob Fulmer and Christina Fulmer. The Methodists erected the first church in the Township; the first school was taught in what is now the Princeton Independent District, in 1846-47, by Miss Hannah Peaslee, although some educational facilities were afforded the youth of the Township prior to that time. The town of Princeton was laid out in 1853 by Robert Bell, George H. Bell and John Culbertson. A store had been opened on the site of the town as early as 1838, by B. F. Pike. The City of Princeton was incorporated in January, 1857, and Samuel Porter became its first mayor.

Alfred Carter, a native of Virginia and an emigrant from Indiana,

settled in Hickory Grove Township in 1836, and was the first white settler in that Township; John Spicer, Philip Baker, Daniel and John Porter, Samuel Freeman and George and John Schuck settled in the Township prior to 1839. William H. Baker, a son of Philip and Catherine Baker, was the first white child born in the Township; and Alfred Carter was the first person to die in the Township; George F. Emery was the pioneer school-teacher of the Township, and his first school was taught at the home of Alfred Carter in the winter of 1837-38. Rev. Peter Cartwright, the famous pioneer of Western Methodism, preached at the home of Alfred Carter in 1838; and a Methodist church was the first organized.

In 1836 a man named Allen settled at the edge of a grove in what is now known as Allen's Grove Township. Among other early settlers were Dennis R. Fuller, John Dunn, John E. Thompson, and Messrs. Hines, Halbert, Hendricks and Gee. This is a rural Township in which the people are devoted entirely to agriculture.

William and John Quinn located land claims, built a cabin and founded the first settlement in Winfield Township in 1836. Joseph and James Quinn joined their brothers a short time afterward, and J. T. Mason, Robert Waterhouse, Henry Lea, George Ellis, Edward Lea, Leonard Cooper, Charles Elder and Elihu Alvord were pioneer settlers. Dominick Kennedy taught the first school in this Township in 1841. The Christian church held the first religious services in the fall of 1838 at the home of James Brownlie. The village of Point Pleasant was laid out by John Quinn, on the Wapsipinecon river, in 1839, but failed to keep up with rival town sites in other portions of the County, and is now a portion of a well-cultivated farm. Long Grove Station, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, is the nearest approach to a village in the Township.

Liberty Township was settled in 1837 by the families known in pioneer parlance as the "Goddards, Laughreys, Hellers and Woods." Henry Binckley located the first claim in the Township in 1836, but

his place of residence was in Buffalo Township. The first log school-house was built in the summer of 1842 in this Township, on the banks of Long creek, and in this school-house Mary Parker, who afterward became Mrs. Walraven, taught the first school. Rev. Mr. Chenowith was the first minister to preach a sermon in the Township. The village of Dixon was platted in 1854 by Jonathan Parker for R. S. Dickinson. The village of Big Rock was laid out by Peter Goddard in 1855.

Blue Grass Township was settled in 1839 by Rufus L. Catlin; Charles and George Metteer settled in the Township the same year, and Joseph Wallace, Robert and Peter Wilson, Samuel and Francis Little, Alexander and Horace Dunlap, Henry Shutt, James Grant and Robert Burnside were other early settlers. The Presbyterians erected the first church in the Township in 1853; the first Methodist church was organized in 1859; the first Baptist church was organized in 1845. The village of Blue Grass was laid out in 1853 by J. E. Burnsides, John Perrin and James W. Reynolds; the town of Walcott was laid out in 1853 by Messrs. Cook and Sargent, the pioneer bankers of Davenport.

The first entry of land in Butler Township was made in 1836, by H. H. Pease and John D. Grafford, who purchased from Alphonso Warren, for one hundred dollars, a prospectors' claim to the land which they acquired. Pease built the first cabin in the Township in 1838; Warren built a cabin the same year. George Daly and Aaron B. Norris settled in the Township soon afterward. Clinton W. Pease, a son of H. H. Pease, was the first white child born in this Township. George Daly and Rebecca Arble were the first persons married, the spring of 1839 being the date of their marriage. The death of Delos Warren was the first that occurred in the settlement. In a double log house, near the site of the present school-house in Walnut Grove, the first school was taught by Miss Alice Alvord in 1846. The first religious services were held under Presbyterian auspices, at the home of H. H. Pease, in 1838.

The first settlement in Cleona Township was made by Jacob Royal in 1851. Robert Johnson, James Paul, John and Joseph Suiter and

William Paul settled in the Township in 1853. John Jamison and Anna Johnson, married in 1854, were the first persons married in the Township. The first death was that of a daughter of Gothardt Moeller, in 1857. The first school-teacher employed in the Township was Harriet Callen, and the first school-house was built in 1857. Rev. W. G. Shand held the first religious services in the Township, but no church organization was effected by him, and residents of the Township have, as a rule, attended religious services in neighboring villages. The Township of Cleona was organized in 1857.

Lincoln and Sheridan Townships were the last Townships organized in Scott County, both Townships having been created by legislative enactment in 1866. The early settlers of Lincoln Township were Robert Criswell, who settled there in 1844, William H. Jones, Eldad Scott, H. E. Mason, M. J. Rohlfs, Peter N. Lau, Henry Mueller and Hans Plagmann. Ellen Jones, daughter of William H. Jones, was the first white child born in the Township. Caroline Stacy was the first person who died in the Township. The first school was taught by J. O. Jameison. The first religious services were held in the Township school-house in the winter of 1853, by Rev. Mr. White.

The first settler of Sheridan Township was a man named Sheridan, whose residence there dated back to 1840. Other pioneer settlers in this Township were Lyman Osborn, Ex-Governor Rush, Hans Shnekloth, Claus Hagerdorn, Joseph Seaman, William Rigg, Dr. A. J. Emeis, Benjamin Barr, Gilbert Wicks, Captain LeMarinel, C. Meyer, John and Nathan Greer, Moses Farber, Juergen Schmidt, Hans Schmidt, James and Joseph Quinn, Christ Vogt and Peter Blunk. The village of Eldridge was laid out in this Township in 1871, by J. M. Eldridge. The Presbyterians built the first and only church in the Township, in 1874. The youngest of the several subdivisions of Scott County, Sheridan, as well as Lincoln Township, bears the name of a distinguished American whose greatness impressed itself upon the country during the war period.

HON. JAMES GRANT.

ON the fourteenth of March, 1891, Judge James Grant died at Oakland, California, and when the news of his death was passed from one to another, at his home in Davenport, Iowa, "almost every one in Davenport," said the "Daily Democrat," commenting editorially on his death, "felt that he had lost a personal friend."

For fifty years and more, Judge Grant had been so conspicuous a figure in the beautiful little city on the banks of the Mississippi river, so intimately had he been associated with its progress, its development, and its material growth and prosperity, that like the rugged bluffs, which look down on the "Father of Waters," he seemed a part of the city itself. A landmark which could not be removed. A physical presence which must remain, and abide with it, withstanding the ravages of time.

Before Davenport was a municipality, or a hamlet even, Judge Grant was a conspicuous member of the western bar, and from the very inception of the town, he had been recognized as a promoter of its best interests. Strong, able, intensely active, brusque in manner, but generous and hospitable in his instincts, he was an interesting figure and a distinguished pioneer of the Territory with which he became identified before its evolution into a State.

He was of southern parentage, and Scotch and English lineage. Born near the village of Enfield, Halifax County, North Carolina, December 12, 1812, he was the son of James Grant, and the grandson of that James Grant, of the Highland clan, who drew his broadsword

in support of the Pretender, at Culloden, and was later transported, with other rebellious subjects of the Crown, to the colony of North Carolina. His mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Whitaker,* was a native also of North Carolina, and lineal descendant of the Episcopal minister, Alexander Whitaker, who baptized Pocahontas, and was noted among the early Virginia colonists. Mat. Cary Whitaker was the father of Mrs. Grant, and another of his daughters became the mother of the United States Senator, Mat. Whitaker Ransom, of North Carolina.

Judge Grant's father was born on a plantation, and brought up under the "old régime," with a comfortable fortune at his command. Possessed of abundance in his early life, he was master of no trade or profession, knew little about the proper conduct of business affairs, and before he had reached middle age his patrimony had drifted away from him, and his estate was impoverished. Judge Grant was the second of his eight children, and was the kind of boy styled precocious. When he was eight years old, he began going to school, his mother having previously taught him his letters. This was the sum total of his educational accomplishments when his school life began, but in ten months he could spell every word in Walker's Dictionary. From that time forward he was first in his classes, and equally conspicuous in the field and other sports of that era and region of country. Having been fitted for college in the academies of that period, it was proposed that he should enter the Freshman class of the State University, at Chapel Hill, when he was thirteen years of age, and he was fully competent to assume that rank in the college course. He was, however, small of his age; so small that the president of the institution advised his father to keep him at home two years longer, and then let him join an advanced class. This advice, says one who has written

*Martha and Elizabeth Betsey Cary married two Whitaker brothers, and their descendants were always designated as the Cary Whitakers.

of him in the annals of Iowa, published by the State Historical Society, "was followed, and he entered the Sophomore class of 1828, having among his schoolmates J. D. Hooper, Thomas Owen, Allan and Calvin Jones, Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior under President Buchanan, James M. Williamson and others who achieved distinction in later years."

Before he was eighteen years of age he graduated from the university and then taught school three years at Raleigh. When he was twenty-one years of age, he immigrated to the Northwest, because he had an intense dislike for slavery, and wanted to get out of a slave State. He came from North Carolina to Illinois, and having read law while teaching school, he obtained a license to practice his profession, and settled in Chicago, in January of 1834. His talents, his energy and his combativeness combined to bring him into prominence, and he was appointed, by Governor Joseph Duncan, Prosecuting Attorney for the Sixth District of Illinois, in which was included all the northern portion of the State. The district had to be traveled over on horseback, and the young attorney traveled about three thousand miles a year, until he resigned the position in 1836. He remained in Chicago until the summer of 1838, when he reached the conclusion that the lake winds affected his health injuriously, and removed to that portion of Wisconsin Territory which soon after was erected into the Territory of Iowa.

Locating on a large farm near what is now the City of Davenport, he brought the land under cultivation, introduced the first blooded stock brought into Scott County, if not into the Territory, and for a time was inclined to give up his profession. He did much, at this time and later, to advance the agricultural interests of Iowa, but soon resumed the practice of law. In 1841, he was elected a member of the Territorial Legislature, and sat as a delegate in the first constitutional convention of Iowa, in 1844. In 1846, he was a member also of the second constitutional convention, and drew up the sections embracing

the bill of rights in both conventions. To break a dead-lock which existed for a time between a Whig Governor and a Democratic Legislative council, he accepted the office of Prosecuting Attorney of his district, to which he was nominated and confirmed, after numerous appointees had been rejected. After Iowa was admitted as a State, he was elected on April 5, 1847, a judge for the district in which he resided, made up, at that time, of sixteen Counties. At the end of a five years' term on the bench, he declined a re-election and, with the exception of a term in the State Legislature—when he served as Speaker of the House of Representatives—he eschewed office-holding thereafter, although he always interested himself in promoting the fortunes of the Democratic party, with which he affiliated.

In the early years of the decade beginning with 1850, what may be termed as the golden era of Judge Grant's professional career began. It was a golden era in more senses than one. Golden in the fame which it brought him, and in the emoluments which came with it. In 1851, with characteristic energy and enterprise, he interested himself in the promotion of the Rock Island Railway project, becoming first president of the corporation, and making the contract for the building of the road. Thus interested in corporation affairs, he became essentially a corporation lawyer, and his practice was vastly remunerative. Apparently he grasped intuitively the full scope and bearing of certain questions of great importance to the railway corporations, when the courts and members of the bar generally were groping in the dark, in the absence of precedents to guide them. What an eminent Iowa jurist called a "practical sagacity so marked as justly to entitle it to the name of genius," enabled him to conduct to a successful issue litigation involving many millions of dollars of the securities of these corporations, and from a single lawsuit his firm is said to have realized, in those days of comparatively small fees, a fee of more than one hundred thousand dollars. For many years his professional income, although living in

a new State and small city, is said to have been as large as that of any lawyer of that period in the United States. In the famous litigation known as the "Railroad Aid Bond Cases" he was especially conspicuous; and so certain was he that a decision must eventually result in his favor, that he profited largely by investments in these depreciated securities, at a time when courts and juries were holding against him, and when the most powerful efforts were being made to have them declared invalid. With the increase of his fortune came a corresponding increase of his activities in developing the resources, not only of Davenport and the State of Iowa, but of other portions of the West. The famous Grant Smelting Works, originally of Leadville, now of Denver, Colorado, were built up by him, in connection with his nephew, Governor Grant, of that State, and the vivifying effects of his enterprise were felt throughout a wide extent of territory.

While absorbed to a large extent in professional work and conduct of the important affairs with which he was identified, a kindly nature and generous instincts were manifested in numerous ways. Young men found in him a wise counselor, a sympathetic friend, and one who was always ready to give them material assistance. Although he was three times married, and had two children, neither of them survived the infantile period. Married first, in 1839, to Sarah E. Hubbard, born in Massachusetts of Puritan lineage, his wife died in 1842. In 1844, he married Ada C. Hubbard, a native of Vermont, who died two years later. In 1848, he married Elizabeth Brown Leonard, who was born in Connecticut, and came with her parents to Iowa in 1838. Her father was James Leonard, a pioneer Legislator of Iowa, who died in Iowa City, in 1845, while attending a session of the General Assembly. Having no children of their own, Judge and Mrs. Grant opened their home and their hearts to the children of relatives and friends, and in all a family of eighteen boys and girls grew up under their care, receiving education and a start in life at their hands.

For many years this was a unique homestead, a hospitable home of

the old-fashioned kind. The silver wedding anniversary of this distinguished couple, in 1873, was an event of unusual, in fact, of historic interest, inasmuch as it brought together a famous company of guests, who came from widely separated localities. There were college classmates from southern States, old time jurists and lawyers from all portions of the West, and congratulatory telegrams from everywhere.

For the important influence which he exerted in elevating the character of his profession, and contributing to the enlightenment and education of its members, in Davenport and the State of Iowa, Judge Grant will always be held in grateful remembrance. Early in life he began the building up of a law library, which soon assumed large proportions. Twenty years since, it is said to have been the largest private law library in the West, if not the largest in the United States. The privilege of using this library he extended, free of charge, not only to the lawyers of Davenport, but to the lawyers of the State, and many now famous western lawyers derived incalculable benefit therefrom. While holding two sessions a year at Davenport—which the Legislature had stipulated should be without expense to the State—the Supreme Court of Iowa for years had the free use of this library, and the free use, also, of a room in connection with it, which Judge Grant fitted up for the sessions of the court. It is to the credit of the bar of Davenport that this great collection of law books has been preserved to the city, since Judge Grant's death, through the organized effort of members of the profession, and that the "James Grant Law Library" will constitute a constantly expanding monument to its founder.

As a judge on the bench he was noted for his prompt dispatch of public business, and the broad common sense and equity of his decisions. As a practitioner, zeal, courage, resourcefulness and a felicitous power of expression were his distinguishing characteristics. A man of strong and tender emotions, "When the subject was such as to enlist his feelings," says an old member of the Iowa bar, "he was truly eloquent in the highest sense of that expression."

A fine classical scholar, he never lost interest in or love for the classics, and turned to them, even in his later years, for diversion from business and other affairs. A southern man by birth and education, he was an exception among the products of that region, as a many-sided man. With southern warmth and impulsiveness, he combined northern thrift and sagacity. With southern generosity, he combined northern conservativeness. With many of the tastes of the typical Southron, he had so few of the mannerisms of that region that those who knew nothing of his history would more frequently have guessed him a native of New England than of North Carolina. In one thing, however, all agreed that the distinguished lawyer and financier was a typical Southron, and that was in his love for fine and fast horses. From his early manhood he was much interested in the breeding and speeding of this class of horses, and for years was president of the National Trotting Association.

For some years prior to his death he spent much of his time in California, and there as in Davenport he busied himself with developing the material resources of the country, and identified himself with its business interests, to an extent which made him as well known on the Pacific Coast as he had been some years earlier in the Rocky Mountain region.

At a meeting of the Scott County bar held soon after Judge Grant's death, Mr. S. F. Smith, for many years his law partner, paid the following tribute to the departed lawyer and jurist:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Bar: Upon this sad occasion it had not seemed possible for me to so control my feelings as to be able to add aught to the apt resolutions and kindly words which have so well expressed our opinions of our mutual friend, to honor whose memory we have gathered here to-day, and yet as recollections are stirred within me of the years long gone by, when Judge Grant was in active practice in the courts of this and other States, I cannot forbear to mingle my feeble words with your far more eloquent eulogies.

"And what shall I say of the man now gone? To me he was first the preceptor, then employer, then partner, and for many long years and to the last a friend. The relations changed rapidly, it seems now—then time passed more slowly. I must admit that at first his brusque, rough manner awed me. It soon became apparent that this was but the shell, within which was the pearl—the manner of the outer man, while within was the great warm heart, beating ever in sympathy with all who needed his help or advice—and as the years passed, words would fail me to express what he has been to me, how much he has aided me as well as others. It mattered not how poor the client, if Judge Grant felt convinced that his cause was just, he would labor as indefatigably for him as if the fees were to be great, and that is why we saw at his funeral last Saturday the rich and poor—those high in place and the humble; all loved him.

"He was what he seemed—no deception about him. If he was your friend, you knew it and there could be no distrust. Equally strong was he in his likes and dislikes. Few are the men of our acquaintance who have fought so valiantly for the right, and he has left his impress upon the State, its politics and its courts, and upon us who now mourn his departure.

"I spoke of his warm heart, and who of us does not feel that it is true? Who of us, older men at the bar, have not experienced it? As for me, I recall the thousand and one kindnesses with which he has strewn my pathway for lo, these many years; for, well, who does not know how he has given you all the freedom of his large and valuable library, and how it has furnished ammunition with which you have often gained your cases, even against him?

"He was especially kind to the younger members of the bar. Well do I remember my first case—his gift—before a Justice of the Peace, for the successful trial of which he promised me a handsome fee. It may have been simple enough; to me it was intricate. I had hardly ever been inside of a courtroom, but armed with a bushel or more of law

books—a trick which I thought I had learned of him—I made the attempt, and there, when I arrived, sat the judge to hear me. The audience was worse than the trial to me. Suffice it to say, victory was on my side, and the fee was paid, although I have always believed that it came out of Judge Grant's own pocket.

"Judge Grant was an able lawyer. He was tireless in the preparation of his cases; no point was overlooked. He had a capacity for work which I never saw equaled. From seven in the morning until late at night he would work, work, work.

"His immense library would be searched through and through. Authorities for and against him were carefully noted. He made his preparations early. The time of trial always found him ready, and he would enter the fray in full confidence that the right must win, and the right was invariably and of necessity represented by him. To the opposing counsel he was courteous, whether the attorney were old or young, but above all was the cause of his client. If the authorities were against him, then he must establish that the decisions were 'obiter dictum' outside of the case, or recent decisions were the sounder law, or else they were not founded on reason or common sense.

"But you have scattered roses and lilacs upon his grave; I but bring a few wild flowers. You older men, more experienced practitioners, have told of his greatness and worth. I know of his heart goodness, his kind deeds, and so do many others—and what of these all? It was not success; it was not work and energy that made the real man; it was the great, open, noble, loving heart which took in all mankind.

"Witness the scenes at his funeral only a day or so ago. A humble laborer begged to take a last look at his dead friend. He entered; I retired. A little later I looked in and the poor man knelt near the casket and prayed for the soul of his dead friend. What had he been? What done? Who knows?

"Late among the friends who took a last look at the great and good man came one who had known him full two-score years, himself ninety-

two years of age. He leaned upon the arms of trusted friends, hardly able to totter, but he must see once again the loved face, and the tears rained down his aged cheeks as he said, 'He was a good man, my best friend, and I shall soon follow him,' and he was helped out, but naught could prevent him from accompanying to his last resting-place the man whom he trusted and venerated; and what need of more words, though they came from the heart?

"A night ago, whether sleeping or waking, I hardly know, I seemed to be in the old courthouse, which once stood upon this spot, with its stuccoed columns and ancient look; its rickety and crooked stairs. We were gathered in the old courtroom, where so many of us have tried our first cases. Its dingy walls and wooden seats, its high bench and fenced-in clerk's desk, pine tables and old-fashioned chairs—all looked as in the past. Judge Bennett sat upon the bench. In the little place designed for the bar sat lawyers as of old. I could but notice and recall faces of those long since called hence: John P. Cook, Judge Mitchell, O. W. Skinner, J. W. Thompson, H. G. Barnes, John N. Rogers, James T. Lane, C. E. Putnam, Heywood and Linsley, and a host of others equally familiar to us in the days of yore, besides many of your well-known faces. The jury sat in the corner. Harry Leonard and Joshua D. Patton were close at hand. I seemed to be attempting to establish the fact of the good deeds and warm heart of Judge Grant. The opening counsel had hardly cross-questioned at all, as if the evidence was invincible. The court had suggested that no further testimony would be necessary—that it would only be cumulative.

"Just then, many witnesses from the neighboring seats having given their evidence warmly, earnestly and unequivocally, I glanced toward the door. The wooden-legged doorkeeper stood aghast. The door swung to and fro noiselessly upon its usually creaking hinges, and faces were coming in, crowding over heads and seeming to fill all the upper air. I looked out upon the massive stairway; they were still coming, and up the walk in front phantom forms were pushing on as if time pressed.

"In yonder corner I noticed an expectant group, with peaceful faces, yet with evidences of some former cares and hardships upon them, and the question was put to them: 'And what will you here?' Back flashed the answer: 'From the shadow land we have come to help you. We were pioneer settlers of Scott County. In the early days which tried men's souls our lot was cast here. We knew Judge Grant. He was our best friend. In our sickness and poverty, when trials and troubles came upon us, he helped us. His purse and house were ever open to us. We want to testify to his great free-heartedness, his kind and loving deeds, his upright and manly career.'

"I looked, their faces were gone; a hush had settled upon us all.

"In another corner was gathered a still larger circle—men, women and children, with bright celestial faces. Yet I thought that I could distinguish lines of sadness and care, which had left their indelible impress. And almost affrighted, I managed to ask: 'And whence come you, and why here?' 'We are the kith and kin—the relatives of Judge Grant—mostly from the South. The Civil War had left us widows and orphans, poor and feeble; our homes devastated and gone; and where turn and what do were with us frequent and unanswered questions; but soon a helping hand was held out. From his northern home, away from his pressing duties, hurried our kinsman Judge Grant. He rehabilitated us, and homes were established anew. He took our children and made men and women of them. Our faith and trust returned. We came hither to-day to rise up and call him blessed,' and they were gone.

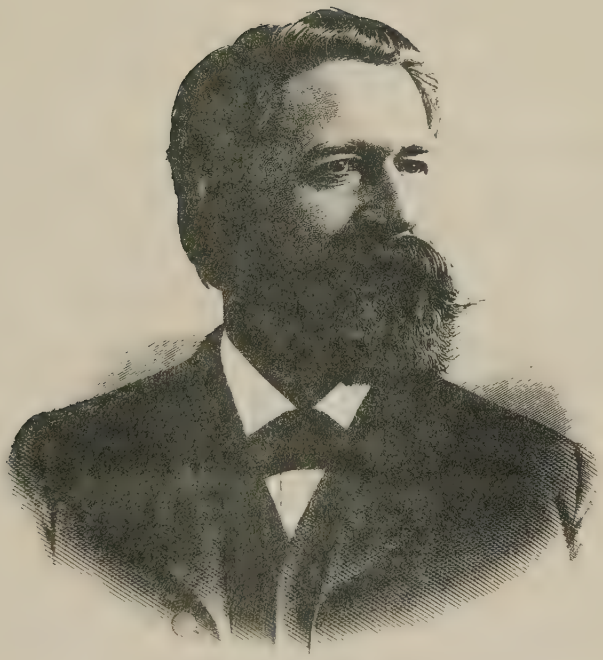
"The sun was setting in the west. The shadows had lengthened and had settled upon us all. The opposing counsel had forgotten their tasks and duties. The charge was omitted. Instructions not needed. It was useless for the jury to leave their seats. The verdict was quickly made up and read. It was simply this: 'Judge Grant was a good man, in that he loved his neighbor as himself. He helped the poor and fatherless. He stood up bravely for the right, and was ever a sympathizer with the poor and oppressed.'

"Brethren of the bar! Let us, too, leave our imprints upon the sands of time. By good deeds and loving words may our lives be traced, so that when we are gone, as soon must be, our friends may gather and weave like garlands for us."*

DOCTOR WASHINGTON F. PECK.

WITHIN the past three years the grim Reaper who is no respecter of persons seems to have gathered to himself an unusually large number of those, who, in traversing the various avenues of life, had reached eminences which kept them at all times in public view. The names of men who have made history, brightened the pages of science and added greatly to the sum of human achievement seem to have been unusually numerous on the death roll of these later years, and in no one of the fields of labor to which their endeavors have been confined has a greater number of names been transferred from the roll of the illustrious living to the roll of the illustrious dead than in the field of medicine. In this profession, the department of surgery, in particular, has lost some of its brightest lights, its greatest minds, its most skillful operators. It is well known to ordinarily intelligent laymen that the progress of surgery, within the past decade, or certainly within a score of years last past, has amounted in effect to a revolution; and among the men who have passed away within the period named have been some of those who were chiefly instrumental in bringing about this revolution. The names of MacKenzie, Hamilton, Barker, Sayre, Greene, Parkes, and that of the subject of this paper, Doctor Washington F. Peck, have been associated with an era of improvements in methods, of

*A part of the foregoing sketch appeared in the "National Magazine" for November, 1893.



W. P. Peck

new discoveries and remarkable operations which has had no parallel in the history of surgery.

These were progressive minds, which could not be confined within circumscribed limits. They were so constituted that they could not be content to follow beaten paths, and with intellectual breadth they combined the skill of hand which wrought results deemed at the time almost marvelous.

Doctor Peck belonged to the very limited number of surgeons whose field of operations has been the "Great West," who have achieved national and international renown. All the years of his professional life were devoted to practice in this western field, but in birth and education he was the product of an eastern State and an eastern school.

Washington Freeman Peck was born in the town of Galen, Wayne County, New York, January 22, 1841. His father was William H. and his mother Alida (Hawes) Peck, both natives of the Empire State, but of differing antecedents as to nationality, the father being of Scotch, and the mother of Dutch lineage. Doctor Peck's early education was of the kind ordinarily termed a good English education, and the bent of his mind was so fully toward medicine that he began the systematic study of this science when but eighteen years of age. Entering Bellevue Medical College of New York, he enjoyed the distinction of being the first student to matriculate in the first medical college of this country, which successfully combined clinical with didactic teaching. In 1863 he graduated from this institution with the highest class honors, having served during two years of his course as house surgeon of Bellevue Hospital, where he laid the foundation for his skillful practice of later years.

Immediately after completing his college course he entered the government military service as surgeon, and during the eighteen months next following he was stationed most of the time at Washington, where his skillful operations in Lincoln General Hospital attracted attention and won for him official commendation.

In 1864 he located at Davenport, Iowa, and while engaging in general practice sought as far as possible to give special attention to surgery. His intense activity and evident capacity soon gained for him substantial recognition in his new field, and he at once became a prime factor in elevating and improving the character of the medical profession in the State of Iowa. In 1866 he was made secretary of the Scott County Medical Society, a few years later became its president and in 1876 was advanced to the presidency of the Iowa State Medical Society. These recognitions served to show the impress which he made upon the medical profession of Iowa early in his career, and the rapidity with which he moved forward to a commanding position among his associates.

Within a year after his location in Iowa he returned to New York State and married Miss Maria Purdy, of Wayne County, and this union was one happily entered into, not only in a domestic sense, but in contributing to his professional advancement. Mrs. Peck brought into the family circle not only the grace and intelligence which make a happy home, but a capacity for the practical conduct of affairs which left her husband free to devote himself entirely to his chosen calling without detriment to those business interests upon which the acquisition of fortune, along with fame, must always be dependent. From the beginning of his career he was absorbed in his profession, and gave to his work the best thought, the closest study, the widest range of reading and the most careful investigation of which a broad intellectuality is capable, and the results of this earnest, persistent and undivided effort were apparent in what he accomplished.

To the educational work of the profession Doctor Peck at once addressed himself with the ardor of an enthusiast, and to him the State of Iowa is indebted for the medical department of its State University, an institution which reflects credit on its founder and upon the great State by which it is fostered and supported. In 1868 he conceived the idea of building up a medical college in Iowa, which would afford facilities for the first-class education of young men desiring to enter the

medical profession, and in order that the institution might be established upon a permanent basis, he determined to make it a department of the State University at Iowa City. He first laid his plans before Judge John F. Dillon, now of New York, then a distinguished citizen of Davenport, and secured his hearty co-operation. Then, in June of 1869, a comparatively unknown young man, he presented himself before the trustees of the university, and proposed the creation of a medical department. He came before the board unheralded, but full of the subject with which he had to deal, enthusiastic in his expectations and eloquent in his appeals for liberal treatment of his profession by the officials of what should be a university in fact as well as in name. Surprising as it may seem, he carried the board with him, and the preliminary steps were taken toward the establishment of the medical school. In those days, however, the university was poor, and from the day it was founded the medical department was in financial straits. An organization was not effected, or at least perfected, until 1870, and this was accomplished in the face of difficulties of the most discouraging and perplexing kind. When the organization was finally completed, Doctor Peck was made professor of surgery, became dean of the faculty and the executive head of the department of medicine. Then came the struggle to secure the needed assistance from the State Legislature, to overcome hostility engendered by professional rivalry, and to carry on at the same time a work which would compel recognition and approval of the project. At another city in the State a medical college had been established at an earlier date, calling itself a department of the State University and with an ambition to be recognized as such. The charter of the university, however, precluded such recognition of an institution not located at Iowa City, and the plan proposed by Doctor Peck was the only feasible proposition for connecting a medical course with the university course. Nevertheless, new antagonisms and sectional jealousies were aroused to such an extent that at times the advancement of the project seemed almost hopeless. Year after year the struggle

continued and the indomitable will-power, the high courage and ceaseless effort of Doctor Peck contributed more than anything else to final success. Supported by a loyal and competent faculty, he made the medical department an institution which commanded the respect and admiration of all those who were interested in the general upbuilding of the university, and by and by the opposition to it ceased, appropriations for its maintenance were freely made and its founders realized the full fruition of their hopes.

Soon after he came to Davenport Doctor Peck was made local surgeon of the Rock Island Railroad Company. At that time the company had no organized medical department, nor is it probable that any such department was connected with a western railroad, if indeed any of the railway corporations of the country had progressed to that extent. The work which came to Doctor Peck, however, as local railway surgeon was well done; so well that it commended him to the great and constantly growing corporation, and in 1875 he was designated to act as surgeon-in-chief of the company; and to him was assigned the task of organizing its medical and surgical department. To this task he addressed himself with an energy and tenacity of purpose which precluded the possibility of failure, evincing executive ability of as high character as his professional attainments, and the result was the organization of a medical department of the Rock Island Railway Company, which is to-day pronounced by competent judges the best and most efficient organization of its kind in the United States. As chief of this department, Doctor Peck had on his surgical staff, during the later years of his life, nearly one hundred surgeons, located at different points on the lines of the railway company, and his personal attention was given to a vast amount of surgical work. His labors in this field gained for him wide distinction, and when he summed up the results of his experience and observation in a paper read before the American Medical Association, while acting as chairman of the surgical section of the association, his paper was published in all the leading

medical journals of America, and also in the principal medical journals of Europe, translated in numerous foreign languages.

With the extension of his practice, with surgery as his specialty, the character of the operations successfully performed by Doctor Peck attracted attention and made him famous not only among his professional brethren, but among the people at large. As early as 1882 he had successfully performed the operation for the relief of appendicitis, which consists in the removal of the *vermiform appendix*. It is not known that Doctor Peck (whose modesty was a distinguishing characteristic) ever made any claim of originality of method in this operation, but the statement of other eminent physicians is to the effect that the operation was the first of the kind performed in the United States.

An active member of the American Medical Association, in addition to being honored with the chairmanship of the surgical section, he served as vice-president of the association. He was also elected without his knowledge or solicitation a member of the American Surgical Association (an organization so exclusive in its character that its membership is limited to one hundred). In 1886 he went abroad to find that his fame had preceded him, and that physicians, scientists and public officials in the old world were by no means unfamiliar with his name and achievements. At this time he spent six months in study and travel on the Continent, and in England, Scotland and Ireland, and in 1890 he again went abroad as a delegate to the International Medical Congress, held in Berlin, and to the British Medical Association, which met at Birmingham.

With the inception and building up of the local charitable institutions of Davenport Doctor Peck was hardly less conspicuously identified than with the building up of the State Medical College of Iowa City. He originated the idea of establishing a hospital in Davenport, and set on foot the movement which resulted in the evolution of an institution which has now no superior of its kind west of Chicago.

In 1867 Father Palamorgnes purchased the buildings and grounds of the former Academy of the Immaculate Conception, and later, at Doctor Peck's suggestion, the building was converted into a hospital. It was placed in charge of the Sisters of Mercy, was christened Mercy Hospital, and with Doctor Peck as physician and president of the board of managers it developed into the splendid institution of the present time. He was one of the founders of Mercy Hospital at Iowa City, and the Orphans' Home of Davenport, now a noted State institution, admirably managed and splendidly equipped for the noble work of caring for homeless orphan children, is also largely a creature of Doctor Peck's kindly sympathy and intelligent effort, and for twenty-four years it was under his fostering care as physician-in-charge.

Busy as he was with the exacting duties of his profession, driven hither and thither by the demands of an extensive practice, he found time to do a vast amount of charitable and educational work, but the strain which he thus put upon himself was too great, and the breaking down of his health, and death, came at a comparatively early age. From an illness which began in 1888 he never fully recovered, and in the summer of 1891 he was compelled to retire in part from educational, and largely from professional work.

He tendered his resignation as professor of surgery in the medical department of the State University of Iowa, and on the sixteenth of June, 1891, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the board of regents:

Whereas, on account of illness Doctor W. F. Peck has found it necessary to tender his resignation as professor of surgery in the medical department, and

Whereas, it has seemed absolutely necessary that said resignation be accepted; therefore

Resolved, that we take this occasion to express our deep regret that the time has come when Doctor Peck must sever his active relations with the university. We recognize that to his untiring industry, his keen, practical good sense, his great reputation in the State and Nation as a surgeon, the department owed the largest measure of its success. He it was who organized the medical department nearly a quarter of a century ago, under circumstances that would have daunted one less courageous; he has watched it and nurtured it with rare devotion through all its vicissitudes, and it has grown with the years under his earnest and wise care, until it stands as a fitting monument to his ability and devotion.

Resolved, that Doctor W. F. Peck be appointed Emeritus Professor of Surgery, and that he be requested to retain his connection with the university and give us the benefit of his advice, and when health will permit, that he will still give instruction by lecture or otherwise in that department, with the hope that his days may be long in the land to aid and counsel us.

Resolved, that this resolution be spread on the minutes, and that an engrossed copy thereof be forwarded to Doctor Peck.

During the summer and fall of 1891 his health steadily failed, and on the twelfth of December of that year the end came.

His death occasioned general grief throughout the State of Iowa, and from all portions of the western States distinguished physicians, educators, public officials and members of the Knights Templar organization (of which he had been an Eminent Commander) came to Davenport to attend the obsequies and pay tribute to his worth and public services.

His only son, Robert Peck, is following in the footsteps of his father in the medical profession. His only surviving daughter is the wife of

Hon. Henry Volmer, a brilliant young lawyer, who has been Mayor of the City of Davenport. Another daughter, who had just reached a most attractive and promising young womanhood, died in 1888.*

HON. JOHN NEWTON ROGERS.

JOHN NEWTON ROGERS was born in the City of New York, on the seventh of November, 1830. His father, Edmund J. Rogers, was a native of Southampton, Long Island, and a prominent merchant in New York City up to the time of his death. His mother, Rebecca (Platt) Rogers, removed to Northampton, Massachusetts, soon after her husband's decease, where the remaining eighteen years of her life were spent. She died in 1853. She was a woman of rare qualities of mind and heart, and many of the noble and exceptional qualities for which Judge Rogers was distinguished were doubtless inherited from her. The preparatory studies of Judge Rogers were pursued at Fairfield, Connecticut, where the family resided at the time, and afterward at Northampton, Massachusetts. His father, though continuing his business in New York, was one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Fairfield during the years of his residence there. He entered the University of the City of New York in 1844, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1848 with the first honors of his class. Soon after leaving college he went to Augusta, Georgia, where his elder brother, Rev. E. P. Rogers, D. D., afterward for nineteen years one of the leading pastors of the Reformed Church in New York City, then resided. This brother was then pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Augusta, Georgia, at that time and received his degree of D. D. at Oglethorpe University at Milledgeville,

*Sketch reprinted from "National Magazine."

J. N. Rogers

Georgia. John N. Rogers taught school in Augusta one year, and in the meantime he determined on the profession of the law as his vocation, and returning to Northampton in 1849 began the study of his chosen profession in the office of Hon. Osmyn Baker and Hon. Charles Delano, then the most prominent members of the Hampshire County bar. Mr. Rogers was admitted to the bar of Massachusetts in February, 1852, and soon afterward removed to New York City, and in the autumn of the following year accepted a position as professor of pleading, practice and evidence in the State and National Law School at Poughkeepsie, New York, which chair he occupied two years, when he returned to New York City and engaged actively in the practice of his profession.

One of his fellow students at the law school was W. H. F. Gurley, who had come west and located at Davenport, Iowa. Through his representations Mr. Rogers was induced, in the autumn of 1856, to make a visit to this city. This visit resulted in a determination on his part to locate here, which he did in 1857, forming a law partnership with his friend Gurley, which continued three years and was then dissolved.

In 1860 he formed a partnership with Charles E. Putnam, under the firm name of Putnam & Rogers, which firm afterward took a leading rank at the bar of Iowa for a period of a quarter of a century. They were engaged in some of the heaviest suits, involving some of the most important questions of law that came before the State and Federal Courts during that period, and with the most flattering results. Mr. Rogers was equally powerful in any department of the law. He had no specialty. One of the most notable instances, illustrating his ability as a lawyer, was the case of the United States, on the relation of Hall and Morse, against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, begun in the United States Circuit Court of Iowa, and carried thence to the Supreme Court of the United States, in which Mr. Rogers, as attorney for the citizens of Council Bluffs, Iowa, succeeded in establishing,

against the ablest talent this powerful corporation could employ, the fact that the eastern terminus of the line was Council Bluffs instead of Omaha, and consequently that the bridge between the two cities was a part of the railroad and must be operated as such. The case involved several new and interesting questions of law as well as the construction of several acts of Congress. Judge Dillon, of the United States Circuit Court of Des Moines, and finally the Supreme Court of the United States, sustained Mr. Rogers throughout the exciting struggle.

Judge Rogers devoted his entire time and energies to his profession, and only on one occasion did he consent to accept office, viz: that of State Legislator (1866-67). In 1875 he was offered by the Governor of Iowa the position of Judge of the Seventh Judicial District of Iowa, but declined it. For two years (1876-77) he filled the chair of lecturer on constitutional law in the law department of the Iowa State University, a position on which he reflected high distinction.

*In September, 1886, he was nominated for District Judge by a convention of the bar of the Seventh Judicial District, and was elected, opening the first term of his court in Davenport on the eighth of February following, and continuing through a term of five weeks with an ability and correctness in rulings, and clearness in statement of decisions that won the encomiums of the bar. On the nineteenth of April he opened the spring term of court in Muscatine, but at the end of the second week he was compelled to return home on account of illness. His ailment was regarded as heart disease and proved fatal, his death occurring on the twenty-second of May, 1887.

Judge Rogers had never been of strong physique, and his sedentary and studious habits were not calculated to build up his constitution. For many years before his death he was very frail, and it was the

*About 1870 he was earnestly solicited to accept the nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court of Iowa, but declined the honor.

wonder of all who knew him, how he managed to sustain the severe strain which he imposed on his frail system. He was a tireless and indefatigable worker, and his earnestness and idea of duty were such that he seemed to feel himself personally obligated to every client to win every case intrusted to him. He would not undertake a case in which he did not believe his client in the right, and so believing he always thought there had been something wrong in his conduct of a case if he chanced to lose it. To a nature so earnest and sensitive it is easy to understand how anxiety would wear on a body so frail.

He was an earnest student of books outside his profession, and possessing a most retentive memory, he could recite at will long passages from his favorite authors. This he often did for the entertainment of a select circle of friends. He was the most modest and unassuming of men, and those who did not know him intimately were apt to mistake for cold reserve that which was only shyness of nature.

His honor and integrity were never questioned by any man. He was of that high-strung nervous temperament which is always intense in whatever may be undertaken. He united distinguished ability with absolute purity of thought, and at the time of his death undoubtedly ranked as the leading lawyer of Iowa. In a historical sketch like this it is the purpose to avoid everything like eulogy, but it is difficult if not impossible to write of a man like Judge Rogers without using language that must savor of hyperbole to those who knew him not. If the united testimony of all who knew him, in whatever way, can be believed, he was one of the very noblest of men. After his decease the members of his profession, the newspapers, his friends and acquaintances throughout the country seemed to vie with each other in paying loving tribute to his memory. He left no children to bear adown the years his honored name. He was married in 1857 to Miss Mary Norman, daughter of Rev. E. H. Vandeveer, of Warwick, New York. This union was terminated by her death in 1867. They had one son, Ferdinand V., whose sad death doubtless had much to do with

hastening that of the devoted father. He was drowned in the Mississippi river, April 6, 1885. He was a bright and promising young man, and the idol of the Judge, as he was also of the Judge's sister, Miss Harriet Rogers, who, when the wife of Judge Rogers died, leaving this infant son, came and made her home with her brother, devoting her life to the care of them as long as they lived.

In personal appearance Judge Rogers was of medium height, slender in build, rather delicate than robust, with a well-shaped head and pleasing countenance, one that inspired trust and confidence at first sight.* He was a man who accomplished much in life under circumstances that would have discouraged a spirit less brave and noble, and it is safe to say his memory will be held in loving reverence by all who knew and could understand and appreciate him.

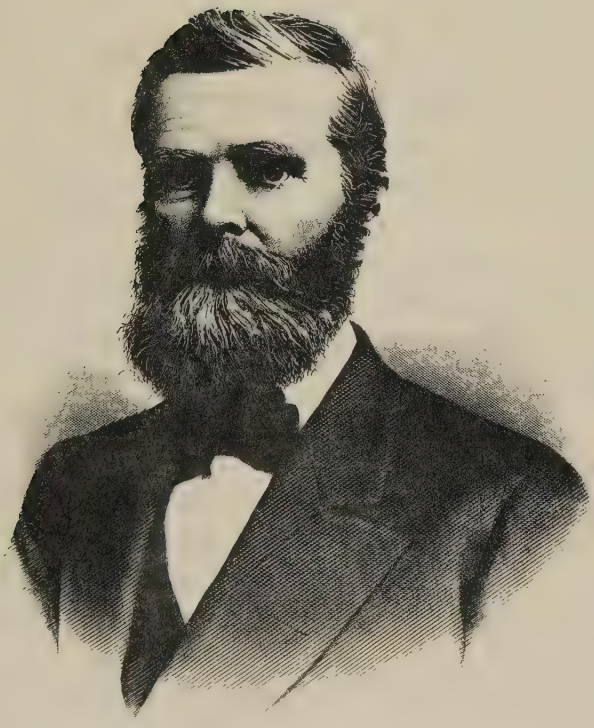
DR. C. C. PARRY.

THE following carefully prepared sketch of Dr. Parry, written by Dr. C. H. Preston, was read before the Davenport Academy of Sciences, September 15, 1893:

On the twentieth of February, 1890, there died at his pleasant home near this city one to whom the Davenport Academy of Sciences was deeply indebted, and whose memory, fragrant and pure as the flowers he loved, it will ever cherish.

At that time the working force of our association had been almost paralyzed by recent sad losses; the publication of its Proceedings was

*He was one of the organizers of the Reformed Protestant Church of Davenport, and was one of the elders, and its most staunch friend and supporter as long as the organization continued. His Christian character was as marked and distinguished as was his legal career.



C. C. Parry M. D.

for a time deferred, and so it happened that he who was always ready with an appreciative tribute to the memory of associate or friend, has waited thus long for an expression from this, his home society, of the admiration and esteem which each and all of its members entertained for him. It is to be regretted that there was not found among us some co-laborer in his own field of botanical science to prepare a sketch of Dr. Parry's life and work—an undertaking for which the writer is qualified only by warm personal friendship and long association in the affairs of this academy. Deficiencies which must in consequence of necessity exist will, however, in part be made good by citations from those better qualified to speak.

Charles Christopher Parry was born in the hamlet of Admington, Gloucestershire, England, August 28, 1823. Descended through a long line of clergymen of the Established Church, he was himself of a deeply religious nature and rarely endowed with that poetic feeling and insight so apt to characterize the true naturalist.

In 1832 the family removed to America, settling on a farm in Washington County, New York. Here the remainder of his boyhood was passed, and, the advantages of the schools of the locality having been well improved, he entered Union College at Schenectady, and in due time was graduated therefrom with honors. He began the study of medical botany in his undergraduate years, and subsequently received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Columbia College.

Coming west and to Davenport in the fall of 1846, he entered upon the practice of his profession, but continued in it for a few months only, very soon discovering that all his natural tastes and instincts led directly away from the unreason, the too often self-inflicted ills, and the petty conflicts with which the active physician has perforce to deal—led him to the unvexed, blossoming solitudes where Nature, silent and orderly, works out her fair results.

His earliest collecting had been done in the attractive floral region about his home in Northeastern New York, in the summer of 1842 and

the four years following; and now again, attracted to this more congenial work, we find him employing much of the season of 1847 in making a collection of the wild flowers about Davenport, of which, with the dates of finding, he has left a manuscript list. Those of us who knew him well in after years can readily picture the brisk, dark-complexioned, though blue-eyed youth, symmetrically but slightly built and somewhat below the medium height, in his solitary quest by river side and deep ravine, over wooded bluff and prairie expanse, for the treasures which were more to him than gold—for such early friends as "the prairie primrose, the moccasin-flower and the gentian," which in later years he complained had been quite driven out by "the blue-grass and white clover."

In the course of that summer, also, he accompanied a United States surveying party, under Lieutenant J. Morehead, on an excursion into Central Iowa, in the vicinity of the present State capital. From this time on (except for a short time while connected with the Mexican Boundary Survey, when he discharged the duties of assistant surgeon) the physician was merged in the naturalist. He was almost continuously in the field collecting, but Davenport remained his home. Here, in 1853, he was married to Miss Sarah M. Dalzell, who, dying five years later, left with him an only child, a daughter. But she, too, a fair, unfolding flower, was claimed by death at an early age.

In 1859 he was married again, to Mrs. E. R. Preston of Westford, Connecticut, who, through the more than thirty years of their union, entered helpfully into all his work and plans, assisting him in his study and often accompanying him to the field, and who is left to mourn the loss of one who, in every relation of life, was exceptionally unselfish and kind. Of his two brothers and six sisters only two remain, viz: Joseph Parry and Mrs. Charles Pickering, both of Davenport, besides a half sister, Mrs. Austin, residing in Arkansas.

We are fortunate in possessing, in Dr. Parry's own words (Proc., Vol. II, p. 279), a succinct chronological account of his work up to

1878, which need not be repeated here. Suffice it to say that for more than thirty years the greater part of his time had been spent in observing and collecting—along the St. Peters and up the St. Croix; across the isthmus to San Diego, to the junction of the Gila and Colorado, along the southern boundary line and up the coast as far as Monterey; through Texas to El Paso, to the Pimo settlements on the Gila, and along the Rio Grande; in the mountains of Colorado, to which and to those of California he returned again and again in the pursuit of his special study, the Alpine Flora of North America; across the continent with a Pacific railroad surveying party by way of the Sangre de Christo Pass, through New Mexico and Arizona, through the Tehachapi Pass, through the Tulare and San Joaquin Valleys to San Francisco; through the Wind river district to the Yellowstone National Park; in the Valley of the Virgin and about Mount Nebo, Utah; about San Bernardino, California, and in the arid regions stretching to the eastward; and in Mexico about San Luis Potosi, Saltillo and Monterey.

The winter of 1852-53 was spent in Washington, in the preparation of his report as botanist to the Mexican Boundary Survey; and the years from 1869 to 1871, inclusive, while botanist to the United States Agricultural Department, were also passed chiefly at the capital, employed in arranging the extensive botanical collections from various Government explorations, which had accumulated at the Smithsonian Institution. During this period, also, he visited, in his official capacity, the Royal Gardens and herbaria at Kew, England, and was attached as botanist to the Commission of Inquiry which visited San Domingo early in 1871. The report of his observations in that island is a valuable summary of its chief botanical features, vegetable products and agricultural capacities.

His visit to Kew and the land of his birth was the beginning of a lasting friendship between himself and the eminent Sir Joseph Hooker, Director of the Gardens, who afterward in a congratulatory letter dated February 27, 1877, calls him "already king of Colorado botany," and

expresses deep interest in the results of his explorations, then making, in Southern California.

Subsequent to 1878, the date of the autobiographical sketch before mentioned, his work, although arduous and important, may be briefly summed up as follows:

In 1879, being called to the East by the illness and death of his father, he did little if any work in the field. In 1880, as special agent of the Forestry Department of the United States Census Office, he accompanied Dr. Engelmann and Professor Sargent in an expedition to the Valley of the Columbia and the far Northwest. Wintering in California he spent the following year in that State, making numerous collecting trips north and south, including a trip to the Yosemite in June. Home again in the summer of 1882, he was busily employed for some months in arranging his collections and on work for our Academy Proceedings. In the fall of that year he returned to California, and passed the winter in San Diego.

In January and February, 1883, he made two camping trips into Lower California; then, going to San Francisco, made numerous excursions from that point, and returned to Davenport in September. In June, 1884, he sailed a second time for England, returning in August of the following year, after spending much time at Kew, and visiting other herbaria and gardens on the Continent.

The summer of 1886 he spent partly with friends in Wisconsin, partly in the quiet enjoyment of his Iowa home. But even when resting, his mind did not rest--his wonderfully voluminous correspondence went on, and the microscope filled in his otherwise leisure hours. Again the winter was passed in San Francisco, from which city he made numerous collecting trips as before. Remaining in California, chiefly in the vicinity of San Francisco, until September, 1888, he was busily employed making special collections of Arctostaphylos and Ceanothus, and in the study of these and the genus Alnus. His last visit to California was made in the spring of 1889. Returning to Davenport in

July, he made a trip to Canada and New England, visited New York and Philadelphia, and returned to his home but a few weeks before his death.

Most intimately connected with the botany of the Pacific Coast; "treading reverently in the steps of Chamisso, Douglas, Nuttall, and others of less note," who, at such accessible points as San Diego, Santa Barbara, Monterey and the mouth of the Columbia, had, at an early day, preceded him, he greatly extended their labors.

"None of the early investigators," says a writer in the "Century Magazine" (October, 1892), "was more typical than the late Dr. C. C. Parry, who first crossed the country with the Mexican Boundary Commission. At intervals, for forty years after, he was a familiar figure to hunters, prospectors, mountaineers and all sorts of outdoor people, from the Arizona deserts to the Siskiyou pine forests."

Dr. Parry was recognized as an authority by botanists everywhere, not only in this country (where he ranked with the first) and in England, but on the Continent as well; and this notwithstanding the fact that he never published a book, had no ambition in the way of authorship and left most of his discoveries to be described by others. His writings, though sufficient to constitute volumes and comprising much of great scientific value, are scattered in fragmentary form through various Government and society reports, scientific journals and the daily press.

In 1875 he was made a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in which body his membership dates back to 1851. He kept up a corresponding membership in the Philadelphia, Buffalo, St. Louis, Chicago and California Academies of Science, and was connected with various other organizations, among them the Philosophical Society of Washington, D. C., the Bay District Horticultural Society of California and the State Historical Society of Iowa. Of our own academy he was, from the start, a most active promoter and one of the main supports. Its welfare was a matter of constant solicitude with him, and to his valuable papers, published in our

Proceedings, the academy's favorable recognition abroad is in great part due. Although absent in Arizona at the time of its organization, he was made a member of the first Board of Trustees, and continued in that capacity as long as he lived. On the resignation of our first president, Professor Sheldon, in 1868, Dr. Parry was chosen to succeed him, and reëlected again and again, until, in 1875, he declined longer to retain a place from which, and its duties, he must of necessity be much of the time absent. As a member of the Publication Committee from its inception, his counsel and assistance were invaluable, as indeed they were, while he lived, in the academy's every undertaking.

Wholly free from that jealous self-seeking which too often mars genuine merit, his relations with his fellow-workers, whether tyros or masters in the science, were always of the pleasantest. The veteran botanist, Professor John Torrey of Columbia College, to whose assistance and encouragement, from the time of their first acquaintance in 1845, he acknowledged himself deeply indebted, was his warm personal friend through life. Of their last living interview, which occurred in September, 1872, shortly before Torrey's death "full of years and honors," Dr. Parry writes in an obituary notice prepared for this academy: "It was my privilege to entertain this distinguished guest at my rude botanical retreat in the heart of the Rocky Mountains. Here, in close proximity to my cabin, I could point out to him many of the living plants that he had described fifty years previously, from herbarium specimens, but had never before seen in their living beauty." Owing to the early severity of the season at the time of this visit, Dr. Torrey was prevented from making the ascent of the peak to which his name had been given by his host and friend, although permitted "to gaze on its sky-piercing summit and to snatch from its wintry slopes some late-grown floral mementos of his early labors." Of this and its companion peak, Mt. Gray, Dr. Parry says: "In my first botanical exploration of the Rocky Mountain region of Colorado, in 1861, I applied the names of 'Torrey and Gray' to twin peaks which, from a

distant view, had often attracted my attention. In the year following I succeeded in reaching the summit of the eastern peak, now well known as Gray's Peak, and determined its elevation by barometric observation. Two years afterward, in 1872, I stood for the second time on the same elevation, accompanied by Professor Gray himself and a large party of acquaintances. In response to some appropriate resolutions on this occasion, Professor Gray, pointing to the closely adjoining western peak, expressed the earnest wish, seconded by all present, that it should continue to bear the name first affixed—of Mt. Torrey—in worthy commemoration of his early and valued scientific associate."

It was Dr. Parry's pleasant privilege also to give its name to Mt. Guyot, in honor of his friend, Professor Arnold Guyot, of Princeton. His own name (bestowed by Surveyor-General F. M. Case) is borne by a peak of the Snowy Range, to the northwest of Empire City. Farther removed from the abodes of men, retiring yet not inconspicuous, it stands among its fellows, an enduring and a fitting monument to him whom his friends knew as "good Dr. Parry."

Not less close than with Torrey and Gray were his relations with Dr. George Engelmann of St. Louis, whose death occurred in 1885. "Since my first acquaintance with him, in 1848," he writes, "when I called on him at St. Louis before starting on my first exploring trip with Dr. D. D. Owen in the then Northwest, our friendly intercourse has been constant, and the letters received from him would make up a respectable volume. How much I owe to his wise counsels, his substantial encouragement, and not less to his sharp criticisms (always well-meant), I can now best realize by feeling their loss. He knew just what to look for, and, when seen, he also knew its significance in elucidating the system of nature." This was not less true of Dr. Parry himself.

Torrey, Gray, Engelmann, Parry! What were American botany but for these four co-laborers whose work and fame are inseparably interlinked?

Dr. Parry was essentially a field student, and the general accuracy of his conclusions is largely due to the fact that his observations were all made at first-hand—to this and to the thoroughness of his determinations, which were based on careful dissections of all accessible fruit, as well as of the flowering specimen; so that he was generally able, as he declared, to discriminate species by the fruit alone.

Industrious and indefatigable, "the bulk and value of his collections have probably not been equaled in America." (I quote from the Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club.) Besides contributing largely to the collections of his botanical friends and of various societies at home and abroad, he made for himself one of the finest private herbaria in the land, a collection, systematically classified and arranged, comprising over eighteen thousand determined specimens representative of nearly six thousand eight hundred species, together with some fourteen hundred specimens determined only as far as the genus. But while himself thus chiefly occupied in collecting from untrodden heights and tangled wilds, he recognized "with respect and reverence" the magnitude of the task assumed "by those masters of botanical science who have taken upon their broad shoulders the burden of a systematic arrangement of the whole vegetable kingdom."

Appreciating the beautiful as he did wherever found, and especially as embodied in floral and arboreal forms, Dr. Parry was yet, for a naturalist, markedly utilitarian. Wherever he went, in whatever he did, his eyes were open to the practical. The plant, the tree which gave promise of usefulness was to him doubly interesting, and he spared no pains to obtain for such the recognition they deserved. To bring the Mexican rose into cultivation, for example, he made an extra trip into Lower California. He was at especial pains to introduce the remarkable Spiraea caespitosa or "tree moss," found in the Wasatch Mountains, of which he writes: "The peculiar adaptation of this plant for ornamental rock-work can be appreciated by those who have seen it in its native haunts, and it is hoped that from plants and seeds

somewhat copiously collected it may eventually find a much larger number of admirers in gardens devoted to this charming class of horticultural adornments." Every region he explored was viewed not alone with the botanist's searching eye, but was studied as well in its topographical and climatic aspects, as affecting its economic possibilities.

Of his careful work in the field we have pleasant glimpses in the notes of his first Pike's Peak expedition. At the close of each day's toilsome journey we see the earnest student seated by the camp-fire, note-book in hand, tracing a map of the route just passed over and recording its general features—topographical, geological, botanical—in simple, terse narrative, with scarcely a word interlined or erased. As he said of his lamented young friend and associate, J. Duncan Putnam, who accompanied him on more than one toilsome expedition, "with him the truths of nature were serious matters."

The conscious possessor of a talent for observation, he used it reverently, taking careful account of what so many would have suffered to pass unseen or fade into forgetfulness. Nor was he content to be simply receptive, but interrogated Nature continually. Often, intent on some all-absorbing quest, he would disappear from camp for a day or more at a time, still, however, with the woodsman's unerring instinct, reappearing safe and sound.

Yet, curiously exemplifying the absorption of the naturalist in other than the affairs of his fellow-men, these notes contain no mention of his traveling companions, nor of any of the unique and interesting specimens of western humanity with which he was continually coming in contact. The most warm-hearted, unassuming and genial of men; one whose learning and humility were alike delightful, whose nature reflected the sweetness of the flowers he loved, and who was welcomed to every fireside; one of whom, as of Agassiz, it may truly be said,

> where'er
> He met a stranger, there he left a friend,

he yet made no study of man as man, caring only for hearty companionship, the warm greeting, and fervent Godspeed.

Deeply affectionate, almost extravagantly fond of children, and with a sense of humor which often sparkled in his home conversation, he was yet so reticent that only the intimate few were aware of these traits in his character. With no expensive habits and almost no wants save knowledge, he looked on money as of value chiefly for the amount of this it could procure and diffuse. Devoted not only to his own special study but to natural science in general as a too-much-neglected part of the great educational field, he lost no opportunity to support its claims as against the dull abstractions of unused tongues and all exclusively text-book instruction.

Of his scientific achievements I will leave those to speak who shared in and were conversant with his labors.

Professor J. G. Lemmon—with whom he explored the San Bernardino Valley, and in whose pleasant home, in the quietude of his herbarium, Dr. Parry's last days in California were spent—after paying a feeling tribute to the memory of his friend, thus sums up his western coast work:

"Dr. C. C. Parry was most intimately connected with the flora and the botanists of California. Since his early explorations on the coast near San Diego, in 1849, the doctor has made several brief visits to different regions of the western slope, intent upon some special discovery or study. During one visit it was the curious little sand plant, the Chorizanthe, that caught his keen eye and secured his careful discrimination. Another visit was devoted to the alders, another to the cacti, etc.

"In 1882 Dr. Parry traveled well over the Pacific Slope, studying the interesting family of Arctostaphylos or 'manzanita,' publishing the following year, in the Proceedings of the Davenport Academy of Sciences, a monograph which cleared away much of the misconception and ambiguity that has all along encumbered our botanical literature,

by showing that there were several distinct forms mingled in previous descriptions. A second monograph, read before the California Academy of Sciences, June 20, 1887, still further elucidated the subject, and the two papers cited complete our knowledge of the California manzanitas, Dr. Parry having detected and described therein six new species, besides determining the proper limits of the other nine.

"Later, in 1887 and 1888, he performed like excellent services in the examination of our Ceanothus family, many species of which form our coast chaparral, while others constitute the valuable forage plants called 'tea bushes' or 'deer brush' in the interior mountain regions. In two able monographs, published February and August, 1889, he has cleared up the mass of confusion in this genus, while detecting a half-dozen new species and defining the twenty-six remaining ones."

C. R. Orcutt, editor of the "West American Scientist," writes:

"Dr. Parry discovered during his extensive explorations hundreds of new plants afterward described by Dr. Gray and by Dr. Engelmann, and his name is firmly fixed in the history of West American botany. While his greatest service has been rendered to botanical science, yet horticulturists will not soon forget that it was Dr. Parry who discovered Picea pungens, the beautiful blue spruce of our gardens: Pinus Engelmanni, Pinus Torreyana, Pinus Parryana, Pinus aristata and a host of others of beauty and value. Through his zeal and enterprise many plants now familiar to American and European gardens were first cultivated. Zizyphus Parryi, Phacelia Parryi, Frasera Parryi, Lilium Parryi, Saxafraga Parryi, Dalea Parryi, Primula Parryi and many other plants of great beauty or utility bear his name in commemoration of his labors and worthily do him honor.

"No name is more intimately connected with the flora of West America than is the name of Charles Christopher Parry. For nearly fifty years his indefatigable labors and explorations in the West have enriched our botanical lore. His name is associated with many pleasant memories in the mind of every one who was so fortunate as

to know him personally. Since 1882 he has published very important papers on the species of Chorizanthe on the Pacific Slope; on the genus Arctostaphylos (the manzanita); on Pacific Coast alders, and, later, on the genus Ceanothus, which contains the numerous mountain and coast shrubs known as 'wild lilacs.' These papers were the result of special studies in the field of these difficult groups of plants and contained descriptions of many new species."

In the vicinity of San Diego, in 1882, as Mr. Orcutt further relates, "he re-discovered the little fern Ophiglossum nudicaule, which he had first found in 1850, and which ever since had been unseen. In the neighborhood of Todos Santos, or All Saints Bay, were discovered the new Ribes viburnifolium, Parry's Mexican rose (Rosa minutifolia, Engelm.) and a dwarf horse-chestnut (Aesculus Parryi) among other new plants;" also, later, in the same region, "the new spice bush (Ptelea aptera, Parry)." The Parry lily (Lilium Parryi, Watson) was discovered in 1876 on the ranch of the Ring brothers in Southern California, near San Gorgonio Pass.

Dr. Parry's work on earth is done. His was a busy, useful life; unselfish, but crowned with the proudest success. His name "has been stamped upon the mountain peak and traced in lines of beauty in many a mountain flower." At last the gathering hand has been gathered; the wandering feet have brought him back to lie down on the green hillside within sight of the home he loved, to rest under fragrant, clustering flowers, where in years long past he was wont to seek their shy, wild sisters. They and he are gone; but, let us trust with his friend, the prose poet of the Yosemite, "he has but gone botanizing in a better land."

Over his grave through the years to come,

Swing, O flowers, your bells of bloom!
Deep below as high above
Sweeps the circle of God's love.

HON. JOHN L. DAVIES.

THE life of Hon. John Lodwick Davies (deceased) presents one of those numerous examples to be found in the United States of rapid personal progress from humble beginnings to a substantial and honored position. He was born in the parish of Llangeithoe, Cardigan County, Wales, on the twenty-second of August, 1813. He received his education at the parish school of Tiefilan, in his native County, his early training developing an obedient, studious boyhood, on which the life of a useful man and honored citizen was reared.

He learned a trade in Bath, England, and became a skillful workman in the weaving of gold and silver lace for coach trimmings. This he left before coming to his majority, owing to his having early imbibed a constantly strengthening radicalism which rebelled against "making gewgaws for the pampered aristocracy." He devoted his attention to a more sturdy industry and became a skillful carpenter and joiner, and as such emigrated to the United States, settling at Cincinnati, Ohio. From that city, down the Ohio and on to Louisiana, a winter's work on a plantation sufficed to settle deep in his breast that uncompromising hatred of human slavery that made him thenceforward one of the most consistent and zealous among the early abolitionists.

Returning to Cincinnati, he there married, in 1840, Miss Margaret Jones, honored for her fidelity as a wife, her devotion as a mother and her charities as a true Christian woman.

They at once set out for a home in Iowa, but reaching Keokuk were driven back by the ice, and wintered in St. Louis, terminating their journey to Davenport in March, 1841. Here he worked at his trade for ten years, and in 1851, in connection with B. F. Cotes, completed and put in operation the first wood-working machinery in Davenport. In August, 1859, with Hon. G. H. French, he purchased the large sawmill owned by himself and son, L. S. Davies, Esq., at the time of his death.

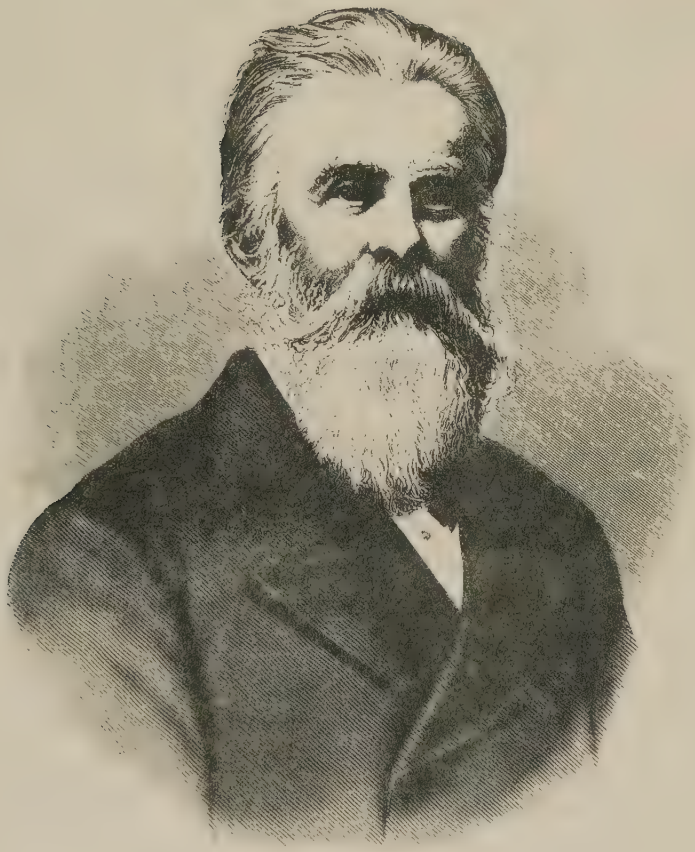
Besides this mill he had two mills in Wisconsin, one at Wausau and one at Pine River, Marathon County.

Mr. Davies filled many positions of honor and trust, though always unsought by him: alderman of the ward in which he lived, director and vice-president of the school board, member of the Scott County Board of Supervisors, and for two terms mayor of the city; formerly a director of the First National Bank, and at his death director in the Davenport National Bank, as also director of the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad Company, of which he was one of the originators, and also one of its unfaltering supporters until it was successfully established. His counsels, financial ability and recognized worth contributed largely to the establishment of the First National at a time when such support was necessary to the success of institutions of that character. In 1868, he was made trustee at large of the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans' Home, was president of the board, and served as a member of the executive committee until his death. He died on the twenty-eighth of March, 1872, surrounded by an unusually large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Mr. Davies was a warm admirer of republican institutions, a temperance man and a Christian, having been a member of the Sons of Temperance and of the Congregational Church. He won honor by resolute fidelity to principle, and patriotism and benevolence were his distinguishing characteristics.

NICHOLAS FEJÉRVÁRY.

NICHOLAS FEJERVARY is a native of the City of Pesth, now Buda-Pesth, Hungary, and was born May 27, 1811, to Joseph and Maria (Dvornikovitch) Fejérváry. His mother dying a few days after his birth, he was received into the family of his maternal grand-parents, where he was under the fostering care of a maternal aunt, Celestine



Tejérváry Miklós

Dvornikovitch, who had charge of his education up to the year 1826, when he returned to his father, who, in the meantime, had re-married. At that time his father was a member from the County of Pesth, of the Diet or Hungarian Legislative body sitting at Pozsony, whither the son accompanied him.

In the spring of 1827 Nicholas entered the University of Pesth, taking a law course, then a necessary part of a liberal education in Hungary. During the period of his studies there he had the misfortune to lose his father, and at the early age of eighteen he stood comparatively alone in the world. He pursued the supplementary part of his law studies with John Uzovitch, who was at that time member of the Diet from the County of Nyilra. At the same session of the Diet, 1830, young Fejérváry acted as representative of Baron Zay, the members of the Upper House having then the right of appointing substitutes to take their places in case of absence. Such substitutes, however, having neither the right of taking part in the debates nor of casting a vote, were usually young men, who thus served a sort of apprenticeship in public affairs. At that time he witnessed the coronation of Ferdinand as King of Hungary, and still preserves several gold and silver medals which were struck off and distributed in commemoration of that event. A few months after the close of the Diet, in the spring of 1831, he returned to Pesth, and was sworn in as one of the clerks of the *Tabula Regia*, one of the higher courts of justice, and filled that office until in June, 1832, when he received his diploma as advocate, which entitled him to practice before any tribunal in Hungary.

He then settled on his estates in the County of Hont, and took an active part in the deliberations of the General Assembly and civil tribunals. This county was one of the foremost in maintaining the right of local self-government, as opposed to the centralization of power toward which the efforts of the general Government were directed.

The year 1834 became memorable through his first visit to foreign lands, in a tour through Germany, Holland and France, made by coach,

before the era of railway travel. His longest stay was in Paris, which he saw under the most favorable circumstances, with the country under the reign of Louis Philippe enjoying a returning prosperity after many years of war without and internal conflicts of opinion, outbreaks of which were, even then, of occasional occurrence.

Mentally enriched by these experiences, to which he added by constant study, Mr. Fejérváry was in 1843 elected by the County of Hont to represent it in the Diet. At this Diet the nobility, which then alone possessed the right of suffrage, voluntarily imposed on itself the burden of taxation, from which it had been previously exempt, and granted to non-nobles the full right of acquiring land and of holding office.

The peasantry were also relieved in various ways of the burdens imposed by feudal laws, and the charter for the first railroad to be built in Hungary was granted during the session of 1843-44.

The following year Mr. Fejérváry married Caroline Kárász, a woman of rare qualities of mind and heart, to whose family he, as well as his parents, had been bound by lifelong ties of friendship, and from that time devoted all his energies to providing for the future of his family. While his sympathies remained always with the liberal party, he took no further active part in public affairs, and consequently was not a factor in the Revolution of 1848-49, but spent those years near Pesth, in the quiet town of Vác, which was the scene of two minor battles, and in full view of the siege of Buda and the bombardment of Pesth. Mr. Fejérváry was here the captain of the Sixth Company of National Guards, but was not called into active service. After the suppression of the revolution he lived in Pesth until May, 1851, when, finding political conditions unendurable, he resolved to emigrate. To his grief over the disastrous ending of the struggle for liberty was added the most poignant sorrow of personal bereavement, as in the epidemic of Asiatic cholera, following in the wake of the armed forces, he counted among the victims from his own household his aunt and foster-mother, Celestine Dvornikovitch, in whose death he lost the tenderest of friends and

wisest of counselors. He also lost a little daughter in her second year, while his only son suffered a most severe attack of the same terrible malady.

In comparison with these losses the severing of other ties seemed less hard, and there remained only the difficulty of overcoming the obstacles which the Government placed in the way of all emigration.

Under the plea of visiting a German watering-place and the first great exhibition in London, Mr. Fejérváry secured passports for himself and family, and spent a year at Brussels, Belgium, and thence, going via London and Southampton, finally sailed for the United States, landing in New York, June 8, 1852.

Leaving his family comfortably settled in Brooklyn, he traveled through the then far West in search of a future home, and finally selected Davenport, Iowa, partly because its situation reminded him in some degree of his birthplace, the beautiful capital on the Danube. Here in 1853 he bought a tract of land and built a substantial and commodious dwelling of brick, made under his own supervision from clay found on the premises, which with a few alterations sheltered him and his household more than forty years. He also purchased numerous tracts of Government land in various parts of Iowa, and from these investments realized large profits. Several substantial business blocks, erected at intervals by him, also still stand as proofs of his activity and business enterprise. As a characteristic trait it may be mentioned that he never accepted a higher rate of interest on loans than that fixed by law, although a contrary practice was general with banks and individuals in the early days of his settlement in Iowa. He never entered public life in America, except to serve on the board of supervisors and on the grand jury before relieved by age from the legal obligation of doing so. Among the public works of which he was an active promoter may be mentioned the erection of the Scott County Soldiers' Monument; the relief work at the time of the great Chicago fire of 1871, he being chairman of the relief committee, whose first aid was, according to the

Latin proverb, "twice given," the Davenport carload of provisions and clothing being the first to arrive at Chicago, reaching there even before the destruction caused by the flames was completed.

On the founding of the Cook Home for the Friendless, Mr. Fejérváry was elected a member of its board of managers, and took an active part in supervising the erection of its building and continued to serve on its board until advancing years inclined him to relinquish all active work.

His experience there, in a large measure, prompted him in what he intended as a monument of his gratitude for the political freedom and material prosperity he was privileged to enjoy in the American Republic, viz: the establishment and endowment of a home for aged farmers, in which men, who, through misfortune and without fault of their own, had failed to reap the reward of their labors and were left solitary and without resources in their declining years, should receive the same comforts and benefits enjoyed by women in the Cook Home. In execution of this plan Mr. Fejérváry built a large and unusually substantial structure of brick, stone and slate on a five-acre tract owned by him, located on Grand Avenue, Davenport, and placed it in the hands of trustees, together with nearly all the real estate owned by him in Scott County, from the income of which at least six inmates could be comfortably supported at the outset.

Mr. Fejérváry's wife, whom he lost on August 27, 1890, after a happy union of forty-five years, was, by her strength of character, loving heart and deep religious feeling, eminently fitted to be his helpmeet and complement. She is mourned with affectionate regard by all who ever came within the range of her benign influence, and witnessed the patient gentle spirit with which she accepted the vicissitudes of a long and varied life. With a more than ordinary devotion to her duties as wife and mother, she was never too busy to extend sympathy and aid to others, who came to her in distress or sorrow, devoting herself with particular attention to the relief of the sick and the education of orphans, bequeathing also a large portion of her independent fortune

for these two-fold purposes. Of three children born of this union, one daughter alone survives. The only son, a youth of rare mental gifts, which justified the most brilliant hopes for his future, died at the age of sixteen, in the spring of 1863. This loss was a crushing blow to the father, who for many years remained broken in spirit from its effects. Both these children were educated at home under their parents' instruction, the daughter exclusively, and the son up to within little more than a year prior to his death, when he entered Griswold College in Davenport, where he at once took a stand in his classes that bore testimony to the excellence of his mental training.

Mr. Fejérváry is known as the most modest and retiring of men. In character and manner he may truly be called a "gentleman of the old school." Descended from noble ancestry, he is a living exemplification of the truth that "blood will tell." His scorn of all trickery, dishonesty or deceit may be said to be a fundamental trait of his character, and perhaps the most powerful factor in shaping his career, since no consideration of self-interest or policy could ever prevail against it, or induce him to condone, either in private or in public life, actions or tendencies which in the slightest degree offended his sense of rectitude. As a loyal patriot of his native country and a staunch defender of its constitutional rights and liberties, life within its borders became intolerable to him when these rights and liberties were seemingly lost forever. Imbued from the outset with the spirit pervading American institutions, he became an equally loyal citizen of his adopted country.

In temperament Mr. Fejérváry is genial and sympathetic, he has a keen sense of humor and enjoys its manifestation in company of friends. Extensive travel has made him familiar with the language and customs of many lands, and supplemented by his taste for reading, brought within his reach all that is best in literature, not only in his own tongue, but in English, French, German, Italian and Spanish, as well as Latin, which, in his youth, was, in Hungary, still the official language used in

all matters of public business, as well as in all studies from primary schools up to the universities. The origin and relation of races and languages thus became a favorite study with him, and the tracing of Sanscrit roots and their development in living languages was an amusement in the leisure hours of his later years.

With such resources within himself, keeping always the just proportion between serious occupation and needful rest, Mr. Fejérváry's long life has harmoniously culminated in that serene old age which falls only to the share of the few blessed by the possession of "Mens sana in corpore sano."

GEORGE W. CABLE.

GEORGE WYATT CABLE, son of Hiram and Rachel Cable, née Henry, was born in Athens County, Ohio, on the seventeenth of June, 1831. His father was a native of Jefferson County, New York, and his mother, of Washington County, Ohio. The grandfather of our subject, James Cable, emigrated from England about 1770 and settled in Massachusetts, whence his descendants branched off to other States. Rachel (Henry) Cable was the daughter of Scotch-Irish parents, a most excellent Christian lady, to whose influence the better traits in the moral character of our subject are largely due.

Hiram Cable was a man of considerable local note in the State of Ohio, having been, in the early part of the century, extensively engaged in merchandising, and later in life actively connected with public improvements and enterprises. He was one of the projectors of the Piqua & Indianapolis Railroad, now a branch of the Pennsylvania Central, one of the largest contractors for the construction of the same, and for nine years a director of the company. He was also the founder of

the thriving and picturesque town of Cable, situated in Champaign County, seven miles from Urbana, which was owned entirely by himself and his brother, P. L. Cable. He represented the County in the Legislature for a number of years, and was a man of great public spirit and energy, highly esteemed and honored by all who knew him.

George W. Cable received a fair English and mathematical education in the excellent public schools of Urbana, Ohio, and commenced life as a farmer in Champaign County, and continued that occupation for two years with success. Following the example of his father, however, he sold out in 1857 and moved to Scott County, Iowa, where for nine years he steadily pursued the business of husbandry. In 1866 he moved to Davenport and engaged with his father in the coal and lumber trade, to which was afterward added an extensive lumber manufactory, which has since been conducted with marked success. In 1874 Hiram Cable retired to private life, and in 1876 our subject associated with him in business Mr. John Homby, and the business was carried on under the firm name of Homby & Cable until 1879, when Mr. Homby died. In that year the business was conducted by Mr. Cable individually, and in the following year the Cable Lumber Company was organized, with Mr. Cable as president. The capital stock, which originally was sixty thousand dollars, has been increased to three hundred thousand dollars out of the surplus profits.

Mr. Cable has from time to time become interested in various enterprises, most of which have been very successful. He is now interested in southern mill enterprises that are largely remunerative. He is also interested in the Iowa Union Telephone Company, and is also a director of the First National Bank, of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad Company, and of the Rock Island & Peoria Railroad.

He is an active member of the Presbyterian Church and is consistent in all of his church work. He is benevolent and charitable and devoid entirely of ostentation. In all the relations he has sustained to his

fellow-citizens his name has been unsullied and his integrity and honesty unassailed.

On the eighteenth of October, 1854, he married Miss Eliza E. Baldwin, daughter of Richard Baldwin, Esq., an extensive farmer of Champaign County, Ohio. They have had six children, five of whom are living.

SAMUEL FRANCIS SMITH.

SAMUEL FRANCIS SMITH is of Puritan ancestry, his progenitors on both paternal and maternal lines joining the Massachusetts Colony early in the seventeenth century. They were people of consequence in their day, and many of their descendants have achieved distinction in various walks of life. Perhaps the most distinguished member of the family, a man certainly whose name and fame will last while civilization endures, or love of liberty warms the human breast, is the father of the man whose name heads this sketch. Rev. Samuel Francis Smith, a distinguished Baptist clergyman, who is still living in Newton, Massachusetts, and who, although in his eighty-sixth year, still retains his vigor and faculties in a most remarkable degree, was the author of the national hymn of our Republic, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," an ode which has been translated into almost every civilized language and dialect throughout the world, and which is sung in every land and clime. One of his biographers very justly says: "This ode has found a merited response in every Christian heart, not only in this 'sweet land of liberty,' but throughout the globe, and is sung as frequently in the Alpine valleys and on the slopes of the Himalayas as in the fair land that gave birth to its venerated author. To be the author of that hymn is glory enough for one man and one lifetime."

Mr. Smith was fitted for Harvard College and carried through the

Yours Very Sincerely,
S. F. Smith

Freshman year by his father. He was an indefatigable student and, not being robust, excessive application to his studies so undermined his health that much to his regret he was compelled to forego the completion of his college course and for a time give up his studies entirely. He was of an active temperament, however, and would not remain in idleness, so he obtained employment in a wholesale drug store in Boston, and a little later as clerk in the office of a manufacturing company; this he abandoned for a clerkship in a bookstore. As soon as his health would permit he resumed his studies, which he kept up after business hours and at night, until he completed the curriculum of his college course. The opportunities for advancement offered in the West to young men induced him to come to Chicago, which he did in 1856. He spent a few months clerking in a store in that city, when he was sent to Davenport to take charge of a branch store at that place. During all this time Mr. Smith had never lost sight of what had been, from his earliest recollection, the ambition of his life, viz: to become a lawyer. In 1857 he became a law student in the office of Judge James Grant, then and afterward one of the foremost lawyers in the State. Perhaps no higher compliment could have been paid to the qualities of the young man than the fact that three years later he was admitted into partnership with his preceptor. Their practice consisted largely in the collection of defaulted city and county bonds, in which they were very successful. This partnership continued up to 1876, during which time they were engaged upon some of the most important law suits in the Northwest. As an illustration of the growth of their practice, it may be stated that Mr. Smith's proportion of the earnings of the first year of the partnership amounted to two hundred and forty dollars, while during the last year of his active partnership his share of the proceeds amounted to more than fifty thousand dollars. One of the most notable cases in which this firm was engaged is known as the Mark Howard case, arising out of the sale of the old Mississippi & Missouri Railroad to the Rock Island Company, in which they secured

to their clients nearly a million dollars, and to themselves the largest fee which had ever been paid to any lawyers in any one case, in the State, understood to be not less than one hundred thousand dollars.

In the autumn of 1873 Mr. Smith's health gave way from overwork, and, relaxation and change being necessary for his restoration, he, with his family, visited Europe and remained abroad two years and a half, visiting in that time the principal cities and points of interest in that part of the globe. Upon his return to Davenport, although his health was fairly recuperated, his fortune being ample for his needs, he did not reënter the practice of law, but gave his attention to financial matters. Since that time he has been engaged chiefly in banking and settling estates. He was one of the organizers and charter members of the Davenport National Bank, and has been connected with that institution, either as director, vice-president or president, from its organization to the present time, retiring from the presidency in January of the present year.

Mr. Smith has been identified with many other financial and public enterprises, among which may be mentioned the Union Savings Bank, which he helped organize and of which he is a director and attorney. He was president, from June, 1892, to June, 1893, of the Iowa Bankers' Association, an office of distinction which can only be held for a period of one year by each incumbent. He has been, from the organization, and is now, the vice-president of the Iowa Sons of the Revolution. He was a member of the city council four years, to April, 1893, during which time he advocated and secured the passage of measures which resulted in the paving of many of the principal streets of Davenport. To him perhaps more than to any other man is credit due in this matter, as he was the prime mover, got the necessary legislation through the General Assembly, was chairman of the paving committee, and most of the time chairman of the finance committee, and laid the first brick in the pavement.

He has been president of the Davenport Business Men's Associa-

tion, is now president of the Children's Home Society of the State; he is a director of the Academy of Science, of the Ladies' Industrial Relief Association and of the Davenport Library Association.

Mr. Smith was brought up in the Baptist faith and was a member of the Baptist Church until some years after his marriage, when, his wife being a Congregationalist, he transferred his membership to that Church. He is a Republican in politics and an earnest supporter of the cause of temperance.

He married, August 17, 1861, Mary, daughter of Rev. Julius Reed, D. D., of Davenport. They have one child, Anna R., who is now in school at Jacksonville, Illinois.

RIGHT REV. WILLIAM STEVENS PERRY.

WILLIAM STEVENS PERRY, the oldest and only surviving son of the late Stephen and Katharine Whittemore (Stevens) Perry, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, January 22, 1832. He is descended on his father's side from John Perry, who arrived in New England in 1636, in the ship in which the "Apostle" Eliot came over, and is styled "cousin" in a letter from the great Puritan missionary to the Indians. On the maternal side he is descended from William Stevens, of Falmouth, Maine, a privateer's-man on the frigate "Boston" during the Revolution, and his son of the same name, a lieutenant in the United States Army during the War of 1812.

Educated in the private and public schools of the city of his birth, he passed from the Providence High School, then under the charge of Professor Albert Harkness, LL. D., to enter Brown University, whence he migrated to Harvard College in 1851, connecting himself as Sophomore with the class of 1854. He was graduated with his

class, having an appointment at the commencement, although he was absent from college during the junior year, in consequence of ill health. After graduation he spent several months at the Virginia Theological Seminary near Alexandria, and then, his family having removed at the time of his entering Harvard to their place at Watertown, Massachusetts, returned home to take charge, as a candidate for orders and a lay reader, of an effort to found an Episcopal church in the adjoining town of Newton. The parish of Grace Church, Newton, was organized in his father's house, at the corner of Galen and Williams Street, in Watertown, and Mr. Perry was the vestry clerk, Sunday-school superintendent and lay-reader of the earliest years of this now prosperous and wealthy parish. In the meantime he prosecuted his theological studies under the direction of the Rev. Alexander H. Vinton, D. D., of St. Paul's, Boston, and the Rev. John S. Stone, D. D., of Brookline, Massachusetts. He was ordered deacon in the temporary place of worship occupied by the congregation of Grace Church, Newton, by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Manton Eastburn, Bishop of Massachusetts. He was advanced to the priesthood by the same prelate in St. Paul's, Boston, April 7, 1858, his uncle, the Rev. William Bacon Stevens, D. D., of St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia, being the preacher. He was assistant to the rector of St. Paul's, Dr. A. H. Vinton, 1857-58; rector of St. Luke's, Nashua, New Hampshire, 1858-61; rector of St. Stephen's, Portland, Maine, 1861-63; rector of St. Michael's, Litchfield, Connecticut, 1864-69, and of Trinity, Geneva, Western New York, 1869-76. Early in 1876, after having declined the foreign secretaryship of the Board of Missions, he was tendered the presidency of Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, which he refused. Shortly after, he was unanimously elected to the presidency of Hobart College, Geneva, New York, which he accepted. He had previously served as professor of history in the same institution (without salary), 1871-74. He remained at Hobart, retaining also his rectorship at Trinity Church, until his consecration to the episcopate.

From the very beginning of his ministry he was busily engaged in general church work in addition to his parochial labors. He was a deputy from the diocese of New Hampshire to the General Convention of 1859, at Richmond, Virginia, the first held subsequent to his ordination, and as a deputy, an officer, or as a bishop, he has been present at every triennial convention held since that time. He was a deputy from Maine in 1862, and from the diocese of Western New York in 1871. He was appointed an assistant secretary to the House of Deputies in 1862, and was the secretary of the convention from 1865 to 1876. As assistant secretary, charged with the calling of the roll at the General Convention of 1862, he gave to the world a striking proof of the unity of the American Church by calling, entirely of his own motion and without any instructions to this effect, on each vote of the house by dioceses, the unrepresented southern dioceses just as if their accredited delegations were present in their seats. He was associated by the convention of 1859 with the celebrated Rev. Dr. Francis Lister Hawks in the preparation and publication of an annotated edition of the early records of the General Convention legislation. One volume in octavo, under the joint editorship of Dr. Hawks and Mr. Perry, appeared in 1861; but the further prosecution of this was interrupted by the breaking out of the Civil War. The work was finally issued under the sole editorship of Dr. William Stevens Perry, in three volumes, in 1874, two volumes composing the reprinted journal, 1785-1835, and one volume being devoted to illustrative notes and documents. In 1868, on the death of Dr. Hawks, Dr. Perry was appointed by the two Houses of Convention historiographer of the American church. This most complimentary and important official position he still retains.

In 1862, on January 15, he was married in Rosse Chapel, Gambier, Ohio, by Bishop Bedell, to Sara Abbott Woods, younger daughter of the Rev. Thomas Mather Smith, D. D., sometime president of Kenyon College, and for eighteen years professor of Systematic Divinity in the theological seminary of the diocese of Ohio—and Mary Greenleaf

(Woods), his wife. On the paternal side, Mrs. Perry is descended from the Rev. Cotton Mather Smith, of Sharon, Connecticut, the father of the Hon. John Cotton Smith, LL. D., Governor of Connecticut, and through him, according to Governor Smith's family memoranda, from Increase Mather, D. D., president of Harvard College, and John Cotton, the Puritan vicar of St. Botolph's, Boston, England, and first minister of Boston, New England. Her maternal grandfather was the celebrated Leonard Woods, D. D., theological professor at Andover Theological Seminary.

Mr. Perry received his "A. M." in course from Harvard in 1857, and an ad eundem "M. A." from the University of Bishops' College, Lenoxville, Canada East, in 1859, on occasion of his preaching the "convocation" sermon. In 1869 he received the degree of "D. D.," from Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut. He was made "LL. D." by William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Virginia, in 1876, on his accession to the presidency of Hobart College. He received the degree of "D. C. L." from the University of Bishop's College in 1885; again from the University of King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, in 1886; and still again from the University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee, in 1893. At the Eucenia of the University of Oxford, England, June, 1888, he received the honorary degree of "D. D., Oxon.," an honor which he shares with two other living American divines alone—the Rt. Rev. William Crosswell Doane, D.D., LL. D., Bishop of Albany, and the Rt. Rev. Henry Codman Potter, D.D. LL. D., Bishop of New York. In 1887, in the eleventh year of his episcopate, he was unanimously elected by the synod, "Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia" —the oldest British colonial see; but he declined this honor, one never before tendered to any other than one of English birth and allegiance.

Bishop Perry is by virtue of the Revolutionary services of his great-grandfather, Lieutenant Abel Perry, of the Massachusetts Continental Line, an hereditary member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and has been for a number of years a chaplain-general of the order. As such

he preached the sermon before the society in St. Paul's Chapel, New York City, on occasion of the centennial observance of the inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States, April 28, 1889. This discourse, printed in various editions, appears in the sumptuous official record of the observance of this day which is said to be the handsomest volume ever printed in the United States. He is also president of the Iowa State Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and a member of the New York society of that body. He is a member of the Society of the War of 1812, and of the naval order of the United States.

He was unanimously elected Bishop of Iowa in May, 1876, receiving the unanimous confirmation of the standing committees and the bishops of the church; and was consecrated to the episcopate in Trinity Church, Geneva, New York, September 10 of the same year, by his maternal uncle, the Rt. Rev. William Bacon Stevens, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Pennsylvania, assisted by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Cleveland Coxe, Bishop of Western New York; the Rt. Rev. Dr. Kerfoot, Bishop of Pittsburgh; the Rt. Rev. Dr. Bissell, Bishop of Vermont, and the Most Rev. Dr. Oxenden, Lord Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan of Canada. During his episcopate he has seen the numbers of his clergy, his churches and his congregations increase nearly or quite threefold. He has consecrated fifty churches. He has held over one hundred ordinations. He has founded two large church schools at Davenport, Iowa. One of these is St. Katharine's Hall, for girls, named for his beloved mother, and now in its tenth year (1894) of successful life. The other is Kemper Hall, for boys, a boarding school with accommodations for sixty pupils, which is nine years old. He has at present in view the establishment of a church hospital in his see city, having just purchased for this purpose a most desirable piece of property, occupying a commanding site. The church "realty" at Davenport, comprising the college building, the theological hall, the professors' houses, Kemper Hall, St. Katharine's, the Bishop's house, the cathedral

and two other churches, with their guild-halls and rectories, represents an expenditure and present value of over half a million dollars; and for architectural beauty and charm of situation is not excelled in any diocese in the land.

The present Bishop of Iowa has attended and taken part in the Lambell Conferences of 1878 and 1888; and his printed account of the first of these meetings elicited the special commendation of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Archibald Campbell Tait, as the best record of the conference that had appeared in print. His story of the Conference of 1888 has also been privately printed. He was also an interested member of the "Alt Katholik" conferences held at Bonn in 1875, at which gathering he made the acquaintance of the celebrated Dr. Ignatius Von Döllinger, whom he afterward visited in Munich. It was at this meeting that he made the acquaintance of Canon Lindon, Prebendary Meyrick, Lord Plunkett, now Archbishop of Dublin, and a number of the dignitaries of the Holy Eastern Church. He has crossed the ocean ten times and is well known both in Great Britain, on this continent and in the colonial possessions of England.

Bishop Perry is probably the most voluminous writer of the American Episcopal bench. A list of his various publications, as contained in the Bibliography of the American Historical Association, published in 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1892, occupies a dozen closely printed octavo pages, and including a score of volumes in quarto, octavo and duodecimo, comprises fully one hundred and twenty-four separate titles. His writings are chiefly historical, although he has published sermons preached in Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's, London, and other cathedrals and churches abroad, and besides these, sketches of travel and contributions to general literature. His private library contains over fifteen thousand volumes as many valuable unbound, monographs and pamphlets, and over one hundred volumes of unpublished manuscripts.

Bishop Perry received the thanks of the authorities of the State of

Virginia for his publication of a quarto volume of "Papers Relating to the History of the Church in Virginia;" for his five quarto volumes, privately printed, of "Historical Collections of the American Colonial Church" and his three annotated volumes in octavo of "A Half-Century of the Legislation of the American Episcopal Church" he received the thanks of the General Convention of the Church. He is a member of a large number of the State historical societies, of the Ethnological Society, of the Numismatic Society and of the American Historical Association. He was one of the three bishops on the commission appointed to prepare and report "The Standard Prayer Book of 1892," and will possess one of the twelve vellum folio copies of this work from the De Vinne Press, presented to the presiding Bishop, the President of the House of Deputies, the archives of the Church and the members of the committee, by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, of New York, a lay member of this important committee.*

HON. HIRAM PRICE.

HIRAM PRICE was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, on the tenth of January, 1814. He had very few of the advantages of education in his early youth, receiving instruction only in the common branches, and having few opportunities for mental improvement. He early developed so strong a taste for reading that everything readable that could be borrowed was eagerly devoured. After leaving school he entered a retail dry goods store as clerk, was afterward chief clerk at

*The foregoing sketch of Bishop Perry appeared in the "National Magazine" for March, 1894.

an iron works, and still later was employed in a forwarding and commission house.

He removed to Iowa in 1844 and located in Davenport, which place was his residence until a few years since, when he removed to Washington, District of Columbia. On his arrival he went into the mercantile business, with a very small capital, not exceeding one hundred dollars, and by perseverance, energy and business tact, succeeded in acquiring a competence, retiring from the business in 1848. In 1847 he was elected the first school fund commissioner of Scott County, which office he held for nine years. In 1848 he was elected recorder and treasurer of the County, holding these offices for eight years.

Mr. Price is entitled to an infinite deal of credit for the part he has taken in advancing the construction of railroads. He was one of the first men, west of the Mississippi, who agitated a railroad connection with the Atlantic, and it is owing to his efforts, as much or more than to those of any one else, that the people were induced to subscribe to this object. He accepted the position of secretary of the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad Company, in which capacity he served seven years, and until his election to Congress. He was president of the State Bank of Iowa during its entire existence after the first year, and closed the affairs of that institution to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, handling millions of dollars. He served many years as a member of Congress and during the War of the Rebellion was paymaster-general of the State of Iowa.

Mr. Price has always taken a decided and consistent position in favor of the cause of temperance. He was one of those who, in February, 1848, organized the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance for the State of Iowa, and served afterward as Grand Worthy Patriarch for the State. He was elected for a number of years as representative to the National Division of North America. In 1847 he was instrumental in organizing a division of Sons of Temperance in Davenport,

and was elected the first Worthy Patriarch. His views and the position he took upon the temperance subject have given him a prominence possessed by no other private citizen in the State, and yet there was not a man of his opponents who did not respect the singular honesty of his endeavors and his entire freedom from all effort to gain either personal or political popularity.

In religious views he is a Methodist, having joined that church in his seventeenth year. He was treasurer for the Scott County Bible Society for the years 1851, 1852, 1856 and 1857, and president for the years 1876 and 1877.

Mr. Price was raised in the Democratic school of politics, and remained in that party until an attempt was made to force slavery into free soil, when he helped to organize the Republican party of Iowa, and has been ranked as a radical Republican ever since.

He has passed some time in travels, having visited nearly every State in the Union, and has traveled over England, France, Switzerland, Ireland and Scotland.

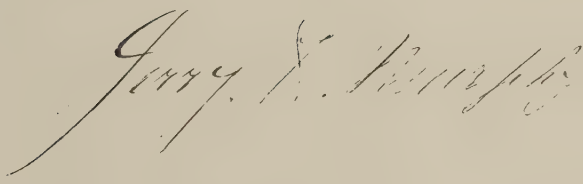
He was married on the twenty-seventh of April, 1834, to Miss Susan Betts.

His son, M. M. Price, was United States Consul to Marseilles, France, and one of his daughters is the wife of Hon. John F. Dillon, for many years one of the ablest jurists in the West; another daughter married the Rev. Laird Collier, and another married Alfred Sully, of Brooklyn, New York.

In the various changes of an active life Mr. Price has gained the respect of a large circle of friends and the confidence of his business connections, and, while making constant use of his natural powers, he has never wasted or weakened them, so he is still in possession of much of his native vigor and strength.

HON. JEREMIAH H. MURPHY.

HON. JEREMIAH H. MURPHY was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, February 19, 1835. His father was Timothy Murphy, a native of County Cork, Ireland, by trade a hatter, and a man of great energy, industry and self-reliance. His mother was Jerusha Shattuck, a descendant of an old Pilgrim family, and a woman of great strength of mind and character. Thus the traits that in after years made Mr. Murphy famous can easily be accounted for by the laws of heredity. The foundation of his education was laid in the public schools of Boston, and this course of study was supplemented by an eighteen months' course at Appleton University, Wisconsin, his father having removed with his family to Fond du Lac County in 1849. The same energy and application for which he became so distinguished in after life, applied to his student days, and as he was both apt and assiduous he progressed rapidly in his studies, and thus fitted himself for the battle of life which he fought so heroically in later years. In 1852 the family removed to Iowa, took up a new claim on "Old Man" creek in Johnson County, and began pioneer life in earnest. In the summer of 1852 Jere and a younger brother with two yoke of oxen broke eighty acres of prairie land and the winter following they cut and split rails and stakes enough to put an "old Virginia stake-and-rider" fence around the entire one hundred and sixty acres of their farm, and the following spring found them with the whole of it under cultivation. This incident is mentioned as illustrative of the presistence that characterized the whole life of the man.



While young Murphy gave his whole endeavor to whatever he undertook, yet he had ambition beyond the scope of farm life; and in 1854 he entered the Iowa State University at Iowa City, and took a three years' course in that institution, graduating in 1857. Immediately upon graduation he entered the law office of Hon. William M. Smith of Marion, Iowa, and pursued a nine months' course of private study of the law under his instruction, when he was admitted to the bar. His first partner in the practice of law was a man named McCullough, at Marengo. This was soon dissolved, when Mr. Murphy associated himself with an able young attorney named H. M. Martin; this partnership was continued at Marengo and Davenport till Mr. Martin's death, many years later. The firm represented the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad at Marengo and built up a large practice. In 1867 their business had so increased that they determined to seek a wider field for operation, and they both removed to Davenport. Here W. P. Lynch was added to the firm. Mr. Martin died in 1882, and this practically dissolved the firm, Mr. Lynch removing to Dakota a year later and Mr. Murphy retiring from active practice. He retained for many years later, however, his interest in a law firm, as upon the dissolution of the old firm there was formed the new firm of Ellis, Murphy & Gould, Mr. Murphy's partners being Hon. Lyman Ellis, now of Clinton, Iowa, and the late George E. Gould of this city. This was succeeded in 1889 by the firm of Gould & Murphy, Mr. T. A. Murphy succeeding his father. Mr. Gould died in 1891, but the business is still carried on by Mr. T. A. Murphy. It has been before remarked that Mr. Murphy was ambitious; one of his aspirations early in life was to be Governor of Iowa. Later in life this ambition was dismissed, but for many years it was a cherished hope. In political principle he was always Democratic, and was an earnest and untiring worker for the success of his party. His first experience as a politician was when he was but twenty years of age; he stumped Iowa and Johnston Counties for James Buchanan, and he took an active part in every

Iowa campaign since that time until the last one, when his health would not permit him to enter actively into the contest. His first public office was as alderman of Marengo. The same year, 1860, he was appointed Deputy United States Marshal and as such took the census of Iowa County. In 1861 he received the Democratic nomination for State Senator, but declined the honor. In 1864 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, which nominated General George B. McClelland for the Presidency. He took a very earnest part in the proceedings of this convention. He was a delegate to the convention at Philadelphia in 1866 and to the convention in New York in 1868, at which Seymour and Blair were nominated. He was for a number of years one of the most active members of the Iowa Democratic State Central Committee. He was invariably a delegate to the State conventions, and never missed a national convention. He was elected Mayor of Davenport in 1873 and again in 1878, and served as an Iowa State senator from 1874 to 1878. In 1876 he received the Democratic nomination for Congress. Two years previous he had been a candidate before the convention for that nomination, which he lacked but one vote of getting. In 1876 his opponent was Hon. Hiram Price, who defeated him, but the vote evidenced Mr. Murphy's popularity, as he ran one thousand six hundred votes ahead of the rest of the Democratic ticket. He was a Hancock elector in the Presidential campaign of 1880. In 1881 he was elected to the Forty-eighth Congress and was reëlected to the Forty-ninth, being succeeded in 1885 by the Hon. Walter I. Hayes of Clinton. With the expiration of this term of service Mr. Murphy retired from public life, but continued to take a lively interest in the affairs of the State and Nation.

Perhaps the most marked characteristic of the man, aside from his persistence, was his earnestness. When he undertook a case or a cause, it was after he had first convinced himself of its justice, and having thus convinced himself, he looked ahead and never faltered. The

objective point once fixed in his mind was never changed; he might adapt his methods in some measure to the exigencies of the case, but the ultimate end was never lost sight of. Opposition only aroused him to greater endeavor, and he recognized no such word as defeat. This is evidenced by the whole career of the man.

Mr. Murphy worked hard when he was working for himself, and he was not less devoted to the object in hand when he was acting in the interests of the people who had elected him to office. He made a fine record as Mayor of this city. He was positive and assertive, and he generally knew what he wanted and did not hesitate to mention it, always with the interests of the city and its people in view. His best work, perhaps, was done in the course of the cholera epidemic of 1871. There was great general alarm in the city and an abhorrent fear of contact with the contagion, but to all the considerations that held the mass of the people away from the cholera district of the city Mayor Murphy seemed to be a stranger. He went right into the midst of it and grappled with it unhesitatingly, backed by physicians and citizens who were with him in this work. These determined and fearless efforts saved many lives, without doubt, and cut the plague's course shorter than it would have been.

It is related that one night during this siege, he entered a small, mean dwelling not far from the bridge. In the room he found the dead bodies of the father and mother—one on the bed and the other on the floor—while three little children were playing in the same plague-stricken room. Without waiting for instructions, Mayor Murphy called a conveyance and bundled those three little ones off to Mercy Hospital, where they were welcomed and cared for.

As State Senator he was always in his place, and he did excellent work for his city and State. His energy and attention to business were unfailing, and he had an acquaintance and influence in the whole State that made him a valuable man to his section and party. His more prominent positions there were taken in opposition to the bill to tax

eleemosynary institutions of the State. He was largely led and influenced to this stand by the unselfish and devoted efforts of the Order of the Sisters of Mercy of this city in the time of the cholera visitation here years before. After seeing those sisters go fearlessly into the midst of the plague, where all others save a noble few refused to go, he conceived a fast friendship for them and their like, and he fought the measure that proposed a tax on them with all the energy that was in him, and helped to win it; did more in that direction than any other man in the Iowa assembly. He was not less prominent in his opposition to the prohibition bill. He lent himself to that work unsparingly, and was among the leaders against it.

It was in connection with the Hennepin canal that Mr. Murphy made his mark and national name in Congress. He had taken the interest of a good citizen, merely, in this measure, but the national waterways convention that was held here in 1880 made him an enthusiastic advocate of the Hennepin. From that time forward his other ambition to be Governor of his State was paled by the absorbing interest with which he pursued this great project. He was granted the happiness of seeing it commenced as a reality, but was not permitted to see any part of it in service as a national highway.

Before he went to Washington as a member of the Forty-eighth Congress Mr. Murphy had made a reputation as champion of the Hennepin canal. It was natural that he should be placed on the committees on rivers and harbors, and railways and canals, in both of which places he served with zeal and efficiency, bending all his other attention, it seemed to his people here at home, to the accomplishment of the legislation needed to secure the Hennepin appropriations and set that work in motion.

In this interest he traveled widely over the country. He had done this before, but after he took up the subject of the Hennepin he included the whole country in his journeyings, till at the time of his death he was able to say that there was not a State or Territory of the Union,

or an important city or section of the country, that he had not visited. Everywhere he went he carried the name of Davenport and talked Hennepin canal. He attended every waterways convention that was held, in any part of the country, and always in an official capacity, as an accredited delegate and representative. He used his acquaintance and influence to enlist interest in the great scheme, and he ceased not to labor till he saw the Hennepin canal take shape as an actuality. Everything was subordinated to this great pet plan of his. He even went to the end of rechristening himself a namesake of the canal, and in a pleasant mood often signed his name Jere Hennepin Murphy. He came to Davenport with his surviving wife not long after their marriage, and a few days after the first appropriation for work on the canal was made, and five thousand enthusiastic citizens assembled with a band at the depot to greet him upon his arrival. The reception was wholly impromptu, gotten up on the spur of the moment, but it was all the more spontaneous and sincere for that, and it afforded him, as the recipient of that token of esteem, what he declared to be the happiest and proudest moment of his life, as he addressed a crowd of Davenporters from the south balcony of the Kimball House. As long as the Hennepin canal stands the name of J. H. Murphy will be linked with it as that of its strongest and best friend in the most perilous period of its history—when it existed only in the minds of its friends, being then not even a canal on paper.

This fact and the record of the fact will be to his memory an everlasting monument. It was a great undertaking, and it required a man with the elements of greatness in his composition to champion it as heroically as did Mr. Murphy. No one at present can justly estimate the benefits that will accrue from this enterprise, nor can any tribute to the memory of the man who more than any other is responsible for its success be adequate. Posterity will reap the benefits and posterity will revere the memory of its most devoted apostle.

In this gigantic undertaking came to Mr. Murphy the opportunity to distinguish himself, and he proved equal to the emergency; therein the honor lies.

WALTER KELLY.

WHEN one visits the City of Davenport to-day, and stands a unit in the midst of thronging hundreds, and beholds its wealth and influence, it is difficult for him to realize that all before and around him, including two cities in the vicinity, is the growth of three-score years. Intimately associated with the early history and struggles of this enterprising city was the man whose name heads this sketch. Walter Kelly was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, June 29, 1814. He came to America in September, 1835, the same year that Antoine Le Claire, Colonel George Davenport and six others met and decided to lay out a town site for Davenport.

Mr. Kelly had two brothers living in Detroit, Michigan, where he first settled and remained for four years with his brothers, one of whom was a Catholic priest, Rev. Patrick Kelly, and Michael, who was a merchant. While in that city he learned the trade of a moulder. After this he went to Chicago, where he worked at his trade two years. In 1841 he came to Davenport, where he had been preceded a couple of years by two other brothers, James and Thomas, whose presence in this city determined his coming here. Mr. Kelly then for a dozen years engaged in such occupations as Davenport afforded in those early days, part of the time engaged as foreman in the packing-house of Burrows

& Prettyman. In 1852 he entered into partnership with a namesake (though no relation), Bartholomew Kelly, under the firm name of B. & W. Kelly. The firm conducted a general business, handling various lines of goods, and their store was one of the most extensive and handsomely equipped in the State. It occupied what to old settlers was known as the Bazaar block, corner of Front and Brady Streets, directly south of the present wholesale house of J. F. Kelly & Co. In 1857 the firm of B. & W. Kelly was dissolved and Walter Kelly and James Roche entered into a partnership, which lasted for only a short time, Mr. Kelly withdrawing from the firm and establishing himself at a new location at the corner of Second and Iowa Streets, where he had bought a lot and erected a building, and continued in the same business. In 1881 he entered into partnership with his son, William F.; the firm was then known as W. Kelly & Son, grocers at 123 Brady Street. In 1884 the senior member of the firm retired from business, selling his interest to his son, J. F., the firm name now being J. F. Kelly & Co., who do an exclusive wholesale business at Nos. 102 Front, 103 and 107 Brady Streets.

Walter Kelly had accumulated by his industry and energy an honorable competence, and the last decade of his life was thus one of well-deserved leisure and contentment.

February 5, 1845, Walter Kelly was united in marriage to Miss Mary McNamara, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Father John A. Pelamourges, at St. Anthony's Church. Mrs. Kelly, the companion of his wedded life for nearly half a century, still survives. The children who also survive are John F., William F., Thomas E. and Mrs. E. T. Rohm, of Davenport, and Mrs. J. S. Stiles and Mrs. E. W. Gale of Chicago.

Walter Kelly was a quiet and unassuming man, and though his long and useful career as a citizen of the community entitled him to political honors, he did not seek them. He consented only once to accept an office, being elected alderman from the Fifth Ward in 1862,

serving two years during the mayoralty of Hon. George W. French. Mr. Kelly's ventures proved uniformly lucrative, so that from a financial standpoint his business career was crowned with success. Furthermore, in his sons and daughters he leaves behind him, as honored and influential members of society, a legacy to the community which he prized more highly than wealth.

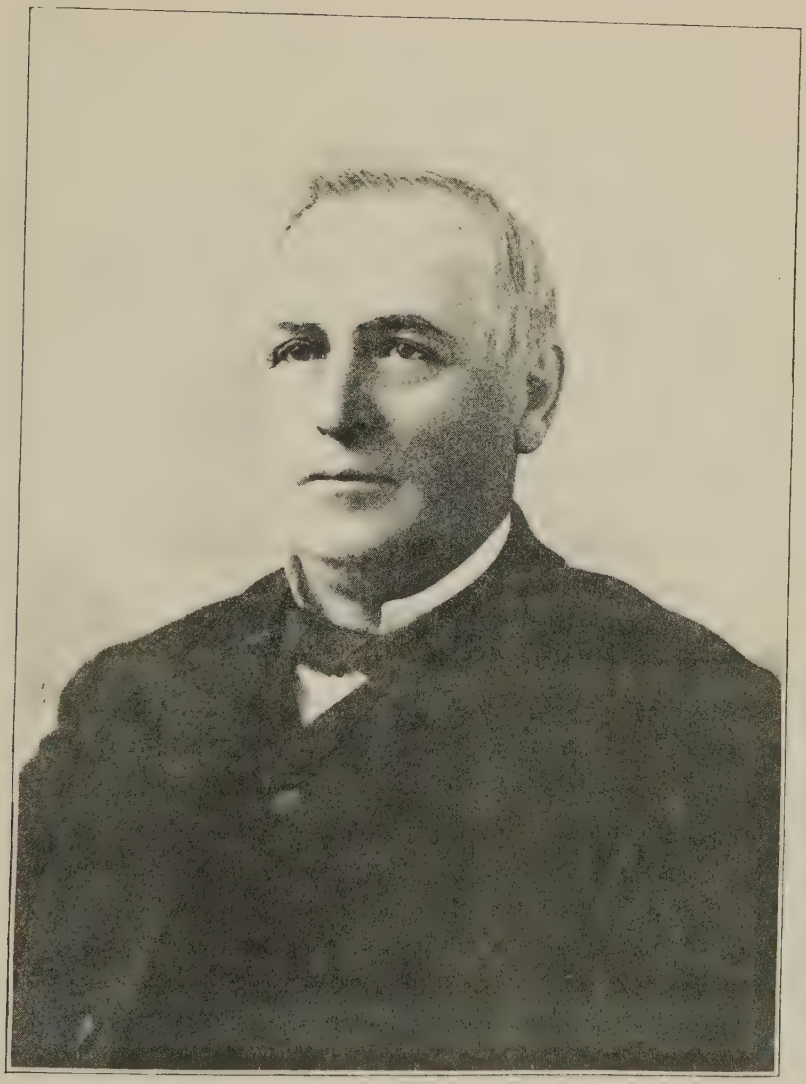
Mr. Kelly departed this life on November 23, 1893. The funeral services were held at St. Anthony's Church, and interment was in St. Marguerite's cemetery.

JOHN W. H. BAKER, M. D.

DR. BAKER traces his lineage back through an unbroken line to one Jeffrey Baker, who came from England to America early in the seventeenth century, and was one of the original settlers of the town of Windsor, Connecticut. The line of descent from him is as follows: Joseph, born 1655; Joseph, born 1678; Heman, born 1719; Oliver, born 1755; Oliver, Jr., born 1788; J. W. H., born 1821.

Dr. Baker's grandfather, Oliver Baker, Sr., was one of the early physicians of New England, and obtained his medical education before the establishment of medical colleges in that section of our country. He was born in the town of Tolland, Connecticut, and practiced his profession for a long series of years at Plainfield, Sullivan County, New Hampshire.

His son, Oliver Baker, Jr., likewise chose the profession of medicine, and studied under the celebrated Dr. Nathan Smith, afterward founder



J. W. H. Baker

of the medical department of Dartmouth College. He was for more than thirty years a successful practitioner in Chesterfield, New Hampshire. He removed in 1840 to Windsor, Vermont, and the last years of his professional life were spent in active practice at that place.

Dr. John Waterman Harris Baker was born in Chesterfield, New Hampshire, on the twenty-first of August, 1821. He received his early education at the public schools and afterward attended the academy of his native village. He was an apt student, bright and alert, and remembers with pleasure how frequently, when but a small boy, he proudly wore home from school the prize medal, which was each evening given to the pupil who stood at the head of his class, and which consisted of a silver dime with a hole drilled in it and a string put through so that it might be worn around the neck of the student. This token of honor was each day placed about the neck of the pupil who was at the head of the class, and at the close of the term became the inalienable property of the one having the highest record.

When fourteen years of age he was sent to the Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, New Hampshire, then one of the best and most popular schools in New England. Here he remained two years and completed a classical course. He then took up the business of teaching during the winter months, and in the meantime having decided to follow in the footsteps of his father and grandfather and become a physician, he took up the study of medicine under the tutelage of his father. In 1840 he became the student of Dr. Amos Twitchell of Keene, New Hampshire, one of the best, and certainly the most famous surgeon of his day in New England. He attended lectures at the New Hampshire Medical College, continuing his studies, and taking a private clinical course under the tutelage of the professors of this institution between the lecture courses. He received his diploma in the fall of 1842, and in the following spring, 1843, he located in the village of Newport, New Hampshire, where he remained till June, 1844, when, a favorable opening occurring in Meriden, he located there and soon

was engaged in a remarkably successful practice. He won the confidence and respect of the people, and in the village and surrounding community had all he cared to do. This practice was continued till August, 1853, when he determined to investigate the new found and much talked of "El Dorado," California. Accordingly he bade his family farewell for the time being and departed for the golden coast. In October of that year he opened an office at Moquelumne Hill, Calaveras County, California. He continued in practice there until May, 1855, when the desire to be again united to his family overcame all other considerations, and he returned to his home in the east. He did not resume his practice there, however, but after a good visit home, set out on a prospecting tour of the west, seeking a favorable location. He traveled extensively through a good part of the western country, finally deciding on Davenport as his future field of operation. He accordingly moved his family here and opened an office in November of that year, and from that time to the present, nearly forty years, he has been one of the leading physicians of this city.

While located in New Hampshire he was regimental surgeon of militia, and after coming to Iowa was commissioned by Governor Stone surgeon of the Second Iowa Volunteer Militia. During the late Civil War he received an appointment as assistant surgeon, and was ordered to duty in the military hospital at Camp McClelland, near Davenport. The duties of this position he performed for several months, but finding the hospital duties interfered seriously with his regular practice, he resigned the position.

In 1856 he took an active interest in the organization of the Scott County Medical Society, being present at the preliminary meeting, and also at the meeting for the election of officers. Among the first officers of the society, he held the position of censor, and was afterward honored with every position from that to president. He became a member of the Iowa State Medical Society in 1857, was its recording secretary in 1858, vice-president in 1864, recording secretary for the second time in

1865, and in 1866 was elected president of the society, serving in that capacity one term. He became a member of the American Medical Association in 1860, and is still a member of that society.

Dr. Baker was married January 1, 1845, to Julia Ann Richardson, the daughter of Orlo and Nancy (Wilde) Richardson of Chesterfield, New Hampshire. To this marriage have been born seven children, viz:

John Frederick Baker, born September 12, 1845, graduated in medicine in 1868, practiced in company with his father ten years, and is now a successful and prominent physician in St. Paul, Minnesota.

George Francis, born April 16, 1847, died September 14, 1849.

Laura Maria, born April 14, 1849, married J. Milo Richardson, March 14, 1871; he died October 31, 1871. She has never again married, and has for several years been a teacher in the Davenport High School.

Oliver Franklin, born January 31, 1853, studied dentistry and is now practicing his profession in New Richmond, St. Croix County, Wisconsin.

Julia Ann, born November 4, 1856, married, May 9, 1877, Frederick Crouch, and resides in Davenport.

Charles Richardson, born January 6, 1859; now a dentist in Davenport. (His biography appears elsewhere in this volume.)

Hattie Wood, born December 31, 1863, married, June 16, 1887, James R. Smith, and resides in Davenport.

Dr. Baker, though now in his seventy-fourth year, is still hale and vigorous, and actively attending to the duties of his professon. He is a splendid example of that noble, self-sacrificing, honest, and worthy class of men, of whom for some reason we see but few these days, known as "the old family doctors." Possessed of a splendid physique, a genial manner, a warm heart, and a cheerful presence that in itself goes a long way toward banishing illness, and inspiring confidence, he has added to these natural advantages extensive reading and earnest investigation in the line of his profession, and so taking all these facts under consideration, it is no wonder he has attained a high rank as a

physician and as a citizen. He is an earnest man and an honest one; tolerant of the opinions of others, yet decided in his own views. He is liberal in religious and political matters, as in fact he is in all matters. Public spirited and progressive as a citizen, constant and true as a friend, he commands the esteem of all who know him, and the affectionate regard of those who know him best.

While he has never particularly devoted himself to any one branch of the profession as a specialty, yet his professional brethren, as well as the laity, give him credit for special ability as an obstetrician; and his books show that he has had a remarkable practice in that line.

When Dr. Baker shall be called to his fathers thousands of people will mourn the loss of a friend as well as a physician.

ANTOINE DAVID LE CLAIRE.

THE subject of this sketch was born December 2, 1818, at Portage des Sioux, Missouri. His father, Antoine Le Claire, entered the Government service when a young man, and through his wide acquaintance with the Indian tribes, his influence among them and his familiarity with their languages, he rendered great service in the adjustment of early Indian troubles. He married Acoqua(the Kettle),a granddaughter of the Sac chief, Keokuk. He was one of the founders of Davenport, Iowa, a man of great public spirit and wealth, and left to the city many gifts as memorials of his generosity. He died September 25, 1861. His father (our subject's grandfather) was a Canadian Frenchman, who married a granddaughter of a Pottawatomie chief. As early as 1808 he established a trading-post at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he traded for furs, and in 1809 engaged extensively in business with John Kinsey at Fort Dearborn (Chicago). During the Indian troubles he warmly

espoused the American cause. Our subject enjoyed few educational advantages in his early life, and, although a man of broad views, and well informed on a wide range of subjects, his knowledge was gained from his study of men and affairs rather than from books. In early life he was of a roving disposition, fond of adventure and full of daring, and while yet a boy, gratified his roving tendency by running away from home and living for a time among the Indians. What schooling he received was at St. Charles and on Rock Island. After leaving school he turned his attention to farming, but the occupation was ill suited to his tastes and after several unsuccessful attempts he left the farm and went to work in the pineries. Later he went to work on Mississippi river steamboats, and finding that line of employment much to his liking he devoted himself to it with great energy and became one of the most reliable and best known pilots on the Mississippi, and was an honored member of the Mississippi River Pilots' Association. He took little part in political matters more than to perform his duties as a good citizen, but always affiliated with the Democratic party. In religious faith he was a Roman Catholic. In his death, which occurred May 14, 1881, Scott County sustained the loss of a citizen who was universally honored and beloved. He was a man of domestic habits and tastes and loved his home, where by his generosity, his rare good humor, his happy, sunny disposition and his open-hearted hospitality he made everybody who came within its circle happy and welcome. He was a man of positive and firm convictions, but always ready to treat those who differed from him with fairness and consideration. And in all his dealings and relations with others so demeaned himself as to win their confidence and esteem.

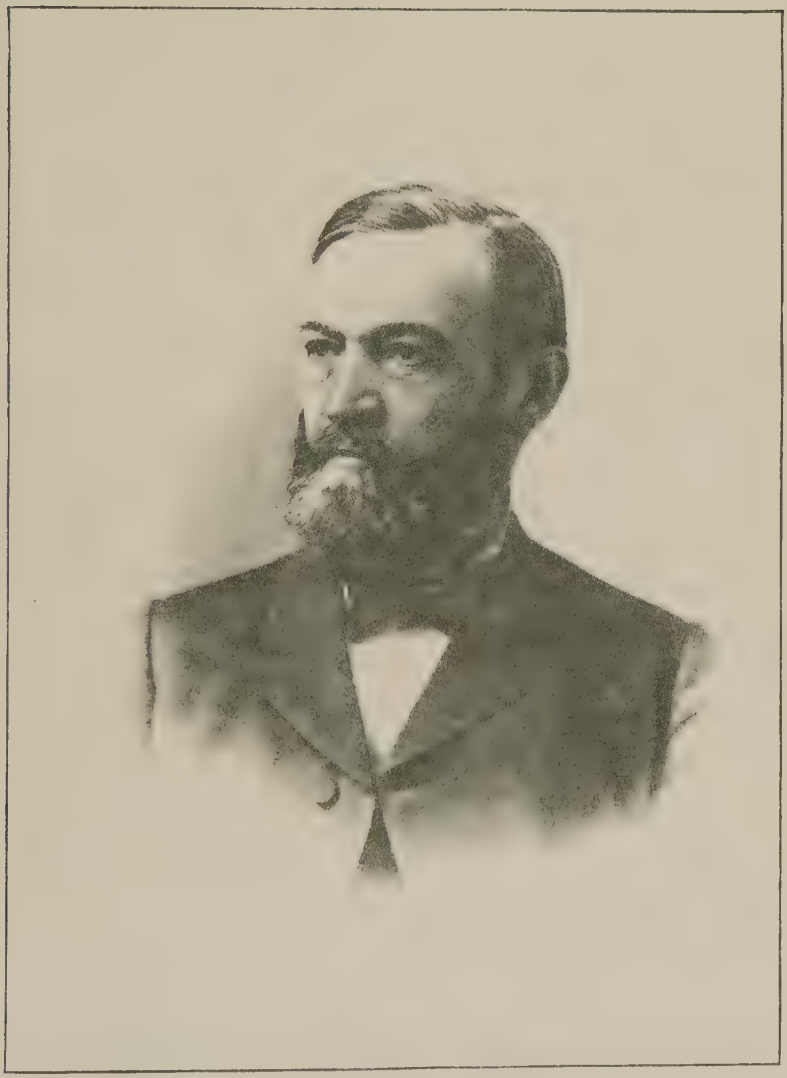
On February 26, 1840, he married Miss Sarah Mandana Hall, who was born near Terre Haute, Indiana, February 23, 1819, to Dr. James and Mahala (Winters) Hall. Her father, who was born at Orwell, Vermont, March 12, 1794, died September 6, 1878. Her mother, born at Lyons, New York, September 8, 1801, died November 2, 1879.

To Mr. and Mrs. Le Claire were born seven children, viz: Antoine James, born December 8, 1840; Francis H., born March 8, 1842; David Napoleon, born July 19, 1843, died December 23, 1884; Charles W., born January 16, 1845, died in childhood; George W., born February 7, 1847, died March 23, 1881; Margaret A., born December 16, 1849, and Mary H., born November 25, 1852.

ROBERT KRAUSE.

BORN in Germany, November 13, 1834, Mr. Krause has passed the greater and better portion of his life in this country, and that part of his career which has had Davenport for its center forms no inconsiderable portion of a life devoted not only to the upbuilding of personal interests, but to the furtherance of public enterprises as well. Mr. Krause is identified with the very best of the city's development, as the succeeding pages will show, and, though not an old man, has done his full share and more for the advancement of the community in which he chose many years ago to make his home.

His birthplace was at the southern base of the Hartz Mountain, in the ancient monk cloister village of Walkenried. His father was Conrad Behrend Krause, and his mother Franciska (Osthaus) Krause. Mr. Krause, Sr., was the lessee of a government domain covering nearly four thousand acres of fertile farming land and forest; he also had thirty or more artificial fish ponds covering from five to forty-five acres of ground each. His children, seven in all, were educated at home by a private tutor until they reached the age of ten years, or thereabouts, and were then sent to school at Nordhausen, or Brunswick, or Blankenburg, there being in each of these cities the very best of schools for both boys and girls. During vacations the children were taught more or less of agriculture, horticulture and fish culture. These studies, accom-



Robt Krause

panied by a certain amount of work, were supplemented by a span of donkeys, a farm wagon, a buggy and a riding saddle, all of which had a tendency to make the work afford a degree of amusement and pleasure.

From childhood up the youngsters were taught gymnastic exercises, enjoyed dancing schools, skating and trips over the Hartz Mountain, on which latter trips they were always accompanied by their parents, or tutor. They took their donkeys along to relieve the weary and tired walkers in turn.

When nine years of age, Robert was sent to Blankenburg to attend school. He remained there one year and then spent two years at Wolfenbüttel in the sixth and fifth grades of the high school; the last two years of his stay in Germany were spent in Blankenburg where he went through the fourth and third classes in the high school.

It was with regret that he heard his parents announce their decision, in the spring of 1848, to sail to America during the month of August of that year, for he had become attached to his school work and to the pleasant surroundings of his boyhood days. The last days of his school life in Germany were particularly enjoyable, for there is no more beautiful or romantic spot in all of the Fatherland than the little city of Blankenburg, in the duchy of Brunswick, at the northeastern base of the Hartz Mountain.

In August, 1848, Mr. Krause, Sr., sailed from Antwerp on the brig "Ella Francis," accompanied by four of his boys—William, Conrad, Robert and Frank—and on the tenth of October the party landed safely in the harbor of New York. A couple of weeks were spent in the metropolis and thence by steamer the quintette traveled to Albany, by canal to Buffalo and by steamer to Cleveland, where they settled for the winter. Mr. Krause and his eldest son, William, traveled through Michigan, Wisconsin and Ohio in search of a permanent home, which they finally found in Richland County, Ohio, within a mile of Mansfield. Mr. Krause purchased a farm of about one hundred and forty acres and again returned to his original calling—agriculture. The two eldest

brothers first found employment in stores, and for a time were interested with their father in the importing of pianos. Robert and the youngest brother, Frank, were sent to school, and it is recorded of Robert that before he had been in this country a year he could read, write and speak the English language reasonably well.

Robert worked for a year or so for his father on the farm, and then, desiring more schooling, his father sent him to Gambier, Knox County, Ohio, where he attended Kenyon College, remaining one winter in the grammar department and the remainder of two years in the collegiate department; all this Robert did with the intention of eventually studying law.

It seemed, however, that the young man was destined for an entirely different career from that which he had laid out in his own mind. In this connection it may be of more than ordinary interest to record an incident which occurred in Brunswick, previous to the departure of the Krauses for America, and which, perhaps, foreshadowed the career followed by the young man. It was a trivial affair, but it showed in what direction the youth's mind was apparently turning. His brother William had purchased a pair of trousers and they were on display in the family circle, where comments were passed by the members; Robert examined the clothes, as did all the rest, and then carefully folded them and wrapped them in paper. His uncle, who was at that time one of the wealthy merchants of Brunswick, remarked: "Robert will make a good merchant some day." The remark was forgotten for many years but revived when the prediction proved true.

In the spring of 1852 William Krause returned from an extended trip through Kentucky, Missouri and Iowa; he had located two sections of fine prairie land in Tama County, Iowa, and during the winter of 1851-52 had been employed in a dry goods establishment in Peoria, Illinois. Previous to his arrival in Peoria he had come up the river from St. Louis and had landed at Davenport, from which place he traveled inland on Indian ponies.

The young man was more favorably impressed with the cities of Davenport and Peoria than with all the other places he had seen, and as a result on May 10, 1852, he, in company with his brother Robert, landed in Davenport, touching the shore for the first time at the corner of Front and Brady Streets.

Within a few days William had rented a storeroom and was prepared for business by the twentieth of the month, with Robert as an assistant. The latter, however, remained with his brother only ten months, when he went to Rock Island and engaged himself as clerk at the same business for a man named Herrick, his salary being twelve dollars per month and his board. He remained at this position for about six months and then went into Block & Lowenthal's clothing store in Rock Island. He has been in this or similar business ever since, handling clothing, trimmings and the product of western woolen mills.

Mr. Krause remained with this firm for a few months and then took a position with Mr. Isaac Maas, who had recently come from Indiana and gone into business in Davenport and Rock Island. A year later he started into business for himself, having made so good a record with Mr. Maas that the latter raised his salary every three months. His first venture in business was in an old frame building next door to the old Pennsylvania House on Second Street, Davenport. This was in the fall of 1854, and the young man was but nineteen years of age.

His father had visited Davenport and Rock Island the previous spring and gave him seven hundred dollars to start business with; his brother William gave up the grocery business and joined in the venture, making the firm name W. & R. Krause. On August 15, 1854, the firm rented the storeroom, and on the first of September Robert started for Cincinnati and New York to buy the first bill of goods. He returned from his trip on October 5, and on the twentieth of that month made the first sale.

The firm was dissolved after about four years, William desiring to go to Tama County and cultivate the land he had taken up some years

previous. Robert continued the business under the firm name of R. Krause & Co., his father being the company. At the end of two years his father retired from the firm, and for a few years from 1861 he carried on business alone. It was hard sailing in those days because of the discount in "wild cat currency," and it was particularly difficult for all western merchants to weather the financial storm of 1857. Mr. Krause probably saved himself by loading wagons and traveling over the country every season with his surplus stock, disposing of it to out-of-town merchants and residents in the country. This was the foundation of his wholesale business, which has increased to such an extent that he now has more than a dozen traveling men on the road all the time.

Davenport and its merchants suffered greatly for several months previous to the breaking out of the war and also during that bloody period. The population decreased from seventeen thousand five hundred to ten thousand, and three-fourths of the merchants were driven to the wall. When the necessity arose for the manufacture of clothing there was renewed activity in the business interests and particularly in the business in which Mr Krause was engaged. Whereas the majority had been losing they were now gaining money rapidly. Values became inflated, however, and it took a shrewd head to foretell the outcome of the sudden burst of prosperity. Mr. Krause managed to keep his business within safe bounds nevertheless, by continuing to send out agents through the country, disposing of his surplus stock each season.

In 1867 he took a partner into his business in the person of R. S. Price, who had proven himself an efficient salesman. Again the firm was R. Krause & Co.

Soon afterward Mr. Krause obtained a loan of $5,000 from his uncle in Germany and extended his business with great success until in the course of ten years he was able to return the loan and maintain his business easily. Mr. Price retired from the firm in 1876, and Mr. Krause has conducted the business in his own name ever since.

Until the spring of 1871 Mr. Krause occupied what is now the German Savings Bank building; then removed to the Fejérváry block on Second Street, and in 1885 put up his own commodious building at Nos. 115-117 West Second Street.

He began to manufacture pants, shirts and overalls in 1875, and in this line, as well as in the others, has built up an enormous business. Aside from his salesmen traveling all the year round he has seventy-five or more employes in his establishment.

Mr. Krause has not only built up this large and lucrative business for himself, but he has taken a very active part in many public enterprises. Notable among these is the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad, now a part of the Milwaukee system. He subscribed one thousand dollars toward the building of this road and was instrumental in securing thirty thousand dollars in subscriptions from other citizens. He served three years in the directory of the company, and was one of the foremost of those who succeeded in making the terminus on Frank Street instead of at Duck Creek, two miles north. This was in 1870. The Rock Island Railroad had been the only railway outlet since 1854.

In 1871, because of the earnest solicitation of friends, Mr. Krause undertook to replace the stock of the Citizens' National Bank and in other ways to reorganize the institution, which was then in a very uncertain financial condition. Mr. Krause succeeded in completely changing the personnel of the bank and placed at the cashier's desk Hugo Schmidt, an unusually successful and faithful gentleman. The bank to-day is one of the most prosperous in the State. Had not Mr. Krause come to its rescue when he did it might not now be in existence.

Another, and one of the best, institutions with which Mr. Krause connected himself is the Davenport Glucose Company, which had its start in 1873 when the board of trade undertook the organization of a company through the recommendations of Mr. Krause and others. The company was first organized with a capital stock of twenty

thousand dollars; unfortunate management broke it up inside of a year. Mr. Krause reorganized it with a capital stock of thirty thousand dollars, which was afterward increased to sixty thousand, and in 1879, July 19, the plant was consumed by fire.

In charge of the factory since its second organization had been L. P. Best, formerly a New York City man, and this gentleman was so disheartened when the fire occurred that he entertained the idea of leaving the city and taking up similar work elsewhere. Mr. Krause, however, had builded better than Mr. Best, or any one else, for the matter of that, knew or imagined. When the smoke was cleared away it was found that the earnings of the company had been sufficient, coupled with insurance, to guarantee one dollar for every dollar invested. Through Mr. Krause's efforts the company was again reorganized and the factory put in operation January 19, 1880, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars.

This and the Citizens' National Bank afford the best opportunity for judging of Mr. Krause's shrewd financiering.

He was one of the organizers of the "Advance Club" in 1885 and was its first president. Under this club's administration several of the principal manufactories were located here. A tax vote, carried by the people, was agitated and by means of it what is now part of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad was built.

There are numerous other important business enterprises with which Mr. Krause has at some time connected himself, but he has never sought public office.

In 1860 Mr. Krause married Louise Steinhilber, on January 1, at the residence of the bride's parents two miles south of Walcott, Iowa. Justice Charles Hertzel performed the ceremony. Mrs. Krause's parents were Ezekiel and Minnie Steinhilber, the former being particularly well known. He came to Davenport in 1840, and was probably the first German born resident of the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Krause have two children. One, Emilie Virginia, is

the wife of Paul Karlowa, and the other, Clara Louise, resides with her parents.

In the summer of 1892 Mr. and Mrs. Krause and their daughter Clara visited Germany, making the trip principally because of Mrs. Krause's ill health. Five weeks were spent at Carlsbad, and the remainder of the time was passed in visiting the scenes of Mr. Krause's early life.

HON. JOHN F. DILLON.

HON. JOHN F. DILLON, one of the most distinguished members of the American Bar, widely known as the attorney of the Jay Gould estate and general counsel of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, was for many years a member of the Davenport Bar. He was born in Washington County, New York, on the twenty-fifth of December, 1831. His father was Thomas Dillon. His paternal and maternal grandfathers were each born in Ireland, and emigrated to this country at an early age and settled in the State of New York, whence his father immigrated to Iowa.

In 1838, when he was little over seven years old, his parents removed from Herkimer County, New York, to Davenport, in the then Territory of Iowa, in which city he has resided constantly ever since. He commenced the study of medicine at seventeen years of age, under the direction of Egbert S. Barrows, M. D., then the leading physician of Davenport. He attended two courses of medical lectures at the Keokuk Medical College, and graduated at the age of twenty-one years. He entered upon the practice of his profession, but finding, after a trial

of a few months, that it did not accord with his tastes, he commenced reading law in the office where his sign as a physician was displayed. He was licensed as an attorney in Scott County, Iowa, in 1852, and at once commenced the practice of his profession, being soon afterward elected prosecuting attorney of the County.

In 1858, when twenty-seven years of age, he was elected by a majority greatly exceeding the majority of his party as the Republican candidate for Judge of the Seventh Judicial District of Iowa, a district then composed of the four populous Counties of Scott, Muscatine, Jackson and Clinton. The first work he did after his election was the giving of a close, critical study to all the then reported decisions of the Supreme Court of the State. This resulted in the preparation of his first legal work, "A Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of Iowa." In 1862 he was reëlected without any opposition, the bar of the district, without distinction of party, uniting in a request to him to continue in the office. During the year following his second election he was nominated by the Republican party of his State for one of the judges of the Supreme Court, and was elected for a term of six years, taking his seat on the first of January, 1863. In 1869 he was unanimously renominated and reëlected for another term of six years without any considerable opposition, but before he qualified under his second election, and while still holding the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, he was nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate as Circuit Judge of the United States for the Eighth Judicial Circuit, embracing the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas, and later, also, the State of Colorado.

During the time he was on the Supreme bench of the State he commenced collecting data for a work on "Municipal Corporations," and having become bound to the publishers to prepare the treatise, he was compelled to write it out after his accession to the Federal bench. The work had an extraordinary sale. The first edition of twenty-five hundred copies, published in the year 1872, was exhausted in a few

months, and the second edition, expanded into two volumes, was soon gone. The royalty to Judge Dillon on the published editions amounted to several thousand dollars.

In 1872, seeing the necessity for the publication of a first-class law journal in the Valley of the Mississippi, he was instrumental in setting on foot the publication of the "Central Law Journal," himself sketching out the plan and for a time contributing much of the material. Having given it a fair start, and being unable longer to give it supervision, he committed the management of it to Seymour D. Thompson, Esq., of St. Louis.

While holding thirteen terms of court every year in seven judicial districts and six States, he edited and published several volumes of "Circuit Court Reports," mostly his own opinions.

Judge Dillon's opinions while on the Supreme bench of the State may be found in the twelve volumes of "Iowa Reports," from the fifteenth to the twenty-eighth volumes. During this period the judges adopted and rigidly maintained the habit of consulting thoroughly upon every case before the opinion was written. These consultations extended to an agreement upon the facts of the case, upon the judgment to be rendered, and upon the grounds on which the judgment should be placed. This system of voluntarily enforced discipline could not fail to be productive of important results, and the decisions of the Supreme Court of Iowa naturally acquired a high standing throughout the Union and carried with them at home the additional weight which attaches to the understanding that an opinion of the Court was not merely the opinion of a single judge.

After serving with distinction several years on the United States Circuit Bench, Judge Dillon resigned to accept the position of general counsel of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and removed to New York City. Becoming intimately associated with the late Jay Gould, he has, since the death of that noted financier, sustained the relation of attorney to Gould's successors in the management of his vast estate.

Judge Dillon's wife, to whom he was married in 1853, was a daughter of Hon. Hiram Price, for many years a Representative in Congress from the Second Iowa District.

REINHOLDT SEIG.

REINHOLDT SEIG was born in Magdeburg, Germany, December 10, 1828. His parents were trades-people, in good circumstances, and he had the advantages of a good elementary education at the pay schools of his native town.

His first employment was as clerk in a wholesale grocery store in his native place, where he remained some years. Here he married his first wife, and soon after determined to seek his fortune in the new world. He came to America in 1849, and spent two or three years in travel in the States, looking for a favorable location for business. His parents had died when he was about thirteen years of age and left him in comfortable circumstances. His observation and inclination determined him to locate in Davenport, and forming a partnership with a Mr. Meyer, now of Chicago, he engaged in the tobacco business under the firm name of Seig & Meyer. They engaged in both the wholesale and retail trade, and prospered in their venture. This partnership continued till 1866, when the business was disposed of and for two or three years Mr. Seig was engaged in no active pursuit. His energetic nature rebelled against a life of leisure, however, and he formed a co-partnership with the late Alexander F. Williams in the iron business. They dealt in heavy hardware and built up a large and prosperous business, which continued without change till the death of Mr. Williams,

which occurred in 1887. Upon the death of Mr. Williams his interest in the business was withdrawn, and Mr. Seig organized a stock company, with small shares, in order that all his employés might purchase stock, and thus share in the profits of the business. Mr. Seig became president of the company thus organized and continued in that capacity till his death. It was known and is still known as the Seig Iron Company, the business being continued by Mr. Seig's heirs.

Mr. Seig's death was sudden and unexpected, and was a great shock to his many friends. His health had not been good for something like a year before his death, but nothing serious was contemplated. On the twenty-seventh of November, 1890, he was stricken with heart failure, and died within an hour of the first intimation of the trouble.

In his death Davenport lost one of its valued citizens. He had lived a quiet unassuming life, had never figured in public affairs, always refusing office and position, yet he was recognized by all as one of the worthiest citizens of the city. He was of very positive character, of great determination, and of unflinching integrity; no one ever questioned his honesty of expression or action. His word was taken wherever uttered, and his promise was as good as his bond. He was a humane man, one who considered the rights and interests of others as well as his own, and especially was this true of his employés. He considered that they had helped to earn for him the wealth that he had acquired, and he was ever watchful of their interests.

He was a man who never took pains to court or win popularity, and so but few people understood or appreciated him at his full worth; only among the few who knew him intimately and well were the best qualities of the man given deserved recognition.

Being modest and retiring by nature his reserve was sometimes misconstrued, but the fact remains, and is fully appreciated by those who were closest to him, that but few enterprises that had for their object the improvement and upbuilding of Davenport ever failed to receive his support and encouragement. He was one of the foremost

in helping to organize and put under way many of the leading financial enterprises of the city. He was a stockholder in the Citizens' Bank and also in the Iowa National Bank, and was one of the original stockholders in the Davenport Canning Factory and in the D. I. & D. R. R. He was also one of the promoters of and stockholders in the Masonic Temple, and in various ways assisted in building up the city of his adoption.

He was much attached to his home and family and cared nothing for those allurements of club or society that call men away from the enjoyment of their own fireside. His first wife died April 19, 1883. There was no issue by this marriage, but they had adopted a daughter, Alice Camille, who received the same care that would have been bestowed on offspring of their own. On April 24, 1884, he was again married, this time to Mrs. Victoria Robirds (nee Burleigh). By this marriage there are two children, Minnie and Martha.

There was one marked characteristic of both Mr. and Mrs. Seig that is deserving of special recognition and mention and that was the nature and extent of their private charities and benefactions. One of Mr. Seig's lifelong friends, who knew him as intimately, perhaps, as did any one in Davenport, says that it affords him great pleasure to testify to this worthy trait in the character of his old associate, many instances having come to his knowledge of Mr. Seig and his noble-hearted spouse having cared for and in a great measure supported families and individuals even through a period of years, where they had been especially unfortunate; and this was done so quietly and unobtrusively that but few even of their most intimate friends knew of, or suspected the fact.

The parents of the present Mrs. Seig were southerners. The family was at one time a wealthy and prominent one in Louisiana. Her father was an editor and later in life a merchant. She has one brother, who was a captain in the Union army and an aid-de-camp to General Rosecrans. One of her maternal uncles was a soldier in Jackson's army.

Mrs. Seig was first married in Pekin, Ill., to George Robirds. There is one son by this marriage, George Lawrence Robirds, who is now a student in the military academy at Orchard Lake, Michigan.

ALONZO WILLIAM CANTWELL, M. D

DR. CANTWELL is not one of the pioneers of Davenport, but he is perhaps one of the most prominent physicians in the eastern part of the State of Iowa. He is one of the recognized leaders of the profession in Scott County, and has had a career equaled by that of few physicians, in so far as success in large measure is concerned. Born April 25, 1841, in Mansfield, Ohio, a son of well-to-do parents, and having the advantages of a good education when a boy, he drifted about for several years until finally in 1867 he settled down to the study of the profession in which he has become so prominent.

His parents were James Cantwell, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars, and Sarah (Ferguson) Cantwell, a daughter of well-to-do Ohio people. James Cantwell was a contractor and farmer as well. He also owned several mills in the neighborhood of Mansfield, and was a very prosperous citizen. He enlisted as a first lieutenant and went through the ups and downs of the Mexican War with great credit to himself. When the Civil War broke out he recruited a company and went out as Lieutenant Colonel of the Fourth Ohio Infantry. Six months later he recruited the Eighty-second Ohio Infantry, and was

colonel of the regiment until he was killed at the second battle of Bull Run, August 29, 1862. Had he lived through that fatal day he would have been Brigadier-General.

In James Cantwell's family there were eight children, of whom Jennie, Josephine, Mary and John are dead. Those living are Mrs. Henry Wallace of Des Moines, whose husband is editor of the "Iowa Homestead;" Mrs. Hattie C. James, a widow residing in Spokane Falls, Washington; Thomas Janes, a hardware merchant of Kenton, Ohio, and Dr. Cantwell of Davenport.

In 1858 Dr. Cantwell graduated from the high school in Mansfield. He ventured into business in Hardin County by starting a grocery store in 1859, in the neighborhood of a sawmill and flouring-mill owned by his father. This business was not very tasteful to him and he was glad enough to get out of it when in the spring of 1860 the family moved from Mansfield to Kenton. The doctor's father owned farms and blooded stock as well as mills, and the doctor assisted his father very materially in looking after his varied interests. In 1861 his father traded lands for a hotel in Kenton. This hotel was remodeled and was about ready to be opened when Mr. Cantwell went into the army. Dr. Cantwell was the manager of the hotel during his father's absence. He sought for the excitement and glories of the war, however, and a year after his father had left home, in 1862, the young man gave up the management of the hotel in spite of his father's opposition and appeared before Governor David Todd in quest of a commission. The governor gave him a commission, ordered him to report at Columbus, and the would-be warrior was happy. It was stipulated that he was to report with twenty-five men, but upon the day appointed for him to be in Columbus with his followers, his father was killed.

This was a terrible shock to him, and a quietus was put on his patriotic impulses, because the death of his father made it necessary for some one to settle up the estate, and the most likely person was the young man himself. He was compelled, however, to proceed into the

army, but Governor Todd assisted him as much as possible in securing the acceptance of his resignation. This event took place about three months after his father's death.

The next three years of Dr. Cantwell's life were devoted to the settling of his father's estate. In the spring of 1865 he left Ohio and went to Chillicothe, Missouri, to go into the hardware business. This he gave up soon afterward and went to Kansas City. He was with an uncle, Jared McIrwin by name, but the two remained together a short time only, and the doctor was in Kansas City but a few weeks. From there he went to St. Louis and took a position as traveling salesman for a wholesale hardware concern. In this business he continued for a year, during part of 1865 and 1866, when he left it to go south to McMinnville, Tennessee, where he had a cousin, R. B. Davis, and with whom he went into partnership in the hardware and household furnishing business. He remained here about six months and then sold out his business to his partner preparatory to a trip home on account of his mother's serious illness. He got home during the summer of 1866.

During the winter of 1866-67 he was working about the farms on the estate and at odd moments turning his attention toward the study of medicine. During the latter part of that winter he went into the office of Austin D. Kibbee, M. D., in Roundhead, Hardin County, Ohio, where he studied medicine with all the determination and perseverance he could muster, which was a great deal. During the two years he studied with Dr. Kibbee he attended the lectures at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and graduated in March, 1869, from that institution.

Dr. Cantwell arrived in Davenport during that spring and entered the office of Dr. A. S. Maxwell, who was an old friend of his father's. In this office he remained for three and one-half years.

He was married in the spring of 1872, on the twenty-fifth of April, to Miss Mattie Dalzell, of Davenport, a daughter of John

Dalzell, one of the early settlers. In October of that year, 1872, he left the office of Dr. Maxwell and began the practice of medicine independently.

In 1873 he was appointed city and county physician, a position which he held for five years. In 1873 the city had a scourge of cholera, and it was during this time that he was appointed physician to the board of health. In 1872, during the smallpox scourge, the doctor had charge of the pest house and rendered exceedingly valuable services to the city.

Since the appointments above mentioned there have been but two years in which Dr. Cantwell has not been physician to the board of health, a record that speaks volumes for his ability and for the confidence reposed in him by his fellow-citizens. His zeal for the welfare of the public was fittingly complimented when in April, 1886, upon the occasion of a re-appointment as physician to the board of health, the "Democrat," a leading paper of Davenport, published the following editorial:

"The appointment of Dr. A. W. Cantwell as city physician by the board of health was a wise action. He has had more of the experience which renders a physician competent for the position than any other doctor in the city, without doubt. He served as physician to the board of health for eleven years, appointed first during that awful cholera season in 1873; and his services during the prevalence of that epidemic ought never to be forgotten. He was continued in the office from that time until the spring of 1884. It was just ten years after the cholera months that Dr. Cantwell had a contest with another dreadful epidemic —smallpox. For weeks he was in the infected districts night and day, and attention to his counsels at last stamped it out. Had his advice been heeded in the first place the contagion would never have spread as it did, and after his measures were adopted the disease soon disappeared. All in the city who were cognizant of his services will feel safer because of his appointment to the position he filled with so much honor

to himself and benefit to the city." For the past eight years he has been president of the board of pension examiners.

He is a member of the American Medical Society; also a member of the American Public Health Association, having been on the executive committee for three years, and the Scott County Medical Society, of which he was president at one time. He is also a member of the Iowa and Illinois Central District Medical Association, of which he has been treasurer for twenty years. He was one of the organizers of the Iowa Public Health Association, and for the first ten years was its president. This is an auxiliary to the American Public Health Association. He is one of the staunchest apostles of all that is advanced in matters pertaining to public health. He is a member of all the Masonic bodies, and has been presiding officer of all. He is president of the medical board of Mercy Hospital, and has been a member of the board for twenty-three years. He never took part in politics at all, but served for six years as alderman from his ward.

Dr. and Mrs. Cantwell have two children, James Y., aged twenty years, for three years a student at the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa, and now studying pharmacy, and John D., who is attending the high school, expecting to complete a medical course in a few years and follow in his father's footsteps.

Dr. Cantwell is not only at the front rank of his profession, but he holds a high position in the esteem of the community generally. He is frank and honest, pleasant in his conversation, and makes friends easily. He is one of the substantial men of the city.

GEORGE H. FRENCH.

GEORGE HENRY FRENCH, for more than twenty years prominently and actively connected with the business interests and public affairs of Davenport, was born at Andover, Massachusetts, on the twenty-third of February, 1825. His parents, George and Mary Richardson French, natives of Braintree, Massachusetts, both died ere he had attained his twelfth year, and he was at that tender age, without any patrimony, thrown upon his own resources, with the care and support of two infant sisters added to the responsibility; but he proved equal to the emergency. Up to the age of twelve he had attended the district schools. After that he was able, through his own efforts, to take about three years' tuition at Philips' Academy in Andover, and at the High School of Lowell, Massachusetts, both institutions of eminence, in which he acquired a liberal academic and mathematical education, earning his subsistence by acting as clerk during vacations and holidays for a "notion" store.

At the age of seventeen he entered the large hide and leather store of Philip R. Southwick, of Boston, where he remained for five years, representing his firm one season in St. Louis, Missouri, and becoming one of the most expert and accomplished business men of the day. At the age of twenty-two he embarked in business on his own account in Boston, dealing in hides and leather with very considerable success for a period of nine years. Meantime his health had begun to show symptoms of decline, and he was advised, for the benefit of his health and that of his family, to go west, and in 1856 he left Boston and

immigrated to Davenport, being moved to select this point chiefly from the circumstance that it was already the residence of his brother-in-law, the late Bishop Lee of Iowa. Soon after settling in Davenport he engaged in the sawmill and lumbering interest, first in the firm of Cannon & French and subsequently that of French & Davies. The last-named firm transacted a very large business throughout the late war, furnishing the greater part of the lumber used in the construction of the several barracks and other buildings for Camps McClellan, Hendershot, Herron and Roberts, and for the rebel prisons on Rock Island. In 1872 he sold out his interest in this business to his partner, having in that year been elected to the presidency of the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad Company, which position he retained until the corporation became embarrassed, after which he was appointed its receiver, a position which, however, he resigned after a few months. While acting as president he pressed forward the work of construction with great energy, completing ninety miles and partially building forty more. The enterprise collapsed in the panic of 1874, Mr. French being himself one of the heaviest losers.

Later he engaged largely in the manufacture of agricultural implements, in connection with Messrs. E. P. Lynch and T. O. Swiney, in the Eagle Manufacturing Company.

During his residence in Davenport his fine executive abilities were frequently called into exercise by his fellow-citizens with the happiest results. In 1858 he was elected treasurer of the City School Board, and reëlected annually for twelve consecutive years. In this capacity he contributed very largely to the upbuilding of the public school system of Davenport. At an early day he foresaw the wisdom of securing to the city the beautiful square upon which has since been erected the magnificent High School building, one of the finest in the country, the most conspicuous object in Davenport and the source of its highest pride. In 1860 he was also elected treasurer of Griswold College, Davenport, an institution which was one of the cherished schemes of

Bishop Lee, and which accomplished much in the way of a higher education and in the theological training of young men for the ministry. His management of the funds of this institution was marked by like judgment and results. In the same year he was elected treasurer of the diocesan fund of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of Iowa, and to his management of certain real estate investments was mainly due the ample resources from which the tasty and appropriate Episcopal residence was erected in Davenport, and the revenue from which the episcopate of the diocese derives its support. In 1861 and 1862 he was chief magistrate of the city, filling the position, as he did all others, with credit to himself and the utmost satisfaction to his constituents. He was one of the original organizers of the First National Bank of Davenport, and its second president. He served as aide to Governor Stone, of Iowa, during his gubernatorial term.

In the early years of his life he was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, but, his theological views having latterly undergone a change, later attended the Unitarian Church.

In politics he was first a Whig, and on the death of that party allied himself with the Republican, and at every period of the War bore an active part in efforts to enlist and equip troops, furnish sanitary supplies to the soldiers, and in caring for the sick and wounded, and ministering to the wants of the families of those who were battling for their country. He took an active part, also, in securing the congressional legislation by which the United States arsenal was located on Rock Island.

On the twelfth of June, 1850, he married Miss Frances Wood Morton, daughter of ex-Governor Marcus Morton, of Taunton, Massachusetts, a lady of high culture, liberal mental endowments and of rare personal beauty, yet exemplifying in her daily life the richer adornments of a meek and virtuous spirit.

Mr. French enjoyed a large share of the esteem and kindly regard of all classes of people in Davenport, and his death removed one who had left a marked impress on the community.

DAVID N. RICHARDSON.

DAVID NELSON RICHARDSON, editor of the Davenport "Democrat," was born at Orange, Orange County, Vermont, on the nineteenth of March, 1832, and is the son of Christopher and Achsah (Foster) Richardson, thrifty farmers of the Green Mountain State, who by the most assiduous industry educed a scanty subsistence from the sterile and flinty hillside which they called their farm, ignorant as yet of the infinite resources and exhaustless fertility of the boundless prairies of the West. The Richardson family is of English lineage and traces descent in an unbroken chain to William Richardson, who came over in 1635 and settled in Newburyport, Massachusetts, the intermediate links being Christopher—father of our subject—son of Samuel, son of Christopher, son of Daniel, son of Joseph, son of the original William. On the mother's side he is descended from the Leland stock, also English, crossed by the Powers blood, producing some men of note of both names. Most of the male progeny were men of the sea, soldiers, merchants or professional men, an honest, hardy, self-reliant race, conspicuous for honesty, virtue and morality. With such antecedents, it is not suprising that our subject failed to develop a fondness for agricultural pursuits, or that he should, on the other hand, prefer the companionship of books, and devote his time and energies to the attainment of knowledge, with a view to a profession.

His early experiences were like those of most farmer boys brought up on the rock-strewn hillsides of New England. Until the age of eighteen he had enjoyed the advantages of a three months' common

schooling annually. He read all the books and papers he could find, studying to the outer verge of his opportunities, and shirking all the farm-work that it was decently possible for him to avoid. At this date, however, he resolved to launch out for himself. He taught school and earned money to pay the expenses of an academic education, which he resolved to obtain in spite of all obstacles. He entered Franklin Academy at Malone, New York, passing through the regular curriculum of studies; had also given considerable attention to the study of law, with a view to that profession, and was prepared to enter Middlebury College, Vermont. But about this time the "western fever" broke out in that region, and carried many very promising young men with it, our subject among others, who, happening to be possessed of fifty dollars and a suit of clothes, bought a railroad ticket, and landed in St. Louis in March, 1854. From thence he moved to Sparta, in Randolph County, Illinois, where he taught school for three months, passing much of his leisure time in the printing office of C. P. Johnson, since Governor of Missouri, setting type and working a hand-press. In this way he obtained a fair idea of the routine of a country printing office, and acquired a taste for that line of life. Leaving Southern Illinois, he steamed up the river to Rock Island, and thence crossed the country to Peoria, "where," to borrow his own expression, "he found himself dead broke," a thousand miles from home, or from any place where he could honestly get money without working for it. But hunger is inexorable and soon mastered his prejudice against labor. So he went to work again in a printing office, setting type for his board, which he believes he honestly earned. But as his aversion to work for either board or wages was by no means eradicated, he soon changed his base of operations. Early in October, 1855, he set his face toward Davenport, Iowa, resolved to settle in that promising young city and grow up with it. Here he bought an old newspaper office, on credit, and on the fifteenth of the same month started the daily and weekly "Democrat," which he has continued to edit and publish ever since, taking into

partnership with him, in 1863, his brother, J. J. Richardson, thus making the firm of Richardson Brothers. From a penniless boy in 1855 he has advanced to a position of wealth and social influence second to few men in the State of his adoption, while his paper has come to be the recognized exponent, within the sphere of its influence, of the political party whose name it bears. He has studiously avoided all public and official life, as tending to divert him from his one sole purpose, an office of his own, independent of political changes or partisan whims, avoiding all save those which every good citizen should consent to fill in turn.

He is a useful and influential member of the Iowa State University regency, a curator of the State Historical Society, a bank, street railway and cemetery director, a trustee of the Presbyterian Church and a Past Master Mason.

Although an attendant upon the services of the Presbyterian Church, he is not in communion with any religious organization. He has believed, however, from his youth up in the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, and he is so rooted and grounded in this faith that it is unlikely he will ever vary it.

In politics he is a Democrat—not of the ultra stripe, never having a taste for extremes in anything. During the late rebellion he was what was denominated a War Democrat, and his paper was loyal to the Union and the Government, opposing the extreme views of his party, both in its columns and upon the stump.

Mr. Richardson is not only a self-made man, but he is one of nature's noblemen, genial, generous and kind-hearted, finding his greatest happiness in the paths of a contented, quiet, peaceful, social life, always ready to lend a helping hand to the struggling and unfortunate. As a writer he is scholarly, forcible and matter-of-fact, and though at times sarcastic and pungent, he is always fair and honorable, never descending to personalities, or indulging in claptrap or sensationalism. Strictly moral and temperate in all his habits, just and true in all his

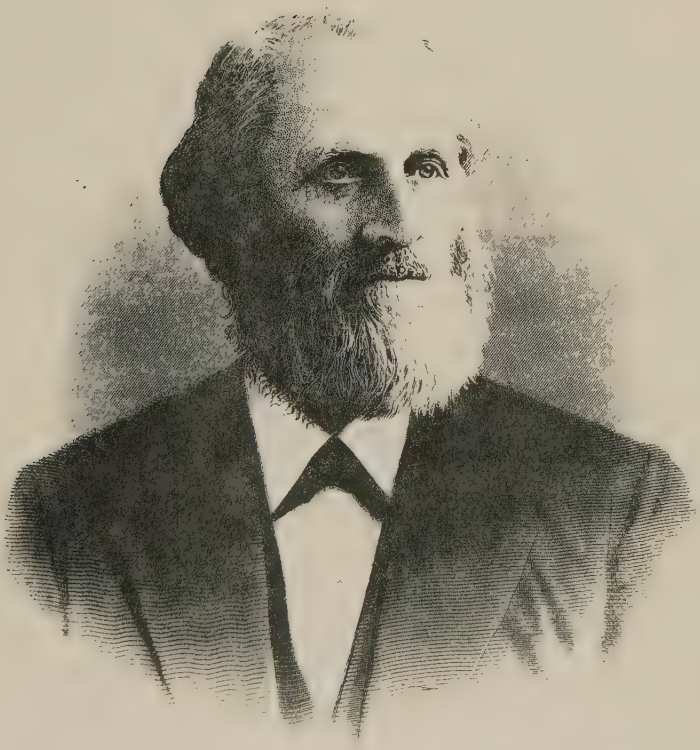
dealings, public-spirited and benevolent, a credit to his race and an honor to his city.

On the fifteenth of April, 1858, he married Miss Jennette Darling, daughter of a thrifty New England farmer, who made a model wife and mother.

PROFESSOR D. S. SHELDON.

THE Sheldon family were people of consequence in England. One of Professor Sheldon's ancestors in direct line was the highest prelate in the Church of England. The first family of the name in this country came about the middle of the seventeenth century and settled in Massachusetts, whence many of their ancestors emigrated to adjoining States. About 1780 Hon. David Sheldon moved to Rupert, Vermont. His eldest son, also named David, married in Rupert. He was a man of scholarly attainments, high character and unusual ability. His wife was fully his equal. He had a large farm on which he resided, but had various other interests there and also at Troy, New York, where he was a heavy stockholder in different banks, and was interested in other enterprises. He was a member of the Legislature of Vermont, in which he rendered valuable services to the State.

He had four children, of whom David Sylvester ("little David" as he was called) was the third, born December 6, 1809. From his infancy he manifested an unusual gentleness of disposition and remarkable intellectual qualities. He early exhibited a great love for books. Even before he could read he would take a Latin book and assuming the pose of an orator, would "read" by the hour, much to the amusement of his



audience. The fact that the book would frequently be upside down did not disturb his equanimity or interfere with his flow of language. As soon as he could read, his favorite books were those treating of the old hero kings or the mysteries of mythology. He went to school for a time to one of his elder brothers, and in his sixteenth year he went to Castleton Academy to fit himself for college. This by earnest application he did in one year. In August of his seventeenth year he entered Middlebury College. It was during his college course that he made a profession of religion and determined to fit himself for the ministry. During vacations he taught school at Bennington, Vermont. He graduated in 1831 and a few months later entered Princeton Theological Seminary to prepare for the sacred calling he had chosen. He remained there one year, then taught school two years in Bennington, after which he spent a year at Andover, where he graduated in 1834 and received his ordination. He then went to Potsdam, New York, as professor in the famous academy at that place. His success as a teacher was so great that he thought his life might be most usefully spent in that work and determined to adopt teaching as his profession instead of the ministry.

During his college days, while at a social gathering one evening, he observed a young lady among those assembled, and turning to a companion at his side, remarked: "There is the lady I should like for my wife." She was an entire stranger to him, but before leaving college he managed to form her acquaintance. This acquaintance ripened into a mutual attachment and on March 23, 1836, they were married. The lady's name was Miss Mary Foote, daughter of Captain L. Foote of Middlebury, Vermont. Captain Foote was a man of wealth and had given his daughter the best of educational advantages. She was a woman of brilliant intellectual qualities, keen perceptions and lovable disposition, and never were two people better fitted to travel the journey of life together. Shortly after his marriage, he with his bride visited his father's family in Vermont, where they remained six months, when

he returned to Potsdam, purchased a house and established an ideal home. Here one daughter was born to them, the only child with which their union was ever blessed.

Professor Sheldon met with such success as a teacher that it was proposed to found a college at Potsdam with him as its president. This honor he declined on account of failing health. He had never been robust and his close application, as student and teacher, had so undermined his constitution that he felt it an absolute necessity to find rest and recuperation. Consequently he returned to his father's home with his little family, where he spent two years in the endeavor to reëstablish his health. Hitherto he had given no special attention to science, but his active mind would not allow him to remain intellectually idle. During this period of rest he took up physiology and anatomy, experimented in chemistry and gave considerable attention to philosophy and botany. He collected and classified all the known plants of Northern New York. Twenty-five years later he donated this herbarium to Essex Institute.

In 1840 he went to Northampton, Massachusetts, as principal of the high school at that place, but had to give up this position at the end of six months on account of ill health. He then determined upon an extended trip, with the hope that a change of climate and scene would restore his bodily vigor. He traveled extensively through the South and as far west as Burlington, Iowa, where one of Mrs. Sheldon's brothers resided. Here he spent some months, returning home in the early part of 1842. About two months later death claimed their little daughter, a blow from which neither of the parents ever fully recovered. In the autumn of that year he returned to Northampton as principal of a select high school, and was also appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Massachusetts. During the time he taught in the schools of Northampton he instructed numerous pupils, who afterward became famous in various walks in life. He spent four years and a half in constant labor, when he again had to yield to

physical infirmity and the next three years and a half he was unsettled, teaching only occasionally.

About this time there was great demand for teachers in the West, and with an eye to duty, not emolument, Professor Sheldon determined that in that field his duty lay, and, in spite of the earnest protestations of his mother who could not bear the idea of her "little Davy" going so far away, Professor and Mrs. Sheldon left behind them the comforts and charms of the East and cast their lot with the pioneers of the West. After two years' service in a school which he opened in Burlington, and which he made famous in Eastern Iowa and Western Illinois, he, in 1852, accepted an invitation to the chairs of chemistry and natural science in Iowa College then located at Davenport, Iowa.

Soon after his connection with this institution he took charge also of the preparatory department, thereby increasing his labors many fold. His vacations were devoted to scientific pursuits. He took up conchology, made collections, and sent specimens to scientists in the East, receiving other specimens in return, and soon formed a splendid cabinet. He gave a fine collection of shells to the Academy of Sciences in Davenport, and when Professor Agassiz visited Davenport the latter expressed such unbounded admiration for the cabinet that Professor Sheldon set to work and made another similar collection, which he sent to the celebrated naturalist as a gift.

In 1859 it was decided to remove the college to Grinnell, and Professor Sheldon was solicited to continue his connection with the institution; this he declined to do. He had become attached to the city of his adoption and determined to spend the remainder of his days in the enjoyment of the society of the numerous friends he had made during his sojourn here.

In 1860 Bishop Lee purchased the college grounds and buildings, and it was determined to establish a new institution of learning on the site of the old Iowa College. Griswold College was opened December 12 of that year, with Professor Sheldon in his old position. This new

college became his idol and its success his chief ambition. To its advancement he gave his entire energies, and with such success that he soon had the satisfaction of seeing it on the high road to prosperity and renown. He was its most unselfish friend, and gave from his means all he could possibly afford to help it forward in its various departments. Its invaluable cabinet in geology, conchology, entomology and other departments of science is due almost wholly to his efforts and liberality, and a large number of the seven thousand volumes in its library can be credited to him.

Some years after Professor Sheldon came to Davenport the wife of one of Mrs. Sheldon's brothers died, leaving two motherless children. These were adopted by Professor Sheldon. One of the children lived but a few months; the other was reared by her adopted parents with all the tender care and wealth of affection that would have been bestowed on one of their own offspring.

Professor Sheldon continued his connection with the college up to the time when the increasing infirmities of a constitution, never too rugged, made it impossible to fully discharge the duties of the position. He died June 5, 1886.

In the limited space allowed in a work of this kind it is impossible to do more than outline the leading events in a life like Professor Sheldon's. The foregoing sketch attempts nothing more. He was one of those grand, noble, pure and exalted characters of whom much might be written. He was an instructor and educator rather than a mere teacher.

He made a careful study of the mental and moral qualities of every student who came under his charge, and it was his constant aim and purpose to develop, stimulate and foster the best there was in them. He had in a most remarkable degree the power of winning the confidence and love of those with whom he came in contact, whether child or adult, and he was the personal friend of each of his students. Under the influence of his example and presence noble aspirations and

qualities of mind and heart, which had hitherto lain dormant, were developed in almost every pupil with whom he came in contact; he caused them to see life and nature in a different and nobler light, and each went forth from under his influence with loftier purposes and strengthened resolutions. Possibly no vocation in life offers so much in the way of opportunity for doing lasting good to the race as that of teacher. Professor Sheldon, with his pure and poetic temperament, had an exalted idea of the duties of his position, and discharged every duty with all the ardor of an enthusiast.

After his demise one of his former pupils in writing of him said: "He was the first instructor who commenced training me for the sacred ministry. I can say with hundreds of others that his was one of the most ennobling influences that ever came over my life." Another says: "And the boys—his students; there is not one who is not the better for having met him and who does not cherish his memory like the fragrance of some sweet flower whose purity and sweetness have crossed our pathway in early life and linger on, never to be forgotten." Another: "We shall not soon see his like again. His influence for good will not end with his death. Though dead his character will speak powerfully for truth and righteousness unto the end of time." And another: "His example affected for good the whole life of any one connected with him. Would that every life could be as useful as his has been. Considering his unselfish devotion to his race one is filled with admiration and love, and finds grief giving place to the thought that he is occupying a position among the redeemed to which few of his fellow-men can ever hope to attain."

HANS HENRY ANDERSEN.

AMONG those identified with the substantial growth of the City of Davenport is the president of the German Savings Bank, Hans Henry Andersen, born sixty-eight years ago in the Province of Schleswig-Holstein, and, for about forty years, more or less prominent in the commercial and financial life of the city he chose for his permanent home. Mr. Andersen is a marked character in Davenport, not alone among the representatives of his own nationality, of whom there are many, but among all those as well who typify that sturdiness and honesty of purpose, coupled with the strictest integrity, which win the confidence and esteem of the business and social world. The savings institution of which he is president is one of the most prosperous in the State. It has had a remarkable growth since its establishment in 1869, with Mr. Andersen as cashier. The capital stock then was ten thousand dollars, now it is five hundred thousand dollars; as against a surplus of nothing at the outset the figures now show over two hundred thousand dollars; the deposits have increased from nothing to four million two hundred and ninety-three thousand one hundred and eighty-six dollars and eight cents, and the other figures showing the bank's prosperity are in like proportion.

Hans Henry Andersen was born December 18, 1826, his father being Christian Andersen, a teacher in Schleswig-Holstein, and his mother, Margaret (Rathjen) Andersen, a direct descendant of the French Bonnewits, distinguished in military life. The subject of this sketch was himself a warrior in the days of his youth, and perhaps had it not

been for this fact he might not have taken up his abode in this country. He took an active part in the war against Denmark from 1848 to 1851, and was compelled to leave the land of his birth when the Danes finally invaded it. He took refuge in America, going in September of 1851 to the City of Milwaukee, where he made good use of his early education by engaging in the peaceful and helpful occupation of a teacher. But Mr. Andersen remained in Milwaukee for a short period only—six months—moving in the spring of 1852 to the City of Chicago, where he accepted a position as clerk in the land agency of N. P. Iglehart & Company.

He returned to the land of his nativity in 1854. This journey was preliminary to his wedding tour, for he went to Schleswig-Holstein, facing the dangers of what vengeance the Danes might have in store for him, to marry Miss Marie E. Thomsen, the daughter of a prosperous merchant. With the aid of friends he made the journey into and out of the country safely and brought with him to this country his bride, having been married on May 14, 1854.

Upon his return to this country Mr. Andersen remained in Chicago but a short time, coming to Davenport in 1855, where he opened a general store. He sold out his business in 1859, and under Sheriff James Thorington was a deputy until the latter obtained a sutlership at Fort Scott, Kansas, in 1862, at which time the subject of this sketch took charge of Mr. Thorington's business at the fort until in 1864 the sutlership was sold out by Mr. Thorington. Upon returning to Davenport Mr. Andersen became a manufacturer, the product of his establishment being window blinds. He continued in this business until 1869, disposing of it then to Messrs. Brady and Block, and engaging in the insurance business as secretary of the Davenport Fire Insurance Company. On the first day of April, 1869, the German Savings Bank was started with Mr. Andersen as cashier, he having been one of the leading spirits in the organization of the institution, just as he has been its mainstay ever since.

Among the organizations which have been fostered by Mr. Andersen are the Davenport Foundry and Machine Shops, the Glucose Works, the Canning Factory, and the Cremation Society. Of each of these Mr. Andersen has been president at one time or another, and in many others he has taken a lively and sometimes a financial interest.

In 1856 Mr. Andersen became a citizen of the United States and cast his fortunes with the then budding Republican party. His views in political matters have changed, however, and he is now a Democrat.

Two of the children, a boy and a girl, born into Mr. Andersen's family, died in early life. The other children are: William, residing in Ida County, Iowa; Richard, connected with the German Savings Bank; Anna, the wife of Charles Klenze of Anamosa, Iowa; Clara, the wife of Otto Albrecht of Davenport, Iowa, and Miss Louisa, residing with her parents.

ISRAEL HALL.

ISRAEL HALL, a native of Halifax, Windham County, Vermont, was born on the eleventh of September, 1813. His father was a native of Connecticut, where his grandfather and great-grandfather also resided. His parents owned a small farm and were in very moderate circumstances; they had a family of four sons and three daughters, whose opportunities for gaining an education were very meager. Israel received about five months' schooling during the year in early life and assisted his father the remainder of his time.

When he was eleven years old his mother died, making the maintenance of the family doubly hard for the father, who afterward married again.

Israel Hall

He remained on the farm until 1830, and at that time was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade at Guilford, Vermont. His employer, however, soon afterward failed, and young Hall went next to work for a Mr. Gregory, a fine mechanic, with whom he remained one year. He continued at his trade with different builders until 1835, when he engaged in business for himself, and continued with good success until 1837. During the financial revulsion that swept over the country in that year his business was greatly interrupted and he lost most of his previous earnings.

Mr. Hall had long had a desire to remove to the West. Even while a boy at school, in studying the geography of our country, he had thought that somewhere near the junction of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers would some day in the near future be the center of commerce, industry and population, and resolved that he would be one of the early settlers of that region.

In 1837 he was married to Miss Rachel Brown, then living in Brattleboro, Vermont. She was a native of Baltimore, Maryland, but her parents dying when she was quite young her home had been with friends in Vermont. Mr. Hall's responsibilities having now become greatly augmented, and his means of gaining a livelihood having been greatly reduced by the continued hard times resulting from the panic of 1837, he decided that he would realize his long-cherished hope and become one of the pioneers of that country of which he had dreamed in his youth. Accordingly in 1839 he started with his family, but finding that fever and ague were very prevalent in that region which he had previously selected he went northward, and on the thirtieth day of April of that year reached Davenport.

There were then a few scattered houses and not many residents in the place, and one can hardly realize the progress that has been working while it has developed into one of the foremost cities of the State, with its thirty thousand or more inhabitants. Soon after his arrival Mr. Hall found employment with Mr. Asa Green, well known among the "old

settlers" of Davenport. Subsequently he located his home and place of business on the ground still owned by him on Brady Street, between Third and Fourth Streets.

Here he steadily pursued his vocation, helping by every means in his power to build up and advance the interests of his adopted home. The trials and anxieties and privations of those days were many and grievous. These we need not enumerate, as they can be fully appreciated only by those who have experienced the hardships of pioneer life. Suffice it to say that sorest among these trials was the laying away in the grave of four loved ones. Three daughters sickened and died and a son who fought bravely in defense of his country—Lieutenant George F. Hall—died from causes growing out of that bloody strife.

Notwithstanding all his discouragements Mr. Hall advanced with the development of the city, and at the earnest solicitation of friends and citizens generally he began the business of undertaking, keeping up with the demands of the times, so that Davenport in this line was not at all behind her sister cities of the East.

In 1866, having secured a competency, he discontinued his business and retired to private life, content to give room for others and to live in the enjoyment of what he had accumulated. He owns a fine block on Brady Street besides farms and other lands in the West, to which he has devoted his attention for a great many years.

From its organization Mr. Hall has been a leading member of the Scott County Pioneer Settlers' Association. He was its president in 1867, and from 1869 to 1894 he has been its treasurer. He has also been connected with the Oakdale Cemetery Company since its organization and is now secretary of it.

He has always been an outspoken friend of temperance, and has heartily encouraged every movement tending to lead men into ways of sobriety.

In religious belief he is a Methodist and united with that church in 1852. He has been an active worker in the Sunday school, and in times

of need has given generously of his time and means to the support of this cause, which, under the blessing of God, has resulted in great good.

He has never sought, nor has he ever desired, political honors, preferring the quiet and peace of his legitimate business to the turmoil and excitement of political strife; and having found in that the opportunities for the employment of his best powers, he has always deemed it the highest honor to be recognized as an honest American citizen.

Mr. Hall's personal and social qualities are of the highest type. Cordial, sympathetic and generous in his nature, he has won a place in the hearts of all who know him, gaining their lasting confidence and high esteem.

JOSEPH D. PUTNAM.

JOSEPH DUNCAN PUTNAM, entomologist and corresponding secretary of the Davenport Academy of Natural Sciences, was born at Jacksonville, Illinois, on the eighteenth of October, 1855, and was the son of Charles E. Putnam and Mary Louisa (Duncan) Putnam. His father was a lawyer of the highest standing in Davenport, and his mother is a daughter of the late Governor Joseph Duncan of Illinois. Both families are descended from Revolutionary stock of great distinction, and have always occupied the foremost social positions.

Charles E. Putnam was the son of a farmer in affluent circumstances; his mother's maiden name was Eunice, née Morgan. He received an excellent private school and academic education, and afterward read law in the office of Hon. Augustus Bockes, Judge of the Supreme Court

in New York, and subsequently in the office of Beach & Bockes, in Saratoga, New York. Hon. W. A. Beach has since become famous as the principal lawyer in the Tilton-Beecher case. He was admitted to the bar on the twentieth of May, 1847, being then twenty-two years of age; practiced law for several years in Saratoga, subsequently in New York City, and, during the summer of 1850, in Georgia. In the autumn of 1853 he removed to the West, and the following spring formed a copartnership with the late Judge G. C. R. Mitchell, at Davenport, which continued until the election of the latter to the bench of the Fourteenth Judicial District in the fall of 1857. He subsequently formed a partnership with Joseph B. Leake, now General Leake, of Chicago, which continued until the latter entered the military service. In 1860 he formed a partnership with the Hon. John N. Rogers.

Through life Mr. C. E. Putnam was devoted to literary pursuits. In his youth he was for a number of years secretary of the Saratoga Literary Society, composed of the élite of both sexes of the village. He was always a diligent student, and possessed not only a good law library, but one of the finest private collections of miscellaneous books in the West. He was president of the Davenport Savings Bank, and for a time president of the First National Bank. He was also president of the Davenport Plow Company, of the Davenport Gas Light Company, director of many other enterprises, and up to the time of his death a leader in enterprises calculated to promote the growth and importance of Davenport.

On the ninth of December, 1854, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Louisa Duncan. The Duncan family is of Scotch origin, the American ancestor having settled in Virginia early in the eighteenth century. On the maternal side, Mrs. Putnam is the great-granddaughter of the Rev. James Caldwell, the well-known Revolutionary patriot, of New Jersey, who was shot by a British sentinel, at Elizabeth, on the twenty-fourth of November, 1781, whose memoirs form a part

of the annals of his country, and to whose memory and that of his wife, Hannah, who had been previously murdered by the British on the twenty-fifth of January, 1780, a monument was erected at Elizabeth, New Jersey, in 1846.

Mrs. Putnam is a graduate of the Jacksonville Female College, of which her father was the principal founder. She is a lady of rare mental gifts and of the highest literary attainments, and naturally takes the highest social position. Her home is the center of refinement and elegance, and is the synonym of all that is generous, affectionate and hospitable. She has also taken a very active interest in various patriotic and charitable causes, among which may be named the Washington Monument Association, Ladies' Educational Society, Mount Vernon Association, Soldiers' Aid Society, Presbyterian Church, Academy of Natural Sciences, etc.

Joseph D. Putnam, the first-fruits of this marriage, received his rudimentary education at his home. Between the ages of ten and seventeen he attended the public schools of Davenport, and became proficient in the ordinary English and mathematical studies, to which was subsequently added a slight acquaintance with the Greek, Latin, German and French languages. He also derived much aid in his studies from the large and well selected library of his father. He early developed a taste for drawing. He always displayed great talent for systematizing and arranging, and rarely left anything unfinished.

At the age of eleven or twelve years he began collecting fossils, minerals, coins, postage stamps, autographs, plants, shells, insects, etc., but gradually narrowed down the scope of his efforts in this direction to the item of insects alone, and ultimately confined his attention to but a few families of these. During the years 1868 to 1870 he was in the habit of taking long walks with Mr. W. H. Pratt in quest of shells and insects, thereby greatly augmenting his collection. In 1871 he made a visit to Saratoga County, New York, on a like mission, and in 1872 accompanied Dr. C. C. Parry to Colorado, where, during three

months spent high up in the mountains, near Empire City, large collections were made. The season was spent in a log cabin, where they did their own cooking, etc., and made numerous excursions to the surrounding Alpine summits and to Middle Park, always on foot. Here they were visited by the two most eminent American botanists, Dr. John Torrey and Dr. Asa Gray. The winter following was spent in hard study. In 1873, again in company with Dr. Parry, he was attached to Captain Jones' expedition to the Yellowstone as meteorologist, and carried a barometer for over one thousand miles on muleback, through some of the roughest districts of Northwestern Wyoming and the National Park, ascending lofty and dangerous peaks to measure them, making many hair-breadth escapes and meeting with thrilling adventures. In his report of the expedition Captain Jones makes frequent and honorable mention of young Putnam, and the important and valuable service which he rendered to the cause of science. He was absent five months on this occasion, and, in addition to his duties above described, collected a large number of insects.

After returning home he resumed his studies with the intention of entering Harvard College the next year, but taking a severe cold, which settled on his lungs, his health became so impaired that he was forced to give up all idea of a college course. The following year was spent in Colorado for the benefit of his health, and the summer of 1875 was spent in company with Dr. Parry among the Mormons, near Mount Nebo, Utah. In October they removed to San Francisco, whence he was brought home in November, in a very critical state of health. He remained under the parental roof thereafter, except during a visit to Cambridge, Philadelphia and other eastern cities, in 1876, where he formed the personal acquaintance of many eminent entomologists and other naturalists.

During Mr. Putnam's various expeditions he collected over twenty-five thousand specimens of insects, many of which were catalogued and classified, besides a large collection of fossils. He also discovered

many new species of grasshoppers and other insects, some of which have been named after himself. All the fossils and natural history specimens collected were presented by him to the Davenport Academy of Natural Sciences, of which, on the second of June, 1869, he became a member, and of which he was long a moving spirit. On the twenty-eighth of April, 1871, he was elected recording secretary, a position which he retained until January, 1875, when ill health caused him to resign. He was appointed a member of the publication committee on the twenty-sixth of November, 1875, and chairman of the same on the twenty-sixth of January, 1877, and elected corresponding secretary on the twenty-third of November, 1876. In the spring of 1876 he commenced the publication of the Proceedings of the academy. He also kept up a regular correspondence with all the principal academies of the same denomination in Europe and America, in all over four hundred, much of the foreign correspondence being conducted in German and French.

His success as a student and original investigator was in great measure due to that painstaking industry that only gives over when work is accomplished or physical powers exhausted, and when his brilliant career was cut short by death, the scientific world suffered a serious loss.

MILTON JOSIAH ADAMS, D. D. S.

DR. ADAMS was born in Muscatine, Iowa, February 24, 1861, a son of Jonathan and Mary (Petitt) Adams. His father was a carriage manufacturer, and a prosperous and respected citizen, who died in Muscatine in 1886. Mrs. Adams is still residing in Muscatine. The children of Jonathan Adams were Dallas, Archie, Helen, Sarah and Lycurgus, the latter now dead. Helen is married to C. M. Gould, the

agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad at Muscatine. The parents of Dr. Adams came West from Pennsylvania.

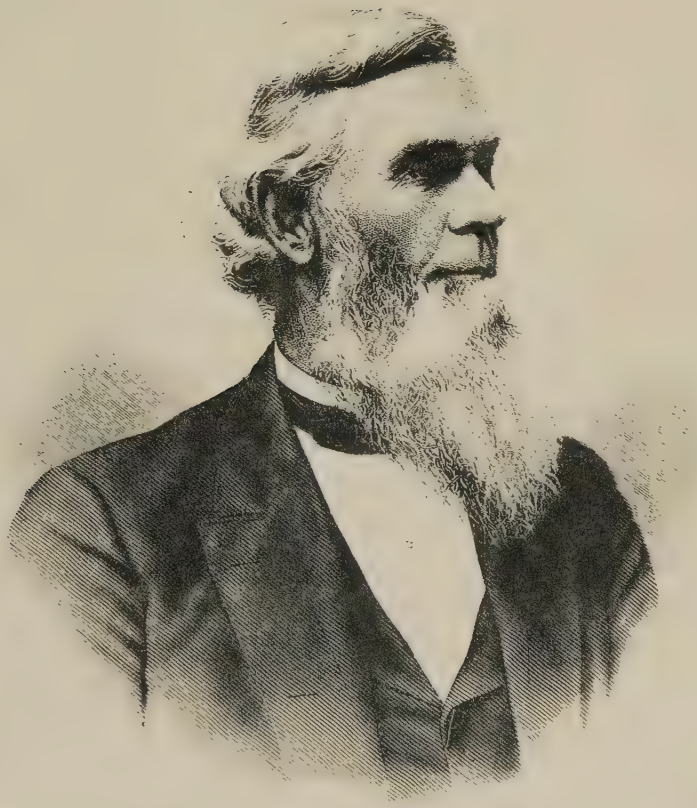
The public schools supplied the educational facilities which he enjoyed in early life and when he left school he worked at the trade of book-binding at Muscatine for two years. He then took a fancy to the profession of dentistry, and entered the office of Dr. J. S. Kulp, a prominent dentist in his native town, and remained in that office for two years. From there he went to Cincinnati, entering the Cincinnati College of Dental Surgery in 1879, taking a one year's course. In 1880 he came to Davenport and practiced with Dr. W. O. Kulp for about five years. From here he went to Spirit Lake, Iowa, opening an office and practicing for nine months at that place. He then returned to Muscatine, where he was again in Dr. Kulp's office for one year, and then came back to Davenport to renew his association with Dr. Kulp here. He opened his own dental office in 1890.

Dr. Adams was married to Miss Laura Dewitt of Muscatine on the eighteenth day of August, 1885. They have two children, a boy, Fred, aged five years, and a girl, Marguerite, aged one year.

Dr. Adams' time and attention are given exclusively to the study and practice of his profession. He makes no pretense of being a public man, and has never sought or held public office.

JAMES M'COURTNEY, M. D.

JAMES McCOURTNEY, a native of Waynesburg, Greene County, Pennsylvania, was born September 8, 1825, to Arthur and Nancy (Gordon) McCourtney. His father, who was born in Ireland, March 8, 1792, was a man of literary tastes and in early life fitted himself for teaching. Thinking to better his chances in his chosen calling the father left his native land in 1817 and came to America, landing at



Truly Yours

James M. Courtney M.D.

St. Johns, Newfoundland. Thence he went to New York City, where he had a sister living. At her earnest solicitations he settled there and remained three years and prospered. In 1820, with a friend, McDonough, who came with him from Ireland, he made a trip over the mountains from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and thence to Wheeling, West Virginia, and from there to Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, where an uncle of McDonough lived. Their intention was to soon return to their native land, but this uncle took an interest in the young men and persuaded them to remain in Waynesburg, promising to secure schools for them, which he did. There our subject's father met and married the estimable and cultured lady above named, and continued to reside there till 1834, and then moved with his family to a farm in Perry County, Ohio, near Somerset.

Young McCourtney attended the public schools taught by his father, under whose preceptorship he received all his preliminary education. In 1848 he began the study of medical works and during the next three years was engaged in teaching, his purpose being to secure means with which to pay his expenses in college. He used all his spare time in study, and in October, 1851, entered the medical department of "Western Reserve College," at Cleveland, Ohio. He made rapid progress in his studies and took a high stand and was graduated with honors.

Soon after his graduation he began the practice of medicine at Rehoboth, Ohio, but six months later removed to New Lexington, in Perry County, near his father's home. Here, surrounded by his friends, who knew his abilities and the strenuous efforts he had made to fit himself for his profession, he had a good degree of success, and it was with reluctance that he left them for a new and untried field in the West, a step rendered necessary by the delicate health of his wife, Margaret F., née Green, whom he married on June 30, 1853. She is a native of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, and a woman of charming accomplishments and rare womanly virtues. Locating in Davenport Dr. McCourtney soon became well and favorably known, and his practice steadily

increased from year to year, yielding him a most satisfactory income. In 1864 he was appointed "contract surgeon" in the army, and filled that office till the close of the war. In March, 1865, with a small detachment of soldiers he conveyed five hundred and three rebel prisoners of war from Rock Island to Richmond, Virginia.

Dr. McCourtney has always shown a commendable interest in public affairs and in whatever pertained to the welfare of his adopted city, and has been honored by his fellow-citizens with numerous positions of trust and responsibility. In 1885 he was elected coroner of Scott County for two years and reëlected at the expiration of his term. He was again tendered the nomination in 1889 but declined it. Two years later he yielded to the persistent solicitations of his friends and accepted a nomination for the same office and was elected, and at the expiration of that term was elected for another two years' term. But Dr. McCourtney is in no sense a politician, being a man of modest, retiring disposition and of domestic tastes. In political sentiment he has always been a Democrat. In his chosen calling and in the quiet retirement and enjoyment of his home he finds his chief delight.

Though in his seventieth year time has dealt kindly with him and he is uncommonly well preserved, a fact to be attributed in large measure to his simple and correct habits of life. He is courteous and genial in manner, and in all his intercourse and dealing with others has the bearing of a high-minded and cultured gentleman.

His estimable wife and devoted helpmeet died November 22, 1892, at the age of sixty-three years, ten months and eighteen days, beloved by all who came within the circle of her benign influence.

Of ten children born to them but three survive, viz: Mary Eugene, known as "Lillie," Fannie Claudius and Ella. Of the others who lived to maturity, Eugene, born December 18, 1867, died October 11, 1888; Libbie, born October 10, 1865, died May 3, 1890; Nettie, born October 25, 1863, died February 18, 1891; Gertie, born November 10, 1869, died October 4, 1891.

JESSE L. HENLEY.

IT is probable that there is no man now living in Scott County who has a better recollection of pioneer days than the venerable gentleman whose name heads this sketch. Though seventy-three years of age his mind is clear and he can relate incidents which occurred over half a century ago with as much accuracy as if they were recent events.

Mr. Henley was born in Clark County, Indiana, March 22, 1822. His parents were Stephen and Rebecca (Work) Henley, of English descent, though his father was a native of North Carolina, who came to Indiana in 1802 and was a farmer and lumber manufacturer by occupation. In 1836 he removed to Stevenson (now Rock Island) and for about four weeks lived on Rock river, but later purchased one claim and took up another in Pleasant Valley on the prairie north of Valley City. Here he lived for two years, when he purchased a claim at the mouth of Crow creek, on which was a sawmill. He paid three thousand dollars cash for this claim and subsequently purchased the land when it came on the market. He and his son Jesse operated the mill until 1853, when the water power had failed to such an extent that they found it unprofitable to continue its operation. Mr. Henley died the same year. He was a Democrat and a member of the Campbellite Church. Mrs. Henley died in 1865. They were married in 1818 and were the parents of eight children, four of whom are still living and are Jesse L., Stephen H., Samuel A., and

Mary J., now the wife of William Black of Clinton. She is one of the first children born in Scott County, 1837 being the date of her birth.

The following is a copy of a commission from Henry Dodge, Governor of Wisconsin, appointing Stephen Henley Justice of the Peace in 1838:

HENRY DODGE,

Governor of the Territory of Wisconsin.

To All to Whom These Presents May Come, Greeting:

Know ye, that reposing special confidence in the integrity and ability of Stephen Henley, I have nominated and by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council appointed him Justice of the Peace for the County of Scott, and I do hereby authorize and empower him to execute and fulfill the duties of that office according to law, to have and to hold the said office with all the rights and privileges and emoluments thereunto belonging for the term of three years from the date hereof, unless the Governor of said Territory for the time being should think proper sooner to revoke and determine this commission. In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent and the great seal of the Territory hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at Burlington, this third day of January, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight and of the independence of the United States of America, the sixty-second.

By the Governor, HENRY DODGE.

W. B. HAUGHTON,
Secretary Wisconsin Territory.

The subject of this sketch received his primary education in the County of his nativity, and after his parents removed to Scott County, on account of there being no school here, he was sent to New Wash-

ington, Clark County, Indiana, where he attended the academy during the winter of 1844. This was all the opportunity to obtain book knowledge he ever had. He returned home that spring and worked in his father's sawmill all the time except during the harvest time, when he would help on the farm. After his father died and his property had been divided he paid some attention to farming. He entered a forty-acre tract of land joining his farm, as well as some wild land in other parts of the State, in 1857 and subsequently sold these lands. He learned the carpenter's trade after he quit running the sawmill and worked the first year at $1.25 a day. In 1865 he moved to Davenport, where he continued working at his trade for ten years, when he retired from active business life. He built his present residence at the corner of Fifteenth and Rock Island Streets, and that of his son, Hadley M., on a lot adjoining his own property, his son's residence being the last building he erected.

Mr. Henley was united in marriage April 19, 1852, to Miss Sarah Beggs, daughter of James and Matilda Beggs. To them were born two children, Hadley M., a prominent attorney and loan agent, with offices in the Masonic Temple, who married Miss Ella Van Fleet; Lillie H., who resides with her parents, is the second child of Mr. and Mrs. Henley.

Prior to 1855 Mr. Henley was a Democrat, since which he has affiliated with the Republican party. December 26, 1841, Mr. Henley, in company with a party, left Stevenson for the pineries of Wisconsin to get out a raft. They took three yoke of cattle and a large wagon loaded with provisions; they also purchased a steer from Colonel Davenport and drove it through for the purpose of killing it for beef when their larder was depleted. On arriving at Galena, a good snow fell and they built a sled and left the wagon in care of Captain Harris, for whom they had brought up two hogsheads of sugar. They went to Wisconsin river, which was not frozen over, so they remained there for a week laying in a stock of feed for their cattle, etc. The river subsequently

froze over, but was hardly safe, hence they carried their effects across on the ice and led their cattle one at a time until they were all over, when they proceeded on their journey. On arriving at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, they learned that another company was making preparations to go to the Kickapoo river country, and a closer investigation evinced the fact that the latter company intended to occupy a shanty belonging to Mr. Henley and party, who prior to their starting had sent two men in the fall to make hay and get things in readiness for their winter's work. The two companies consolidated and employed a guide to the woods, and on arriving there found two hardy woodsmen in possession of the shanty and living on the provisions stored up, awaiting the arrival of Mr. Henley and his company. The trespassers were given employment by Mr. Henley and his associates, who left Wisconsin the following June with a raft consisting of one thousand five hundred logs, the first raft ever brought from Wisconsin to Moline, Illinois.

Mr. Henley also has the honor of floating the first flat boat loaded with produce from above Davenport to New Orleans. April 5, 1844, he started out with a boat loaded with onions, potatoes and oats. He could have sold the entire load at Davenport or St. Louis to an advantage, but was anxious to try the Southern market, which he did at a financial loss of seventy-five dollars. He was almost two months en route. He returned to St. Louis on the "Alexander Scott," which was a floating palace. He was attacked by chills and fever before arriving in St. Louis, but managed to reach home safely. Mr. Henley is an entertaining conversationalist, and can relate many interesting stories of struggles and hard times incident to the early settlement of Scott County.

WILLIAM HOERSCH.

AMONG the younger lawyers of Davenport no one probably stands higher than William Hoersch, the subject of this biography. Being of a logical and analytical turn of mind and of active mental temperament, he was attracted to the law as a profession, and his success thus far clearly indicates that his choice was a wise one. He was born on a farm north of Wolcott in Scott County, June 30, 1861, and there spent the first two years of his life. In 1863 his parents removed to Davenport, where William has resided ever since.

He obtained his early education in the public schools of this city, and so persistent was he in his efforts to acquire knowledge and so attentive to his studies that at the age of eighteen he graduated from the high school with honor. Entering the office of Stewart & White he read law for two years, and after close application to his studies at the end of that time entered the law department of the State University of Iowa, from which institution he graduated with high honor in June, 1882.

In the spring of 1883 he opened a law office in this city and commenced the practice of his chosen profession, and by his ability and faithful attention to the interests of his clients has built up for himself a large and lucrative practice.

John J. Hoersch, the father of William, was born in the Kingdom of Würtemberg, Germany, August 15, 1827. In 1849 he decided to come to the United States, and sailing from Havre de Grace, France, after a voyage of thirty-seven days landed in New York. He remained there a short time and then moved to Ohio and worked on a farm for about two years. In the year 1851 he came to Davenport, and being favorably impressed with the location, climate and people of Scott County decided

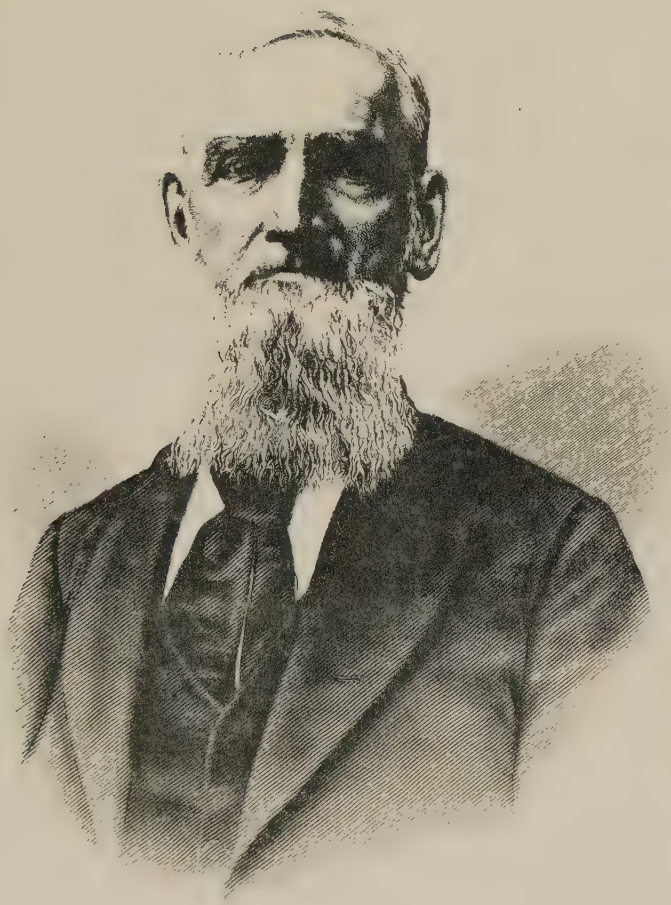
to remain here. Shortly after his arrival he purchased land in Blue Grass Township, which he improved and sold, and his success in this venture led him to continue buying, improving and selling farms until the year 1862, when he retired from active life and came to Davenport to live.

In 1854 he was married to Miss Mary Hausman, a native of Aselfingen, Germany, and the result of this union was four daughters and one son, William Hoersch. William Hoersch was married to Miss Amelia Petersen October 29, 1890. She is the daughter of August Petersen of the firm of Knostman, Petersen & Co., and is a lady of many accomplishments, and is held in high esteem by those who have the pleasure of her acquaintance.

Mr. Hoersch is a lawyer of high character, keen perceptions and first-class qualifications for the conduct of litigation. He is genial and affable in manner, a staunch friend, and a man whose word is always as good as his bond, under whatever circumstances it may be given.

JOHN J. HUMPHREY.

MR. JOHN J. HUMPHREY has resided in Davenport nearly forty years, and now in his declining years lives in the enjoyment of a liberal competence—the fruits of his years of honest toil—honored and respected by all who know him. Both his father and grandfather were named John, the latter being a native of the old town of Derby, New Hampshire, whence he moved with his family to New York State. Our subject was born in Albany, New York, October 17, 1811, and there received his education and began his business career as a clerk in a store when eighteen years old. In 1836, with the help of his employer, who



John J. Humphrey

became his endorser, he opened a store on his own account and conducted it with good success till 1841. He then sold his business, and turning his steps westward in search of a promising location finally settled in Racine, Wisconsin. He returned to Albany in September, 1843, and married Miss Persis, the daughter of Mr. Levi Phillips of that city. He continued his business at Racine until 1846, and then sold his interest to his partner and returned to Albany. There he bought a ten thousand dollar bankrupt stock of goods at fifty cents on the dollar and again embarked in business but with only moderate success, and his health becoming impaired he sold out in 1852. Casting about for means of bettering his condition Mr. Humphrey was allured by the glowing reports that came from the recently discovered gold fields of Australia and joined the tide of emigration thither, sailing January 15, 1853, on board the old ship "Baltimore." After a tempestuous and perilous voyage of four and a half months, during which the ship made but one stop, at Cape Town, Africa, he was finally landed at Melbourne. With characteristic foresight and shrewdness Mr. Humphrey purchased at Cape Town at a reasonable price several cases of heavy boots and shoes suited to the needs of a mining country. He found a ready sale for the boots at ten dollars per pair and for the shoes a correspondingly high figure. The success of this little venture determined him to invest his energy and limited means in trade rather than in mines. Accordingly, after prospecting for a time at Bendigo mines with indifferent success, he returned to Melbourne. There he bought a stock of dry goods, groceries, etc., which he took to "Farringgower diggings," and opened a store in a tent. His goods found anxious buyers at a large profit, and in three months his venture netted him a snug little sum. With this, in partnership with a Mr. Noble, who also put in some capital, he purchased a larger stock of goods and took them first to Farringgower and thence to the mining camp of Avoca, where they did a thriving business for some ten months. But this life of separation from his family and friends was irksome to him; his desire for adventure was

satisfied and he determined to return home. Selling his business at auction, he bade good-by to Australia and sailed for home via London and Liverpool, and arrived there after an absence of two and a half years. After a little time spent in recuperating he made a prospecting tour through the West, and among other places visited Davenport. That was in 1855. Learning from the proprietor of the Scott House, where he was stopping, that that hotel was for sale, he purchased it and returned East, and at once brought his family to his new home. In connection with the hotel he built a large barn, his purpose being to secure the patronage of farmers, and for more than twenty years, until he retired from business in 1878, his house was the recognized headquarters for nearly all the farmers of the surrounding country. The business was prosperous from the start and especially so during the Civil War. Mr. Humphrey possessed in an eminent degree the qualities requisite for success in his line of business. Courteous in manner, hospitable, genial and generous, an entertaining talker, full of interesting reminiscences and anecdotes, with keen and sparkling wit, ready repartee and native humor, and withal decisive, discriminating and of sound judgment, he impressed himself upon all who came under his influence and was universally popular. Now at the age of eighty-four he is vigorous in body and mind. Through his long and active career he has been ably assisted by his accomplished wife, who has been to him in the highest sense a helpmeet and companion. She has given much time and study to the subjects of geology and mineralogy, and has in their home a valuable collection of specimens and curios which she has gathered. In this collection are many family heirlooms, comprising rare old embroideries, and paintings, and quaint old articles of furniture, made or owned by members of the ancestral line and handed down from generation to generation, and whose value cannot be estimated in dollars and cents.

Mr. Humphrey has never taken a prominent part in politics. He is a Republican and was once nominated for Mayor of Davenport, but with

no prospect of being elected, since the city is overwhelmingly Democratic.

He is a member of Trinity Lodge Free and Accepted Masons, and on the occasion of his eightieth birthday his Masonic brethren celebrated the event with a gathering at his home, at which original poems suited to the occasion were read and speeches made, altogether a most gratifying tribute of esteem and tender regard.

Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey have had six children, of whom four lived to mature age, viz: Henrietta M.; Levi P., who died in 1878; William W., now in the insurance business and in charge of the Safety Deposit Vaults, corner of Second and Main Streets, Davenport, and Emeline L., widow of the late George Gould of Davenport. Two died in infancy.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP M'MULLEN.

SAYS Rev. James McGovern, D. D., in his life of Bishop McMullen: "Long before the diocese of Chicago was created by the Sovereign Pontiff, Dubuque had been erected into an episcopal see, embracing the Territories of Iowa and Minnesota. On December 10, 1837, the Right Reverend Mathias Loras, D. D., a native of Lyons, France, was consecrated at Mobile, Alabama, the first bishop of this diocese. At the time there was but one church in the whole Territory of Iowa, and Rev. Samuel Mazzuchelli was the only resident priest. Bishop Loras, after his consecration, returned to France for the purpose of securing missionaries for his new diocese. Leaving France in October of 1838, he arrived in New York, after a long and tempestuous passage, bringing with him Rev. Joseph Cretin, afterward Bishop of St. Paul, Rev. A. Pelamorgues and four seminarians. Bishop Loras took possession of his

new diocese, and was installed in the church of St. Raphael, April 29, 1839, commencing his episcopal duties with three priests and four theological students. Father Pelamorgues was assigned to the extensive mission of Davenport, which comprised all the southern part of the Territory. . . . . He did so well in laying the corner stone of the Church, in this vast field of labor, that neither time nor human events have changed his foresight and he had the consolation of seeing large and prosperous Catholic communities grow up around him." It was therefore Father Pelamorgues—as he became familiarly known to everybody in Davenport—who laid the foundation of the Davenport diocese. A man of splendid organizing ability, deep piety and earnest devotion to the cause to which he had consecrated his life, he greatly advanced the upbuilding of the Church, remaining at Davenport until he had reached a venerable age, when he sought retirement at his home in France, preferring this to the prospective reward of a bishopric.

During the administration of Bishop Loras, the diocese of St. Paul had been segregated from the original diocese of Dubuque, and during the administration of his immediate successor, Right Rev. Clement Smyth, D. D., the rapid growth of the Church caused another division of the diocese to be considered. Under the administration, however, of Right Rev. John Hennessy, D. D., who became Bishop of Dubuque after the death of Bishop Smyth, division was postponed until 1881, when the new diocese of Davenport was created. The Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda announced that the City of Davenport had been decided on as the see city of the new diocese, which would take in all that part of the State of Iowa bounded on the east by the Mississippi river, on the west by the Missouri river, on the south by the State of Missouri, and on the north by the northern boundaries of the Counties of Harrison, Shelby, Audubon, Guthrie, Dallas, Polk, Jasper, Poweshiek, Iowa, Johnston, Cedar and Scott. A special cable, dated at Rome, May 9, 1881, conveyed this further intelligence: "On Sunday, May 8, 1881, the feast of the patronage of St. Joseph, it pleased our Holy

Father, Pope Leo XIII, first, to ratify the creation of the diocese of Davenport, Iowa, cut from the diocese of Dubuque, which comprised the whole State of Iowa; second, to name the Very Rev. John McMullen, D. D., Vicar-General of Chicago, to be the first bishop of Davenport. This see will be a suffragan of the Metropolitan See of St. Louis."

To briefly sketch the further development of the diocese, and the lives of the able and zealous clergymen who have controlled its destinies since its organization, is the further purpose of this chapter of Church history. The newly appointed Bishop McMullen was, at the time of his elevation to the episcopacy, vicar-general of the diocese of Chicago, had long held a pastorate in that city, and was greatly beloved by all classes of people.

He was a native of Ireland, having been born in Ballanyhinch, County Down, January 8, 1832. His father, James McMullen, and Alice, his wife, sailed for America when he was little more than a year old, and after a long and stormy voyage they landed at Quebec. For three years the family lived on a farm near Quebec, and later the elder McMullen established his home on another farm near Prescott, in the Province of Ontario. Here a fire destroyed the homestead and they removed to the neighborhood of Ogdensburg, New York, where they resided until 1843, when they removed to Illinois. The boy who was afterward to become Bishop McMullen, was twelve years old when his parents settled in Chicago. Prior to this time he had attended only a country school, but he had given evidence of strong intellectuality, and when afforded the advantages of educational training in the schools of Chicago he made rapid advancement. When Bishop Quarter founded the University of St. Mary of the Lake, John McMullen entered the new college and therein received his academic training. "In his academic course," says Dr. McGovern, in the biography from which I have before quoted, "he gave undoubted proof of his future career. His triumphs of eloquence in debate, his caustic pen, his sound judgment and his mastery of the most intricate problems in mathematical science, caused

him to come under the approving eye of his professors. In a little college paper, issued by him and another classmate, his intellectual weapons flashed with unwonted brilliancy, and the seeds of literature sowed in his powerful mind blossomed with a vigor which made itself remarkable in its fruits."

A deep piety and a remarkable capacity for influencing the character and conduct of his associates were distinguishing features of his early life and his fitness for the priesthood as well as his evident desire to enter that holy calling were noted by his teachers and friends. At the close of his college course in 1850, he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and soon afterward entered upon a course of theological study.

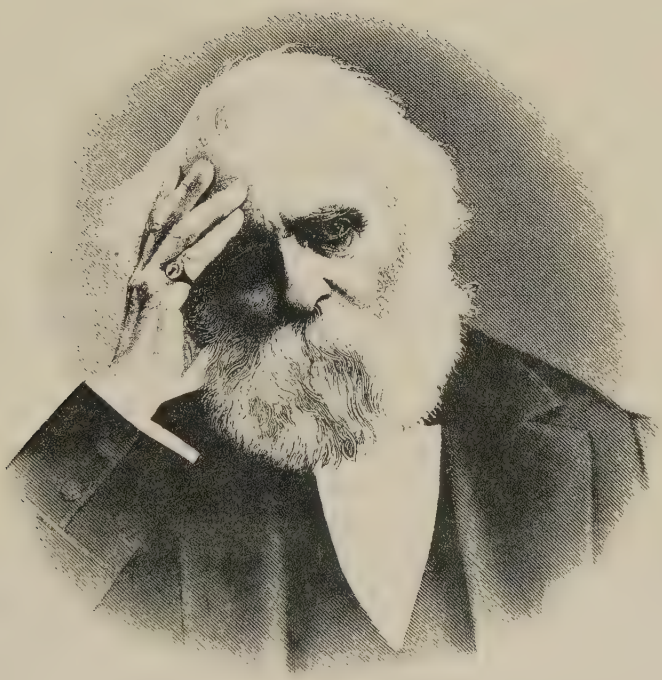
In 1852, while pursuing these studies, he was directed by his physician to give up the routine for a time, and while obeying this injunction he devoted himself to writing for publication a series of letters which constituted an important contribution to the Catholic literature of that period. In the fall of 1853, in company with James McGovern, now a noted Catholic clergyman and author, he was sent by Bishop Van de Velde of the Chicago diocese to the College of the Propaganda at Rome, where he pursued a few years' course of study. In the summer of 1858 he was ordained a minister of the Catholic Church, and received from Cardinal Barnabo the insignia of Doctor of Divinity. He immediately left Rome for the United States and arrived in Chicago in October of that year. Immediately after his return home, he engaged actively in ministerial work, and one of his first important acts was the founding of the House of the Good Shepherd, an institution which has been grandly prolific of good results. In 1861 he was appointed to take charge of the Cathedral of the Holy Name, but in a short time he was called to the presidency of the University of St. Mary of the Lake, a position which he retained for several years. In 1870 he became rector of the Cathedral of the Holy Name, and continued to discharge the duties of this pastorate until he was made Bishop of Davenport. In the meantime he was appointed vicar-general to Bishop Foley, and

continued in this position by Archbishop Feehan, when that renowned ecclesiastic succeeded to the bishopric left vacant by the death of Bishop Foley. Such is a brief sketch of the early life of the man appointed first bishop of Davenport. A profound scholar, an eloquent preacher and an ardent churchman, when he took charge of the new diocese he threw himself into the work of building up the Church in the promising field to which he had been assigned, with the ardor of an enthusiast. On the thirtieth of July, 1881, Bishop McMullen arrived in Davenport, and received a royal welcome not only from the people of his own Church, but from citizens of Davenport generally. After the ceremonies incident to his installation, he took up his abode with Father Cosgrove, who for twenty-five years had been the pastor of St. Marguerite's Church, and after a few days' rest began a visitation of his diocese in order to become acquainted with its condition. He speedily placed himself *en rapport*, not only with the clergy, but with the congregations of his diocese, and all became devotedly attached to the good man under whose guidance and through whose well directed efforts the interests of the Church were rapidly advanced. The priests of the diocese purchased and presented to him as an episcopal house the beautiful home of Antoine Le Claire,* situated on a historic bluff overlooking the three cities of Davenport, Moline and Rock Island, and numerous other testimonials of their regard came to him from time to time. In five months he visited almost every point in the diocese and confirmed more than six thousand people. The labors which he undertook were too arduous, however, to be long endured, and in the first year of his administrationship his health broke down, and after a long and continued illness he passed away, on the fourth of July, 1883, mourned by the Church and the general public of his diocese, as well as by thousands of Catholics in Chicago and elsewhere, where he was known.

*Vide "National Magazine," November, 1893.

HON. JAMES RENWICK.

JAMES RENWICK was born in Blentyre, Lanarkshire, Scotland, April 6, 1805, to William and Margaret (Drummond) Renwick, both natives of Scotland, as were their forefathers. The Renwick is an old border family, descended from Sir Patrick Renwick, a knight of a hundred spears, who followed David, Earl of Huntington, to the Holy Land in the Third Crusade. The spirit of his motto, "For true liberty," characterized his descendants, who were known for their sturdy independence that brooked no interference with their religious or political opinions. All who bear the family name are justly proud of James Renwick, the last Scottish martyr condemned to death by James the Seventh of Scotland for his efforts to maintain the rights of the Scottish Church. He died on the scaffold February 17, 1688. Through his mother our subject was descended from the ducal house of Perth, being the great-great-grandson of James Drummond, who was attainted for his adherence to the royal house of Stuarts. Both his parents were of a sincere religious nature and highly moral, qualities which made him universally beloved. They desired that he should enter the ministry and his studies were directed to that end, until his sixteenth year, when he chose to fit himself for a mercantile life and entered the business house of an uncle in London, England. At the age of about twenty he returned to Glasgow, where, on July 12, 1826, he married Miss Elizabeth Lockerbie, an intelligent and refined woman of great strength of character, who was descended from staunch old border families, the Lockerbies, Carruthers and Kirkpatricks of Closebeern, men whose swords and lives were consecrated to their king and



James Hannah

Lancaster

1872

country. Mr. Renwick spent a few happy years in Glasgow with his wife and their little child and then removed to Liverpool, where at one time he was in business with a Spanish gentleman, a Mr. Rule, a former Mayor of Madrid, who owned several vessels with which he conducted a carrying trade to Spanish ports. In Liverpool Mr. Renwick's children were born. In 1848 he sailed for the United States, the journey occupying six months and being *via* New Orleans and up the Mississippi river to Davenport, Iowa, which thenceforward became his home. On the journey up the Mississippi a beautiful little daughter died of scarlet fever and was buried near Randolf, Tennessee. He reached his destination on March 1, 1849, and to the time of his death was closely identified with the prosperity and growth of his adopted city. In the early days of his residence here he made frequent trips up and down the Mississippi from New Orleans to St. Paul, buying and selling lumber, and was so impressed with the future prospects of the last-named city that he seriously contemplated settling there.

In 1849 he and his son, the late William Renwick, under the firm name of Renwick & Son, established a wholesale forwarding and commission business, which was located at the foot of Brady Street, in a long, low brick building which Mr. Renwick named "The Bazaar," and where they carried on the first express agency established in Davenport. His knowledge of the lumber trade and the vast resources of the northern pineries determined him to engage in that line. He first leased a mill in the western part of the city, and in 1852 purchased from Mr. Antoine Le Claire a tract of land on the river bank and built the mill which is now—1894—owned by Messrs. Weyerhauser and Denkman. Mr. Renwick continued in active business till 1870, when he retired and his son assumed the management of the mill. The only public office he ever held was in 1868 when he was elected Mayor of Davenport by an almost unanimous vote. The office came to him unsolicited and unsought; and when the next year the best citizens of the city publicly petitioned him to serve a second term; while he

appreciated their high regard for him, his sense of duty impelled him to decline. In early life he joined the Masonic order, but in his later days he took little interest in it. While interested in all current questions of the day, he took no active part in politics. He was an honored member of the Scott County Old Settlers' Society. He was a fond student of history and loved to read scientific works, and throughout his life found companionship with his books. He had many talents, any one of which would have made him noted had he chosen to cultivate it. He had a passion for music, and played on several instruments for his own amusement, and possessed a musical voice of unusual sweetness. He had also fine poetic tastes and in his leisure moments was accustomed to dash off verses of charming melody and sweetness, many of them in the Scottish dialect, which he loved so well. Many of these were published in the local papers and in the "Scottish American Journal." He had a keen, active mind, with ready wit, a genial manner, and a fine sense of humor, which made him a most pleasing and entertaining companion. Seated in his library, where his friends loved best to find him, he was wont to quote, referring to his books, an old Scotch poet,

Wi' these, quo' he, on braes I crack ai' kings.

The Bible was his favorite book in his latter days. When twelve years old he was baptized into the fellowship of the old Covenanter Church. During his life in Davenport he was an active member of the First Presbyterian Church. He had an intensely religious nature and loved to study the religious beliefs of peoples in all ages. He abhorred hypocrisy and bigotry and intolerance, and hated a lie.

On July 26, 1876, was celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Renwick's married life. Two years later, December 4, 1878, Mrs. Renwick died at the old home. In 1888, on January 12, their only son,

+ Henry Cowgill
Bishop of Lincoln

William Renwick, died; and three years later occurred the decease of their grandson, James Congdon, a young man of great promise, and son of their eldest daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Congdon, who lives in Atlanta, Georgia. After the decease of his wife Mr. Renwick continued to reside on the old homestead with his two unmarried daughters, the Misses Margaret and Rebecca Renwick. Only two grandchildren survive. They are: William Goodwin Renwick, son of William Renwick, deceased, nine years old, and Miss Mary Congdon of Atlanta.

Mr. Renwick was a man of sensitive nature; always careful of the feelings of others; generous, pure-hearted, fair-minded, upright and manly in all his dealings and intercourse with men; a true friend and a devoted husband and father. After an illness of many months he passed away at his home, on January 15, 1894, in the eighty-ninth year of his age. And to almost the end he retained his interest in the progress of the world and the questions of the day.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP COSGROVE.

WHEN Bishop McMullen began his labors in Davenport he had selected St. Marguerite's as the Cathedral Church, and Rev. Henry Cosgrove, D. D., pastor of that church, as vicar-general of the diocese. Becoming thus the bishop's chief executive in looking after the affairs of the diocese, a large measure of responsibility for its welfare devolved at once upon Father Cosgrove. He had a more extensive acquaintance throughout the diocese than any other priest, and a more intimate knowledge than any of them of the condition of the various parishes,

of the opportunities for church extension and of the educational and charitable work to be looked after.

In his capacity as vicar-general he was called upon, when Bishop McMullen was stricken with the illness which ended his life, to take charge in great measure of diocesan affairs, and while the good bishop, up to the last hour of his life, never lost interest in these affairs, it was Father Cosgrove who received his instructions and executed his plans. Brought thus into a most intimate relationship to the diocese as a whole, and having demonstrated his fitness for the high office of a bishop of the Church, by actual performance of many of the duties incident thereto, it was natural that there should have been on the part of the clergy of the diocese a desire that the Rev. Dr. Cosgrove should become successor to Bishop McMullen. A petition to this effect, signed by nearly all the priests of the diocese, was sent to Rome, this being, it is said, the first instance in the history of the Church in the United States in which the priests of a diocese petitioned for the appointment of one of their number as bishop. It received the favorable consideration of the Cabinet of Cardinals and Father Cosgrove became second bishop of Davenport.

A native of the United States, Bishop Cosgrove was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1834. His father, John Cosgrove, was a native of Ireland, who immigrated to this country with his young wife and settled in Pennsylvania in 1830. In 1845 the family removed to Dubuque, Iowa, and it was here that Bishop Henry Cosgrove received his early education. As a boy he was one of the acolytes in the old Cathedral of Dubuque, when Bishop Loras was at the head of the diocese, and his early inclinations were toward the priesthood. When he was fifteen years of age he began the course of study which was to fit him for holy orders under the tutelage of Rev. Joseph Creton, then vicar-general of the diocese of Dubuque, and later first bishop of the diocese of St. Paul. After the course of study with Father Creton, he went to St. Mary's Seminary in Missouri, where he completed a three

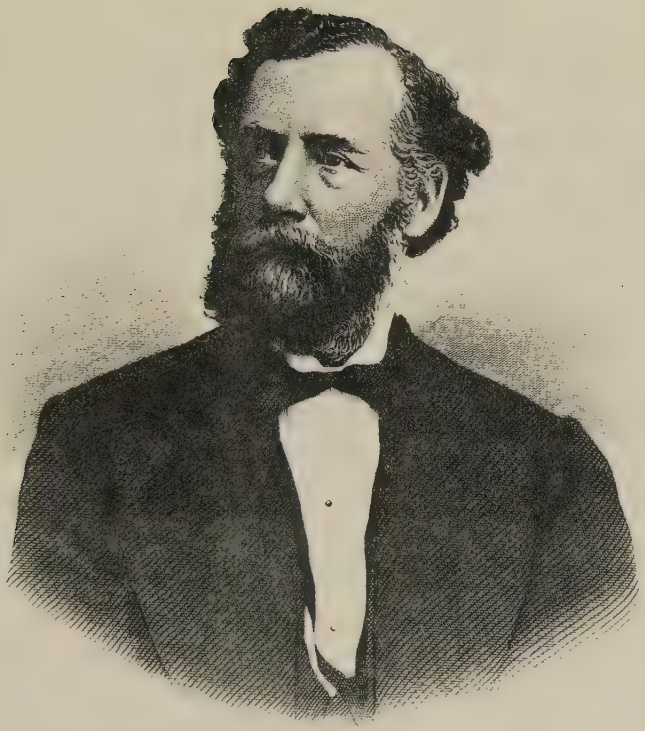
years' classical course and then entered the noted seminary at Carondelet, Missouri, where he took a full course in theology. Returning to Dubuque when he had completed his studies, he was ordained priest by Bishop Smyth, coadjutor of Bishop Loras, on the twenty-seventh of August, 1857, and a few days later he became assistant pastor of St. Marguerite's Church in Davenport. Rev. A. Trevis, who at that time held the pastorate of St. Marguerite's, resigned for a long absence in Europe, and at the end of a few years Father Cosgrove succeeded to the full pastorate, which he held up to the time of his appointment as bishop. During the twenty-five years of his pastoral connection with this church, he shrank from no responsibility, neglected no duty, and overlooked no opportunity to advance the cause to which he had consecrated himself. The Church and its schools flourished, large and handsome buildings were erected for their accommodation under his supervision and in many ways the pastor of St. Marguerite's demonstrated that he was a man of superior executive ability, as well as an able preacher. His relations with the non-Catholic population of Davenport were of a most friendly character, and his appointment to the vacant bishopric was hailed with delight by Catholics and Protestants alike. When his commission as bishop had been received and duly presented to Archbishop Kendrick of St. Louis, Bishop Cosgrove returned to his home to be greeted by churchmen of his own faith, city officials of Davenport, representatives of various social and business organizations and the public generally, with an enthusiasm which evidenced a remarkable attachment to him in the city with which he had been identified for a quarter of a century. The solemn and impressive ceremony of consecration took place in St. Marguerite's Cathedral on the fourteenth of September, 1884, and clothed with the full powers of bishop, Rev. Dr. Cosgrove went forth to carry forward the work of which he had in reality had charge for many months previous to that time. His faithful and efficient labors during his administration are evidenced by the fact that the membership of the Catholic Church in this diocese has

increased from forty thousand to fifty-six thousand. The number of priests has increased from seventy-nine to one hundred and eight, and the number of churches from one hundred and twenty-one to one hundred and sixty. He has confirmed in all over sixteen thousand persons, and to his energy and resourcefulness the diocese is indebted for some of the handsomest church edifices to be found in the West. As a clergyman of the Catholic faith he is greatly beloved by his priests and people, and as a man, broad-minded and liberal in his ideas, courteous in his intercourse with those who entertain beliefs different from his own, and a potent factor in elevating the moral standard of a large community, he is held in high esteem by all classes of people.*

WILLIAM RENWICK.

THE half-dozen years last past have brought unusual sorrow to Davenport in the loss of several of those strong, self-reliant, and sagacious business men who had been most conspicuous in the industrial life of the city, and who had been largely instrumental in developing its resources, in building up its public institutions, and giving it its present high character and standing among the cities of the West. William Renwick, who was widely known all over the West by reason of his extensive business connections, and still more widely known as a traveler and art collector, was one of those who passed away during this period. The old Scotch family of Renwick is one with a history dating back to the Crusades, when Sir Patrick Renwick was numbered among the valiant defenders of the Cross. During the reign of King James VII, James Renwick, one of the most zealous and intrepid of the

*The foregoing sketches of Bishops McMullen and Cosgrove are reprinted from the "National Magazine."



Wm Kennedy

Presbyterian preachers of that era, suffered martyrdom at the Cross of Edinburgh in 1688, and is known in history as the last Protestant martyr in Scotland.

The blood of the Drummond family mingled with that of the Renwicks in later generations, and from this illustrious ancestry descended Hon. James Renwick, a venerable gentleman still living in Davenport. James Renwick married Elizabeth Locherby, whose family connections, the Carruthers, and the Kirkpatricks of Closeburn, were not less distinguished than his own as representatives of the old border families of Scotland, notable for their deep seated convictions, profound piety and love of liberty. Of this parentage, William Renwick was born, in Liverpool, England, June 24, 1829. Inheriting from this ancestry, keen perceptive faculties, courage, self-reliance, thrift and sagacity, he received careful educational and industrial training in early youth, in the City of Liverpool, and in 1846, the year of Iowa's admission into the Union as a State, he came with his parents to this country. They settled in Davenport, and Mr. Renwick continued his studies in Iowa College, which was founded in Davenport about that time, and of which he was one of the first students. Here his father engaged in the grain and commission business, and four years later, when he attained his majority, he became a member of the firm of Renwick & Son. The warehouse belonging to this firm, on the levee, was the first agency of the American Express Company, and later, the first agency of the United States Express Company, in Davenport. This was during the period antedating the advent of railroads into Iowa, and in those days the Mississippi river was the great avenue of trade in this section. The business of the firm of Renwick & Son followed this and tributary water courses, and extended to St. Louis, New Orleans, Memphis, Vicksburg, Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and smaller cities, which received through their enterprise, as forwarders, vast quantities of the products of the Mississippi Valley. The training which he received during this early portion of his business career was one well calculated

to fit him for the larger and more important enterprises of his later life. It not only gave him a business acquaintance extending over a wide area of country, but made him familiar with the resources as well as the needs of this vast region.

In 1852 the firm became engaged in the lumber trade, first as dealers, and then as manufacturers. In 1854 they built a comparatively small mill, at Davenport, with capacity for an annual output of something like a million feet, and began with others the development of that wonderful system of lumber production, which has supplied the material for building up hundreds of towns and cities, and countless thousands of homes now dotting the prairies of the West. To those unacquainted with the history of this great industry, a brief notice of the method of its development will be of interest. Early explorers of the upper Mississippi river made mention of the magnificent forests which lined the river on either side, but generations came and passed away before these vast forests began to play any important part in the advancement of civilization. Then mills were constructed here and there in the timber region, and the lumber product was distributed to settlements along the river. It was soon discovered, however, that a more expeditious and economical way of marketing the lumber product was to locate the mill in an established trade center, and to leave to the great river and the forces of nature the work of bringing to the mill its raw material. Then was inaugurated the system of felling trees in vast numbers, carrying them into the river by various devices, forming them into rafts, floating or towing, and later pushing by means of steamboats, which made this their principal business, these rafts down to the mills, whence the manufactured product was distributed to the interior or elsewhere, as the demands of trade required. In 1859 Mr. Renwick became sole proprietor of the mill which he had previously conducted in company with his father, and his genius for operating on a large scale soon became conspicuously apparent. He had a wonderful capacity for organizing large enterprises and a keen foresight, which

seemed to amount to an intuitive perception of the trend of industrial development. Recognizing fully the importance of details in the conduct of business enterprises, he had no taste for attention to these details himself, but committed all such matters to subordinates. In the selection of these assistants, an exceptionally good judgment of men, and a happy faculty of correctly estimating their capacities, enabled him to place his minor interests always in safe hands, while he gave his whole time and attention to more important matters. From the time he assumed control and management of the business, it expanded with wonderful rapidity, his sagacious investments developed into a handsome fortune, and in 1875, he sought relaxation from his arduous and exacting labors through the organization of a partnership, under which the firm became Renwick, Shaw & Crossett. Increasing the capacity of the mill, this firm continued its operation until 1885, when the partnership was dissolved, the partners giving their attention thereafter to the extensive interest which they had acquired in the pineries. When released from the cares of active business, in a measure, Mr. Renwick turned his attention to travel and to the gratification of an inherent love for the beautiful in art as well as nature. Married first, in 1855, to Miss Cynthia Seymour of Davenport, he traveled much with his family, both in this country and abroad, until 1877, when Mrs. Renwick died.

In 1879 he married Miss Pamela Helen Goodwin, a descendant on her mother's side from the distinguished Field family of Western Massachusetts, and from Captain Elisha Hollester, who was a member of the Committee of Correspondence during the Revolutionary War. For some years preceding her marriage Miss Goodwin was engaged in literary work, writing principally for Dr. J. H. Vincent (now bishop) in his noted Berean publications, among which her name appears as assistant editor. Their only surviving child, William Goodwin Renwick, was born in Berlin, January 10, 1886.

In the course of their travels, many of the art treasures of Europe were collected and transferred to their beautiful residence in Davenport,

serving to make it one of the most notable homes in the State of Iowa, and the charming cordiality with which those entering this home were received was always one of its chief attractions. Courteous in manner, entertaining in conversation, and generous in his impulses, Mr. Renwick made warm and lasting friendships, and was particularly happy in his domestic life.

While his business operations extended over a vast territory, he was ever mindful of the best interests of Davenport, and thoroughly identified with its material upbuilding. He was one of the organizers of the Davenport Board of Trade, and served three years as its president. One of the incorporators of the company which built the first street railway in Davenport, he was a director of the corporation many years, and vice-president a portion of that time. He was interested in the Davenport National Bank, and served as a director of that institution twenty years. The Davenport Woolen Mills and the Lindsay Land & Lumber Company were other enterprises with which he was identified, and he was at the time of his death an active member of the Davenport Business Men's Association. Immediately after his death, which occurred on the twelfth of January, 1889, the last-named association, thoroughly representative of the city, adopted resolutions setting forth that in the death of Mr. Renwick, Davenport had lost one of its builders, and that "to the life of the deceased, both public and private, the city owed a large degree of its growth and prosperity." For many years he was a stockholder and director in the Central Union Telephone Company of Chicago, and the representatives of that corporation also paid a warm tribute to his moral worth and high character as a business man. He was a regular and liberal contributor to the famous Davenport Academy of Natural Sciences, and his church affiliations were with the First Presbyterian Church of Davenport, of which, from early manhood till the day of his death, he was an honored member.*

*The foregoing sketch is reprinted from the "National Magazine."

Mr. Renwick was of fine personal appearance and was gifted with all those qualities of mind and heart that made him beloved in his home and a favorite in social circles, while his courtesy of manner and unselfish regard for others while traveling added continually to the circle of his acquaintance many lasting friends.

WILLIS DOWNS.

ONE of the most interesting men who have resided in the City of Davenport was Willis Downs, as good an example of the self-made man, perhaps, as any community could produce. Mr. Downs passed from earth on the eighteenth of January, 1891, and his death marked the closing of a career full of incident and perhaps containing more experiences of an exciting and interesting nature than could be chronicled in the lives of a dozen average men. Born and reared in a family, the members of which secured a livelihood only through the most diligent labor, and in the midst of environments affording slight opportunities for advancement in life, he pursued his way with an earnestness and determination which few men possess, and which when brought into play in any man's life are reasonably certain to eventually crown his efforts with success.

His early life was devoid of incident, save that he was most industrious, and that in all his struggles to obtain a foothold he never wavered from the honest and upright pathway. He maintained a moral courage always, which developed in after years to a remarkable degree, and which signalized him among his associates and comrades as a man of great force. He was one of the "forty-niners," and in California he reaped a harvest in the gold fields which made his after

life a comparatively easy one. Previous to his journey to California he worked at day labor on the Connecticut farms. Every dollar he earned up to 1849 he earned by the sweat of his brow. After his success in California he modestly returned to his old home and his family in Connecticut, and although he had five thousand dollars in gold he resumed a position at his trade in a machine shop at day wages on the day following his return.

He was a man who could stand success and prosperity. There are some men who cannot do this, but Mr. Downs was always cool-headed and cautious, and the sudden acquisition of money failed to work any perceptible change in his nature.

During his residence in the City of Davenport he was honored and respected by the citizens for his exemplary life, his kindly offices and his genial disposition. He was not a public man in any sense of the word. He preferred a quiet life, but he was interested in everything that had a tendency to advance Davenport's interest, and he was nearly always ready to take part in any enterprise of a public nature.

Mr. Downs was born in Hamden, New Haven County, Connecticut, August 7, 1819. His home was on a farm and the old homestead was known as "West Woods" or "Brushy Hills," situated about midway between West Rock and the Blue Hills. He was the second child in a family of three brothers. His mother died at the age of thirty-two years, and when he was but six years of age. At the age of nine years he left his father's home and began working on neighboring farms for his board. He was able to do chores and odd jobs around the house and proved to be very industrious. During the summer of 1829 he did farm work, and the following winter he was employed in a coal pit burning charcoal. During the year 1830 he worked on a farm for eight months, his wages being two dollars per month. In the winter time he went to school, working during spare hours in order to pay for his board. He was employed by an old-school Congregationalist who would not allow him to indulge in any amusement, such as playing, running or whistling,

on Sunday, but who regularly loaded him into a wagon every Sunday morning and carried him off to one of the old-fashioned churches where the services continued during the entire day and where the lad's patience and endurance were taxed to their utmost. Often in after life in speaking of his early religious education he referred to it in a humorous way, saying he had been driven to the church feeling much as a lamb being driven to the slaughter.

The old church-house and the congregation were primitive. The service continued all day Sunday, with an intermission for the noon-day lunch, which was always accompanied by the proverbial sanctified wine. The religious experiences of Mr. Downs during this period of his early life were impressed upon him very forcibly, but they had little tendency toward making him any more religious than he would otherwise have been. His was naturally an exemplary character and these early experiences may have had something to do with developing the moral force which characterized him in later years.

During 1831 he worked on a farm for three dollars per month, attending school in the winter time and doing chores for his board. In 1832 he worked at the same employment for five dollars per month, and during the winter time worked in a grist and plaster mill, earning just enough to pay his board. During 1833 he drove horses on the tow-path for six dollars per month. This was unusually hard work and for weeks at a time he had no opportunity to remove the clothes from his back. He was only fifteen years old in 1834, but he did a man's work helping to put up hay and taking part in the work done by other harvesters. The winter of that year he spent in chopping wood and doing chores from place to place. It was during 1835 that he learned of a place where he could earn twenty dollars per month, and accordingly he walked to Collinsville, Connecticut—a distance of forty-five miles—for the purpose of securing a position in a powder mill. He was successful in this and immediately walked again to his home, where he packed up his clothes

and proceeded to take up his permanent residence in Collinsville, working the greater part of the year at the dangerous business of helping to manufacture powder. In 1836 he was again driving horses, and later drove a team for an axle and spring manufacturing company for ten dollars per month.

Knocked about from pillar to post, doing odd jobs where he could find them, and having no settled purpose in life other than to obtain a mere livelihood did not suit young Downs, and he concluded to learn a trade. This decision he reached in 1837, when he was eighteen years old, and he followed out his determination by apprenticing himself to John Telew of Naugatuck, Connecticut, a machinist. He continued in Mr. Telew's shop until the fourth day of April, 1840, when the proprietor refused to grant him a holiday and he accordingly handed in his time and refused to work any longer. He was out of work for several months; to find a position was almost impossible, and prompted by a desire to see something of the country, as well as being urged by the force of circumstances to seek employment somewhere, he started west by way of the Erie canal, to visit the Mississippi Valley and the country round about. When he reached the central part of New York he discovered that he could return to Albany by stage for the very small sum of twenty-five cents, and could go to New York from Albany for a very small sum additional. The temptation was too great for him, and perhaps being somewhat homesick he turned back and did not visit the West for some years. Mr. Downs often spoke of this trip and laughed about the small stage fare. It was at a time when the stage lines attempted to cut rates with the New York Central Railroad, with the result, as everybody knows, that the cut rates had no effect whatever upon the railroad, but ended with dire results for the stage companies.

Young Downs bought a team and a canal boat during the latter part of 1841. He went in debt for this outfit in the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, and continued during 1841 and 1842 in the attempt

to make money out of his new venture. However, he has it marked down in his diary that these years were anything but successful ones with him. He worked very hard, traveling sometimes fifteen to twenty-five miles back into the country, in winter, with wagon-loads of oysters in the shell which he had bought for fifty cents per bushel and which he was compelled to sell for eighty cents per bushel. He was cheated out of a great deal of money during these trips and as a result his assets figured up vastly less than his liabilities at the end of a couple of years. He left the canal and teaming business in the fall of 1842 in debt and in disgust. He owed one hundred and fifty dollars, and he tied the old boat to the bank, where she sank, and where thirty-six years afterward —a man of large wealth—he stood and looked at the decaying hull.

On the first of January, 1843, he went to work at his trade, earning one dollar and thirty-seven and a half cents per day. By the exercise of economy, industry and good judgment he was out of debt in a year and began his struggles free-footed in Birmingham, Connecticut, in 1844, where he was employed by D. Howe, the first manufacturer of solid-headed pins. During this year he laid by one hundred and twenty-five dollars. The company for which he was working failed, however, and he went to New York, where he worked a while in novelty shops and then returned to Connecticut, where he found employment in Johnson's machine shop in the town of Westville. In this establishment he continued during the years 1846 and 1847. In the fall of the latter year he mastered an idea which eventually proved one of great value, and was the foundation of his later great success.

The old style of making hollow augers for cutting the round tenons on wagon and carriage spokes was to forge them of wrought iron and weld the knives or cutters on permanently. These were costly and could not be renewed or repaired. Eventually a resident of Massachusetts invented the now well-known cast iron hollow auger with removable and adjustable steel knives. No firm seemed to be able at that time to turn them out cheaply and quickly, and wagon manu-

facturers were wanting them badly. The demand was, therefore, much greater than the supply, and, as the inventor had neglected to patent his device, the invention naturally became public property. Mr. Downs took advantage of this. He went to an auger and bit manufactory of Hamden, Connecticut, and contracted to manufacture one thousand eight hundred of the hollow augers for the sum of one thousand two hundred dollars, the job to be completed within four and one-half months. Mr. Downs had absolutely nothing when he signed the contract, but he managed to secure credit at some stores, where he bought tools and succeeded in delivering an installment of the augers, for which he received his money, paid his small debts, got more credit and increased the capacity of his shops. He was not only able to complete the contract with this company, but he sold many of the augers to outside parties and accumulated quite a good deal of money thereby. It was a hard struggle, however, for even the company with which he had made the contract, wealthy though it was, cheated him out of part of his just dues, and he was unable financially to obtain redress in the courts. He toiled on with determination and perseverance, and was finally rewarded, as have been so many other men who pursued a purpose in life with all the force within their natures. By rapidly pushing the work after he had been in it for some five or six months he was enabled to pay all his debts and by the end of one year to lay his hands on two thousand five hundred dollars clear profit. So good a business, however, could not hold a monopoly long and soon there were several competing firms, so that in the summer of 1848 Mr. Downs moved to Hamden, Connecticut, and went into partnership with Brockett & Tuttle in the iron axle business. The men with whom he joined in this venture were not men of experience and they were entirely too cautious to suit him, but he remained in the partnership for a year or so, when he joined a party bound for California to take part in the memorable "gold hunt" of 1849, when many men became wealthy, and many lost not only what they had accumulated, but got

deeply into debt. The news that gold had been discovered in California was carried east with lightning rapidity for those times, and the Connecticut towns contributed very largely to the squads of men who pressed westward in search of the valuable ore. It was only a few days after the news reached the East that Willis Downs and some sixty other men had associated themselves together as a joint stock company to purchase and load a vessel to make the long, tedious voyage around Cape Horn to the western coast of North America. The vessel which they purchased was the bark "Anna Reynolds." It was very old and really unfit for the trip and the cargo of provisions was wretchedly poor. The inconveniences and dangers of the vessel and the hardships resulting from the necessity of eating poor victuals were lost sight of by all the company in the anxiety to get into the rich territory beyond the Rocky Mountains.

The party sailed March 12, 1849, from New Haven, touched at Stonington, and finally on the sixteenth left the Atlantic Coast during a regular northeastern storm, and sailed directly toward the coast of Europe in order to get into the trade winds. They were mostly green landsmen and knew but little of seafaring life, and the ocean experiences were rather hard with most of them. Their captain proved to be one of the most unprincipled of men, being very ugly to his crew and badly addicted to drink and other vices.

The vessel entered the Gulf Stream March 19 and not until the twenty-first of April did the party see land again. It was then that the sight of the Cape Verd Islands greeted them. On the twenty-second of April they entered Botany bay at the island of St. Vincent, where they remained for seventeen days. They left the island on May 7 and on the twenty-first they crossed the line, leaving behind the Great Dipper and the North Star, and turned their attention to the Southern Cross. The trip was continued around the Horn and up the western coast of South America on to San Francisco, which latter place was reached on the twenty-second of November. It had been an

eventful tour and one of extreme interest to the travelers. Mr. Downs was a very keen observer and wrote a great deal during the trip concerning the scores and scores of sights which are of interest to travelers around the Horn.

Mr. Downs has recorded in his diary that upon reaching land once more he had but five cents in his pocket. He had been near bankruptcy during the greater part of the trip. The five-cent piece was one made in 1844, and one which he kept during his lifetime as a souvenir of the dreary voyage he made and the great successes which he made later in the gold fields of California. This five-cent piece is now in the possession of his son, F. W. Downs. He had a four hundred dollar interest in the ship and its cargo and offered to give the company his entire interest if they would release him and allow him to take his tools and clothing and shift for himself, but the other members refused to let him go. The party staid fifty-six days in San Francisco, viewing the wonders of the tents and shanties. They found that board there cost from sixteen dollars to twenty-five dollars per week; flour from thirty-two dollars to fifty dollars per barrel, and everything else in proportion.

On the twenty-eighth of November the party sailed for Sacramento. On December 17 they settled in a body of woods forty miles below Sacramento and unloaded their vessel at a camp which they named New Haven. Mr. Downs recorded that the hardships endured by the members of this little company were something terrible. Sickness became epidemic and they soon left there, as a number of their party had died within a few weeks. Mr. Downs himself was very ill, and added to the miseries of his sickness was the thought that he might never reach home again, and that he had been very foolish in undertaking the trip. He recovered sufficiently, however, to go to work, and on April 2, 1850, he started with a party of men for the mining regions. He was still weak, but proposed to go or die in the attempt. The first night they hung hammocks under the wagons, but it rained and snowed

and they were compelled to crawl under an upturned tree. In spite of this kind of life Mr. Downs' health rapidly improved and he was soon able to work. On the fifth of April a number of men, of whom he was one, reached Sutter's mill, near which gold was first discovered.

On the fourteenth of April Mr. Downs was prospecting and struck his first gold—the "find" amounting in value to fifty cents. During the next few days he made from ten dollars to fifteen dollars per day. His comrades, especially a man named Ford, were particularly anxious after a few days' work to leave that section and seek more profitable diggings, but Mr. Downs was determined to remain and his strength of will governed the others to such an extent that they all remained and worked with him. However, their plan of work did not suit him, and he started out to stake out his own claim. He made an agreement with David Ford on May 29 to go into partnership on their daily gold find. As a result on the first day of their partnership they divided up about seventy-five dollars. On the thirtieth of May Ford dug out seven dollars and seventy-two cents and Downs unearthed one hundred and sixty-two dollars and seventy-nine cents. They continued to work together with great success for some time, making anywhere from sixteen dollars to one hundred and fifty dollars per day. They worked the claims until June 9, when they had each cleared several hundred dollars, and the claim was practically worked up. From there they went to Georgetown and for a time Mr. Downs engaged in other pursuits, receiving sixteen dollars per day as wages.

As showing the character of the man it is in place to state that upon leaving Georgetown for Yuba he stopped and took care of a sick man, nursing him back to health, after which he returned again to Georgetown. It was not every man who in those times of excitement and turmoil would take the trouble to care for a sick man for several weeks when all around him opportunities for making a fortune quickly were being taken up rapidly.

The best gold mines about Georgetown were found in the bed of a

creek, part of which had been covered by glacial action, and all of the available claims were taken and were being worked when Downs and his comrades arrived there. However, they staked out a claim away back from the main diggings and sunk a shaft, hoping to strike the old creek bed. Old miners called them "Green Yankees," but they dug away with great perseverance. Mr. Downs was compelled to work at various jobs in order to defray his share of the expenses. He even bought a mule and peddled meat, making twenty-five dollars per day. Then he bought five tons of hay from some farmers, and after paying one hundred dollars per ton to have it hauled to Georgetown, sold it so that he cleared about four hundred dollars per ton on it.

At last at the depth of seventy-six feet the "Green Yankees" "struck it rich," and the mine was a great success. From fifty pans taken from the creek bed they washed out one thousand one hundred and twenty dollars. They continued to work the mine until they had each cleared four thousand six hundred dollars and then sold it out. Mr. Downs once said that he afterward heard that the mine fell into the hands of a Swede, who made a quarter of a million dollars out of it.

After selling his gold mine Mr. Downs made up his mind to return to his old home. He and his partners were compelled to exercise great caution in removing the large quantities of gold they had secured to Sacramento and San Francisco. They feared the lawless element of the communities, but were successful in escaping without loss of their lives or treasures. They took passage during the latter part of December, 1850, on the bark "Drummond" for their homeward trip. It was, to a certain extent, an eventful trip. Mr. Downs was not then accompanied by the large party who had gone west with him a couple of years before. The party had broken up into little squads and there were only a few of the original ones on the "Drummond." They reached New York on March 8, 1851, and two days later Mr. Downs arrived at New Haven, having been absent two years lacking two days, and having cleared in that length of time the snug sum of five thousand dollars.

He had had some remarkable experiences. Circumstances and good fortune had favored him to such an extent that he had arisen from the position of one compelled to work out by daily labor his salary to that of a man of sufficient means for his comfortable support. However, regardless of his good fortune he went to work at his trade upon the day after his arrival home from California. He resumed a position with the Axle and Spring Manufacturing Company of Hamden, it being the same old firm with which he had been connected some years previously. He remained there almost a year and in the spring of 1852 removed to Lafayette, Indiana, where he bought a home and engaged in the manufacture of bedsteads and other light furniture, hiring the power to run his lathes. In the fall of 1853 he clerked in an auction store, and in the spring of 1854 formed a partnership in the peddling business with Mr. G. Hickman. They sold clothing, dry goods and notions in different parts of Illinois. In 1855 Mr. Downs left Indiana and on the seventeenth day of March arrived at Iowa City, Iowa, where he engaged in the livery business.

He sold out his livery business in 1865, and in December of that year visited the Southern States. He remained in Memphis, Tennessee, for several weeks and then visited New Orleans, Brazier City and other places, after which he took passage on an ocean steamer bound for New York. In the spring of 1866 he visited Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, and arrived home again some time in June.

He located in the City of Davenport, Iowa, on the twenty-seventh day of July, 1866, and purchased a home here at that time which is one of the handsomest locations in the city, overlooking the majestic Mississippi and the Rock Island Arsenal. In January, 1867, Mr. Downs engaged in the undertaking business under the firm name of Downs & Shobert, but the business did not pay and Mr. Downs sold out. He had loaned money and taken security on the steamer "Iowa City," which was sunk at the mouth of the Wapsie near Princeton, on May

8, 1868, and he was compelled to raise and repair her, after which she ran on the river until 1870, when he sold her and saved himself from loss.

In 1875 he purchased the Forrest block on Third and Perry Streets and put it in good repair for a first-class hotel. This building is now known as the Hotel Downs.

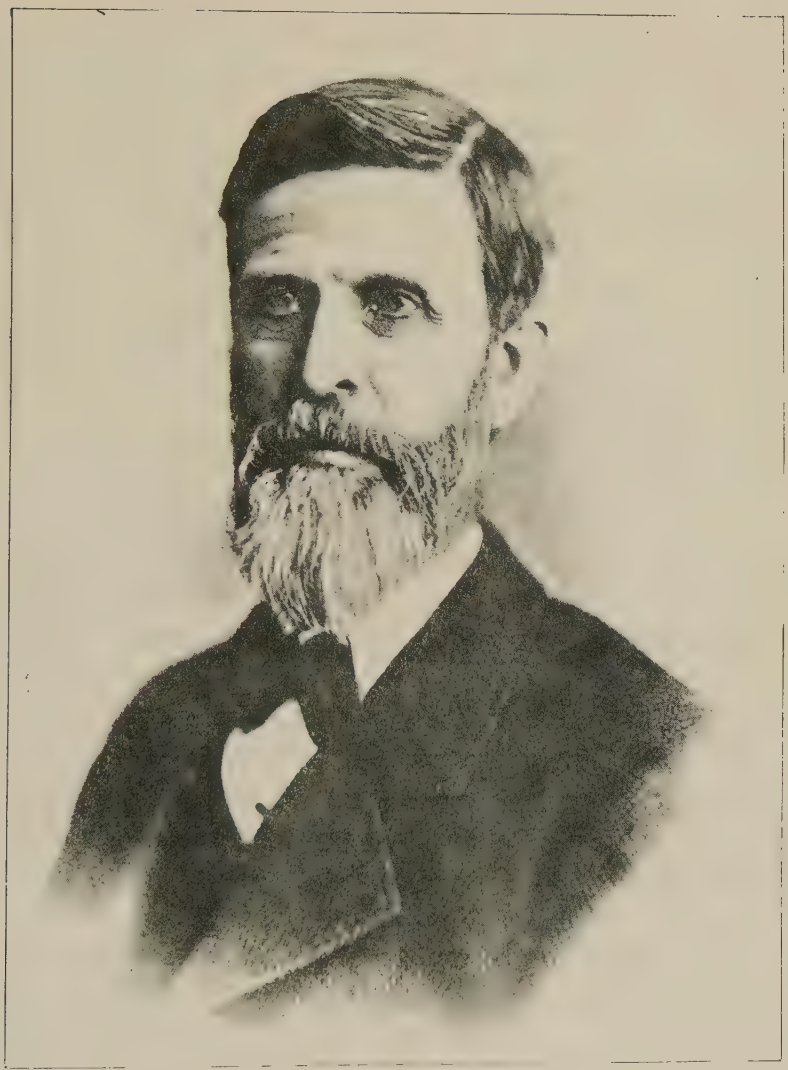
In March, 1876, by invitation of some southern gentlemen of prominence, Mr. Downs joined a party of six hundred Northerners and visited fourteen States, receiving royal treatment from the hospitable Southerners all along the route. They visited Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta, St. Augustine and other prominent cities.

Mr. Downs was married on April 1, 1845, in the City of New Haven, Connecticut, to Miss Martha L. Sperry. To this union were born two children: Fordyce W., born December 31, 1845, and now residing in Davenport, the custodian of his father's property; Forest F., born in Iowa City, Iowa, October 8, 1856, and now deceased. Mrs. Downs survives her husband and is living with her son, F. W., at the home which Mr. Downs purchased in 1866. She is sixty-eight years of age.

REV. JULIUS ALEXANDER REED, D. D.

BOTH in the old world and in the new the name of Reed occupies a conspicuous place in the annals of the centuries. The name is one of the oldest in the nomenclature of man, and in every generation various members of the family have distinguished themselves in the different walks of life.

Rev. Julius A. Reed numbers among his ancestors some of the most distinguished of the Puritan fathers. A reference to the very complete and exhaustive genealogy of the family, which may be found in most of the libraries of our land, will show this. Among his maternal



Yours affectionately
J. A. Reed

ancestors were many noted physicians and surgeons, some of them being professors in the University of Edinboro, Scotland. In the paternal line he was descended from Governor William Bradford of Plymouth, Massachusetts, and is also directly descended from the Loomis and Fitch families so prominent in early colonial history.

He was born January 16, 1809, in East Windsor, Connecticut; was the youngest son of Dr. Elijah Fitch Reed, a noted physician in Connecticut, who practiced his profession after he had attained his eightieth year. His mother, Hannah MacLean, was the granddaughter of Allan MacLean of the Isle of Coll, Scotland. It was the hope of his father for a time that he would choose the profession of medicine, as had his elder brother, Dr. Maro MacLean, who practiced medicine at Jacksonville, Illinois, forty-seven years.

He early manifested, however, a preference for the sacred calling of the ministry. After two years spent in Trinity College, Hartford, he entered Yale College, and graduated from that institution in the class of 1829, at the age of twenty.

The following year he spent as private tutor in the family of Hon. William Jay of Bedford, New York. This was a family of exalted social position, and of highest character, and the pure Christian spirit that pervaded the household was always referred to in after years by Dr. Reed with the tenderest recollection. The year of 1830-31 was spent as teacher in the Ellington High School, a school for boys, of which his brother-in-law, Hon. John Hall, was principal founder. The two years immediately following were spent as private tutor at Natchez, Mississippi, in the family of Judge Perkins.

In 1832 he returned north, visiting on the way his brother the doctor at Jacksonville, Illinois. Owing to the prevalence of cholera at the time, he made the journey back to Connecticut on horseback. He left Jacksonville on the twenty-ninth day of October, 1833, and arrived at his father's home in East Windsor the eighteenth day of December, being just fifty days on the road. An account book still in the

possession of his daughter, Mrs. Smith, shows an itemized account of the expenses of the trip, amounting in the aggregate to forty-five dollars and ninety-four cents for a distance of one thousand and seventy-nine miles traversed. This is mentioned as illustrative of the methodical nature of the man. He was systematic in everything he did or undertook.

Upon arriving home he entered the theological department of Yale to fit himself for the calling he had chosen. He took a two years' course and was licensed to preach by the New Haven West Association in August, 1835, and commissioned at New York to go to the West.

Joining the Illinois band from Yale, which had preceded him, he was ordained at Quincy, Illinois, in April, 1836, having his first parish composed of the towns of Warsaw, Montebello and Nauvoo. On the fourth of December, 1835, in Jacksonville, Illinois, he married Miss Caroline Blood of Concord, Massachusetts, a lineal descendant of Rev. Samuel Whiting, first pastor at Lynn, Massachusetts. Miss Blood was a successful teacher and an enthusiastic organizer of infant schools; she had organized and had under her charge for several years the first infant school in Boston, then located on Bedford Street.

Her ancestors for several generations had been noted for their piety and religious zeal. Her great-great-grandfather was for twenty-six years pastor of the church in Concord, Massachusetts; two of her brothers became clergymen, one in Illinois, Rev. Charles Emerson Blood; the other, Rev. Lorenzo W. Blood, was a prominent Methodist divine. Mrs. Reed's father died when she was very young. She was the eldest of six children and early manifested great strength of character and an ambition to secure an education. She completed a course of study at Ipswich Seminary, and as before stated, became a successful teacher. Imbibing the western enthusiasm of her friend, Rev. Edward Beecher, then living in Boston, she joined her brother Charles in Jacksonville, Illinois, in 1832, where she continued her occupation as a teacher until the time of her marriage. She was a

woman of marked refinement and exalted character, remarkably well fitted for the life work which fell to her lot. So long as strength permitted she was active in church and society and was especially helpful to young women seeking to obtain an education. She was one of the first members of the Educational Aid Society in Illinois, and was the first promoter and one of the organizers of the Educational Aid Society of Iowa.

Two years after their marriage the ill health of Mrs. Reed necessitated their return east, and 1839 and 1840 Mr. Reed served as chaplain in the insane asylum at Worcester, Massachusetts. During this period occurred the birth and a few months later the death of a daughter, Rosanna White. The pioneer spirit of his Pilgrim ancestors would not allow Dr. Reed to forget the Christian needs of the people of the far West, where he had done his first labor in the ministerial field, and for the third time he turned his face toward the setting sun, Iowa being his objective point. He was one of the first Congregational ministers in the State; he assisted in organizing the first Congregational church, also the first association, and preached the first sermon in Keokuk. His first pastorate in Iowa was Fairfield, where Rev. Asa Turner, Rev. Reuben Gaylord, and later, Mr. Edward Manning, Mr. Seth Richards, the "Iowa Band," and many others were frequent and welcome guests in their hospitable home, in after years styled "the preachers' home," from the warm welcome extended to many.

In October, 1845, Dr. Reed with his family removed to Davenport, then a village of seven hundred inhabitants, his appointment by the American Home Missionary Society as its superintendent making a change of residence necessary. This position he held from 1845 to 1869, save an interim of six years, performing most faithful and acceptable labor.

He was one of the first to select a site for Iowa College, being one of the founders and charter trustees, and his official connection with this institution extended over a period of nearly twenty years.

He retired from active missionary service in 1870, and for ten years he resided in Columbus, Nebraska, where he engaged in banking business. He returned to Davenport in 1880 and from that time till his death made his home with his daughter, Mrs. S. F. Smith. Upon his return to Davenport he resumed his connection with the Edwards Congregational Church, and was ever one of its most faithful and devoted members.

His days of travel did not end with his missionary labors. He took a great delight in journeying from place to place, and as he was one of the most observing of men, it was a delight to have him for a companion. In 1881, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Henry W. Wilkinson, he made an extended trip through Europe. A few years later he visited the Azores, afterward the South, California, Oregon and Yellowstone Park, making frequent visits to New England.

Dr. Reed possessed in an eminent degree the elements that constitute the successful missionary. He was devout and earnest in his religious views, he was broad-minded and charitable, he was brave to endure and strong to withstand. He was one of the most prominent of that band of apostles of the faith who, leaving behind them the luxuries and comforts of the East, cast their lot among the western wilds to encounter untold hardships for the Master's sake. He was an untiring worker, and had resolution to persevere until he accomplished whatever he undertook.

Always active in mind he had much literary work under way at the time of his death that no one without his mine of facts and recollections to aid him can ever complete. He gave to the world, however, many valuable contributions from his pen; his last was the preparation of a paper giving the history of Congregationalism in Iowa for the last fifty years. He was known and beloved throughout the State, and when his death came his professional brethren as well as the laity mourned his departure. He was an earnest advocate of the establishment and maintenance of Christian academies; believing that

early impressions were likely to be lasting, he deemed it of the highest importance that the principles that were to govern individuals through after years should be taught them in the formative period of their lives, hence he was always liberal in behalf of such institutions both with his means and his labors.

Perhaps the predominant trait in his character was his emphatic earnestness. This quality gave to his acts and words an emphasis and weight that nothing else could. Those who were co-laborers with him in the missionary field, and who had every opportunity to know him in the most intimate and thorough way through a long period of years, were his firmest and best friends and his greatest admirers; no praise could be greater than this.

He died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. S. F. Smith, in Davenport, August 27, 1890. Mrs. Reed had been confined to a bed of illness for some months previous and was too ill to know of the sickness and death of her husband. While neither could care for the other during these months of trial, few have been more blessed in receiving the unremitting devotion of loving hands or surrounded with more which could contribute to their comfort. Mrs. Reed died October 1, 1890.

There are two children living, viz: Mrs. Henry W. Wilkinson of Providence, Rhode Island, and Mrs. S. F. Smith of Davenport, Iowa.

COLONEL GEORGE DAVENPORT.

THE history of George Davenport ended fifty years ago. He was a pioneer of the Northwest when the Indian border was yet far east of the Wabash. He was the first, and for many years the only, settler on Rock Island, or in that vicinity; and was distinguished as a soldier, as a negotiator with Indian tribes, as a wise public

counselor and as a successful business man. The City of Davenport, Iowa, was named in honor of him.

A native of Lincolnshire, England, he was born in 1783, and retained his allegiance to the mother country until he reached his majority.

The master of a merchantman was his uncle, with whom, in his seventeenth year, he became a sailor. During three years his ship traded in the Baltic and at the Mediterranean ports of Europe. In the autumn of 1803, during the short-lived alliance between Napoleon and Alexander I, Emperor of Russia, his ship happened to arrive at Cronstadt, the port of St. Petersburg, where, in common with all British shipping, it was seized and the crew imprisoned. Released in the spring of 1804, after severe hardship, he next sailed to New York, and when the ship was in the very act of weighing anchor for return an accident determined his fate. A fellow-seaman fell overboard, and he, seeing him from the deck, jumped to the yawl afloat, breaking his leg, but saving the drowning man by his hair. With no surgeon on board, the gallant youth was obliged to part from his ship and go to a hospital in New York. When convalescent he sought the country, first at Rahway, New Jersey, and then at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Here he attracted the notice of a lieutenant in the United States army, who offered him a sergeantcy if he would enlist and recruit. He accepted and spent a season recruiting at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, returning to Carlisle barracks for a winter's drill and study. Spanish encroachments on the southwestern border demanded troops, and with his regiment he marched across the mountains to Pittsburgh, thence taking boat to New Orleans. During the years 1806 and 1807 the Sabine expedition against the Spanish, precautions against the Burr enterprise, and the yellow fever gave abundant and thrilling occupation to the troops. Davenport, constantly in requisition for some delicate or hazardous duty, acting in the intervals as the orderly of General Wilkinson, underwent extreme exposure and privation, bearing dispatches, etc., and had many narrow escapes. In

1808 and 1809 recruiting duty carried him again to the eastern cities. In the spring of 1810, with his regiment, he was ordered to Bellefontaine on the Missouri river, and again marched to Pittsburgh, whence, in boats down the Ohio, up the Mississippi, and up the Missouri, they completed their journey. There he remained in the wilderness about two years. In 1812 his company was sent to establish a military post at the mouth of the Illinois river to protect St. Louis and other settlements from Indians incited by the British. At this time the Pottawatomie villages occupied the site of the present city of Peoria, and an expedition was sent to build a block-house on Peoria lake. The regulars, in double planked keel-boats, portholes and swivels, went by the river, a corps of volunteer rangers crossing the country. The work was effected without molestation, and it only remained to provide the well-sweep with a grape-vine to which a bucket could be attached. For this article Davenport and another soldier went to the woods, but on emerging beheld the prairie swarming with Indians approaching the fort some miles distant. Hoping to reach the fort in the rear, the two men hastened through the woods to the bank of the lake, under cover of which they made all haste; but the Indians were ahead, and, though not seeing them, cut them off. In escaping then to the armed boats they were seen, and being fired at, those in the boats took alarm, and but for the grounding of one the men must have perished. Reaching the grounded boat it was easily pushed into deep water, and, amid a shower of luckless balls, all escaped across the lake, the vigor of the defense from the fort, in the meantime, having driven off the Indians. Shortly afterward they sued for peace, and a party of thirteen and a squaw were sent to St. Louis to treat with the agent. Davenport, with four men, was detailed to escort them. He saw the imprudence, but obeyed. After the first day's passage the river froze up, and thus in December the party had to abandon the boat and most of their provisions, and set out to St. Louis by land. A keg of whisky was impracticable to carry, yet, the Indians thought, too good to lose.

They, therefore, proposed to drink it all on the spot. The consequences might have been fatal. Davenport, by a little strategy and resolution, obviated the danger, but offended the chiefs. In camping, each body set a guard to watch the other, and, with various alarms at war parties of Sacs, white rangers from below, and severe hunger and cold, they arrived safely at St. Louis. Here the Indians were well entertained and a treaty was soon made. The rangers had been ordered to scout as far north as the mouth of the Illinois, and the agent expressed surprise to Davenport that he had come in without seeing signs of them, as they were to protect the settlements from surprise. The lawlessness of the times is curiously illustrated by the fact that on their return, Davenport and his mixed party were obliged to keep the Missouri side of the river to escape the vengeance of the rangers.

In 1813 Davenport was again sent to Bellefontaine, where he wintered. Meantime the war with Great Britain was at its height; Scott and Brown were pressed on the Canada border, and Davenport's regiment was ordered in the spring of 1814 to join General Brown. By keel-boats to Pittsburgh, thence on foot, by forced marches, the regiment arrived at Fort Erie much exhausted. But the memorable stress of Lundy's Lane demanded instant reinforcements, and Davenport participated in the sternest moment of that fierce collision. From a fallen Englishman on the field he procured a better musket than his own, the former being still kept by the family. During the siege of Fort Erie Davenport was on battery duty night and day, and was one of the party who, at Black Rock, made the celebrated sortie against the British works. This campaign over, once more Davenport's regiment was ordered to Bellefontaine, where, the war and his ten years' service having both ended, he was honorably discharged in 1815.

He now entered the service of the contract commissary of the region, in charge of his men and stock. At the mouth of the Des Moines, with his men, he wintered, mostly in lodges of raw hides stretched on poles. In the spring Fort Edward was built on the site, and the commandant

happened to be Colonel Lawrence, the same officer who had first enlisted him in the army. That officer took Mr. Davenport along to assist him in selecting a site up the Mississippi river for a fort. The lower end of Rock Island, at the mouth of Rock river, was selected, and there, on the tenth of May, 1816, Fort Armstrong was founded. Under Mr. Davenport's supervision the troops first erected store-houses, bake-houses, etc., which constituted the first structures ever placed there by white hands, though Indians in their villages, including that of Black Hawk, inhabited the immediate vicinity to the number of several thousand. They were at first suspicious, but were easily conciliated under Mr. Davenport's advice, becoming generous neighbors, refusing pay for vegetables and the like while the whites had not yet been able to supply themselves.

Mr. Davenport was known by the name of "Sagonosh" among the Indians of all tribes, a name which arose from an incident. With several men, in 1817, he was passing through an Indian village, when a large number of the savages, grossly intoxicated, attacked them. All fled but Mr. Davenport, who calmly stood while violent liberties were taken with his person, and a persistent effort was being made by one to kill him with a bottle. At this moment an aged Indian, an acquaintance, called out, "Sagonosh! Sagonosh!" that is, "Englishman! Englishman!" It happened indeed to be true, though not in the sense of one of their late allies, and the appeal instantly transformed their drunken demonstrations into exaggerated favor.

In the spring of 1818 Mr. Davenport, consulting the commandant as to the most eligible site, at the distance of a half mile from the fort, erected a double log house. In this and its successor on almost the same spot Mr. Davenport resided all the rest of his life. He was now thirty-five years of age, with a character for every manly quality and every locally valuable attainment, and with some savings ahead. Under these circumstances he married.

He now went regularly into the fur trade with the Indians, and as

the peltries of the Winnebagoes were abundant and valuable, and their name was so bad that other traders were afraid to visit them, he saw no obstacle to his fortune but danger, against which his experience qualified him to gauge his personal resources. On announcing his purpose of penetrating the Winnebago country high up Rock river with goods, the French traders assured him he would perish, as that tribe considered the slaughter of the owner the shortest bargain for his valuables. He adopted his plan. On arriving in the Winnebago country he assembled the chiefs and made them a speech, in which he recited what warnings had been given him, and with what confidence he had come to test their honor. They received him with enthusiasm, pledged a fulfillment of his trust, and sent a crier to proclaim his arrival through the villages. He drove an unexampled trade, sending for fresh supplies, and finally returned to Rock Island with extraordinary profit. For many years he enjoyed with those simple people the rich fruits of his trust, notwithstanding several instances in which their sullen dislike for all white men broke into fury even against him. On one occasion he arrived at the lodge of his friend Wetaico, an aged chief, who received him with warmth but with regret, as a war party, headed by the younger chief, the Crane, was at that hour in that ferocious tumult which attends the moment of departure to war, and would certainly kill him and his men. Immediately the yells were heard without; the old brave bade Mr. Davenport and his men show no signs of fear, and went forth appealing to the ancient laws of hospitality and the sanctity of his lodge, adding that as the traders would remain some days, during which they would not be his guests, they could defer their purpose until they could execute it without violating sacred usage. Satisfied with this they retired, and the traders, strictly following advice which Wetaico then gave them, passed to the river bank, tethered their horses, lighted their fires, and made elaborate camp preparations, giving every token of a purpose of opening trade the next day. As quick as it was dark they stole to the water, found the canoe provided by the faithful old chief,

pushed into the stream, and when far enough to safely do so paddled down with all speed. After several nights, lying through the day in the grass, they arrived at home, learning afterward with what terrific impetuosity the hostile party had rushed to their camping place the morning after their escape, sure of their prey, but maddened by disappointment.

In the fall of 1819 a Winnebago party of about twenty, headed by the Crane as before, made a very bold attempt at revenge and plunder. Their plan was to arrive at Mr. Davenport's house at nightfall, induce him to go into his store to deal, there tomahawk him and then his family, all without a shot which might be heard at the fort. When they came Mr. Davenport refused to waive his custom of not opening his store at night, but offered them entertainment, food, pipes, tobacco, and one of his two rooms with his two employés. Before long one of the latter reported something suspicious, and Mr. Davenport directed him and the other man to come into his family room. He examined the dozen loaded guns, always at hand, saw everything ready, and after all had lain down, the men with their guns and ammunition, one of the Indians entered complaining of the crowded state of the other room, and was permitted to remain. During the night one of Mr. Davenport's men turned in his sleep, rattling his powder horn, at which the frightened Indian yelled and instantly escaped. The whites in a moment had guns pointed at the opposite door, through which the whole party of Indians were now rushing. But Mr. Davenport's intrepid warning drove them back to their room, and each party barred their door against the other. All three of the whites stood guard till daybreak, when it was found that the Indians had gone. It seems that when all should be asleep the intruding Indian, since the first plan had failed, was to tomahawk as many as he could, yelling at the same moment to bring the others into that room; but this was frustrated by his suspecting the sleeping man of beginning the attack on him.

Mr. Davenport's trading-posts were scattered at various points in

Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin, to which his access was regular, on horseback, foot or by canoe, with his Canadian employés. The Michigan territory included Wisconsin, between which and Illinois the line was not traced, while quite a village was growing up at Fever river, of which the inhabitants knew not the jurisdiction. By Mr. Davenport's exertions the matter was settled. Meantime Southern Illinois was growing populous, immigration was rife, and the Indians were feeling the pressure. Still, up to 1825, the nearest postoffice was at Clarksville, Missouri, when the Postmaster-General appointed Mr. Davenport postmaster at Rock Island, though as yet he was the only civilian resident in the neighborhood. In 1823 the first steamboat to ascend the upper waters arrived, and Mr. Davenport piloted it over the rapids. In 1826 he united his fur trade with the American Fur Company; in above service he continued as long as he remained in the trade. In 1827, after twenty-three years' absence, he revisited England, remaining a year. In 1828 white men for the first time settled in his vicinity, though for ten years Illinois had been a member of the Union. Mr. Davenport, who had never wronged an Indian, had to witness in the first acts of the settlers the seeds of the subsequent bloody wars. It was the practice of the tribes to abandon their villages in the spring—the old men and women to go to the lead mines and smelt ore, the young men to take the summer hunt. Of late years their return had been less punctual. These new settlers arrived while the wigwams were vacant, and without scruple usurped the villages. The winter was at hand, shelter and provisions were necessary, and Mr. Davenport's generosity on the one hand and his influence with the savages on the other carried the newcomers safely through the first year. The Indians were naturally indignant, but only Black Hawk and a few adherents withstood the powerful persuasions of Mr. Davenport to go west. The antecedent treaty was an acknowledged and shameful fraud, but the great Keokuk, with Waupello and others, submitted to rebuild in Iowa. The Fox tribe, being offered by Mr. Davenport one thousand barrels of

corn, declined it, lest their allies should charge them with selling their homes, and mournfully set out empty.

In 1830 Mr. Davenport was deputed to visit President Jackson at Washington, and propose that a few thousand dollars be given the Indians, he engaging, with that comparatively trifling adjunct, to effect the great object of inducing a voluntary emigration of Black Hawk and all the rest. With incredible puerility that great man stood upon his spirit and declared that Black Hawk and all should go. Hence the first and second Black Hawk wars. The great chief testified to Mr. Davenport's salutary influence for peace by his express purpose of seeking to destroy him. Mr. Davenport stockaded and fortified his house, provided a swivel and bastions, and trained his men; but the war did not get to his door. Governor Reynolds now appointed him Quartermaster-General with the rank of colonel. The war soon ended. Black Hawk was deposed, and the red man crossed the Mississippi. Immigration now rapidly poured in, settlements multiplied, towns were laid out, roads and bridges provided, etc., in all of which Colonel Davenport was the leader. In 1835 a city on the Iowa shore, opposite Rock Island, was founded by a company of which he was one, and named after him. In 1837 he was again deputed to visit the national capital, in company with Black Hawk, Keokuk, Waupello, Poweshiek and some forty other distinguished braves, where, with his assistance, the Government effected a treaty for the larger portion of the Iowa lands. For the remainder of Iowa he was connected with two negotiations. The first, in 1841, failed, when the Indians, learning that the agent had confined the traders, including Colonel Davenport, indignantly refused to treat. In 1842 an agent of more judgment requested the Indians to select friends for consultation, and they having selected Colonel Davenport and three others, a treaty was soon effected, by which they agreed to go beyond the Missouri and give up all the lands behind them.

After this treaty Colonel Davenport ended a fur, peltry and lead trade with the Indians which he had conducted for twenty-three years,

during which he had twenty times gone to St. Louis with his keel-boats, where his goods were noted for their superior quality and condition. He enjoyed unanimous confidence, and while a public servant of the most obvious and various usefulness, official and especially unofficial, he had become a rich man, with no luck and no shrewdness but what had been abundantly backed by hardship, toil and courage. His intercourse with the savages, whether regard be had to success in the white man's objects or justice to the Indian's human fellowship, presents a contrast to the modern trader which no honorable man can contemplate without horror. Instances in which Colonel Davenport evoked good faith from Indians are numberless. When, during the Black Hawk War in 1832, the cholera was destroying one-quarter of the population of the island in ten days, and all who could were escaping, two chiefs were at the fort who had been surrendered for trial for murder. Colonel Davenport interceded on their behalf for the liberty of the island. They gave their word, and when the alarm was over presented themselves at the fort again. He was for twenty years accustomed to trusting chiefs, at large in the woods, with fifty or sixty thousand dollars' worth of goods in a year, and declared that none ever disappointed him.

We add little of the less stirring events which follow for some years. Colonel Davenport had a large interest in every rising town in his vicinity, with a variety of business affairs to which he gave general supervision, spending his winters generally in St. Louis or Washington city, always surrounded with a listening crowd. With the iron of his constitution yet unrusted at sixty-two, the evening of life must have been pleasantly in prospect. How strange and fearful, after such dangers and escapes, that this noble citizen should have been slain in his peaceful home by a vulgar robber. This event, of which we forbear further particulars, took place on the fourth of July, 1845.

HENRY REIS.

MR. REIS was born in Hamburg on May 19, 1831. He is the son of John Henry Reis, who is now living in the "old country" at the age of ninety-two years.

Mr. Reis early manifested a liking for the jewelers and watchmakers' trade, and after he left school, at the age of fifteen years, he became an apprentice to a jeweler and watchmaker in the City of Hamburg. He emigrated to this country in 1866 and came to the City of Davenport in 1867, reaching here on the third of January. He started into business for himself soon after his arrival here, and he has been engaged ever since in the same line of trade.

He is one of the most reliable jewelers and watchmakers in the city, being one of the most experienced and careful workmen. He has studied his trade conscientiously and earnestly, and has devoted to it all the skill that lay in his power. He has never been a public man in any sense of the word, nor has he ever traveled any since he arrived in the City of Davenport. He has been so attentive to his business that even Chicago has not been visited by him. He takes an active interest in public affairs, although he takes no part whatever in politics. He was formerly a Republican, but took exception to the course of that party in the matter of regulating the liquor traffic, and has become a staunch Democrat.

On the twenty-sixth of April, 1873, he was married in the City of Davenport to Sophia Schaeffer, a native of Hamburg, and whose death occurred in 1884. Of the children of this union, Lena died in 1889.

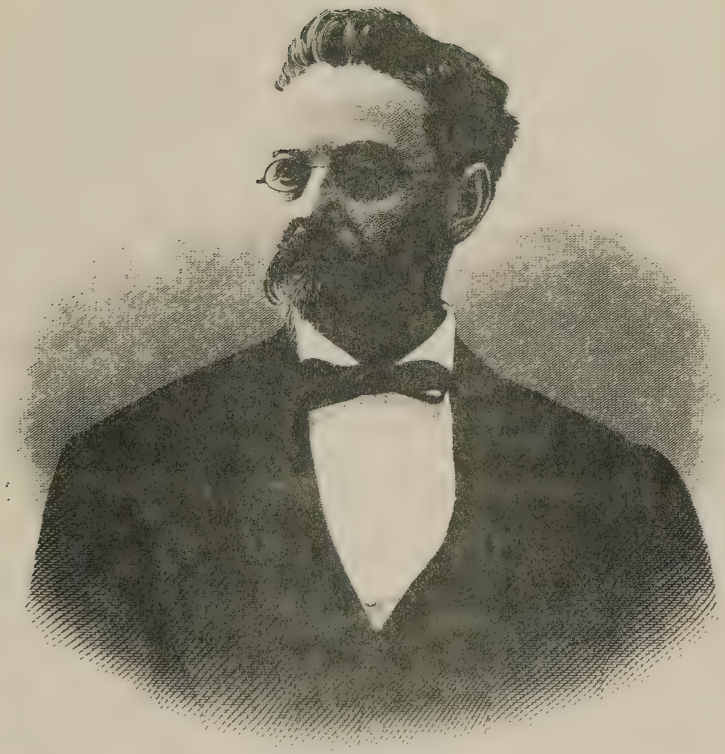
She was born in 1878. Martha, aged twelve, is living with her father, and Mary was adopted into the family of John Hinrichsen soon after Mrs. Reis' death.

In 1890, on the first of January, Mr. Reis was married to Emelie Lemme, also a native of Germany, whose death occurred in 1892. There were no children born of this union.

As a business man and neighbor Mr. Reis stands well in the community of which he has long been a resident. He has seen Davenport's development from the time it was a mere village, and has always taken an interest in its growth. His close attention to his business has been rewarded by a large share of prosperity.

JACOB WEED STEWART.

AMONG the old and honored members of the Scott County bar is Jacob W. Stewart, the beginning of whose career as a lawyer in this County dates back more than two-score years, a period equal to the average human lifetime, yet we find him still active and in the enjoyment of the emoluments of a successful practice. He was born on the twenty-first day of June, 1828, at Danbury, Connecticut. He comes of Scotch ancestry. His grandfather, Jacob Stewart, was a soldier in the patriot army in the Revolution of 1776, was made prisoner by the British at the battle of Long Island and imprisoned in the Jersey prison ship in New York bay. His father, Simeon Minor Stewart, was a nephew of Judge Simeon Minor of Stamford, the father of William T. Minor, a former Governor of Connecticut. His mother was Susan (Gillette) Stewart of Danbury. Longevity has been a characteristic of



J. W. Stewart

his ancestors. His father and mother each died at the age of eighty-four years. Until the age of twelve Jacob attended the schools of Danbury, but at that time his parents moved to Akron, Ohio, where he resumed his studies and when qualified martriculated at Denison University, Granville, Ohio, where he took the degree of A. B. in 1851, receiving that of A. M. in 1853. He had been sent to college by his father with the expectation that he would enter the Baptist ministry, but with the enlarged views afforded him while a collegian he became convinced that he should not enter the ministry, and he compromised with his parents by substituting the study of medicine for divinity, and with a view to that went to Peekskill, New York, where he was to begin his medical course under the tuition of his uncle, Dr. P. Stewart. To his uncle he made known the fact that he preferred the study of law and by his advice he entered the office of Hon. Edward Wells of Peekskill in 1851, and after a careful preparatory course was examined in open court by the judges and members of the bar of the Supreme Court of the State of New York at Brooklyn, and admitted to practice in April, 1852. He soon afterward went to Chicago and thence took stage across the prairies of Illinois, first seeing the broad face of the Father of Waters in September, 1852, at Port Byron. After stopping a day at Rock Island and visiting Davenport he went to Burlington, Iowa, where he secured the position of principal of schools at the magnificent sum of thirty dollars per month, boarding himself. There were then twelve teachers in those schools. In the April following he came to Davenport and opened a law office. The next winter he found his finances low and taught school at Port Byron (Illinois), again receiving thirty dollars per month. He had previously formed a partnership with J. W. Sennett, a former college chum, under the firm name of Sennett & Stewart, and during the winter managed to spend his Saturdays in his office. The law business was not profitable to the young lawyer and he accepted the offer of the position of second clerk on a steamboat at sixty dollars per month. He filled the position so well that in two or

three weeks he was promoted to chief clerk and his salary was raised to $250 per month and board. He seemed to be doing wonderfully well and kept at the business six months, that is until the river froze up and the season closed, and then he found that through the bad management of his partner all his savings had been lost. This was no doubt a severe blow and a great discouragement to the young man, but he set his face to win and stuck to his office to do it. In 1856 he was elected on the Republican ticket prosecuting attorney, which office he held two years. A change from county attorney to district attorney, by which the former office was abolished, prevented his being a candidate for another term had he wished it. He was, however, assistant district attorney and attended to all the criminal cases in Scott County from 1860 to 1864. In the year 1866 he was appointed by President Johnson collector of internal revenue, which office he held for two years. His partner, James Armstrong, who had been his deputy, was then appointed collector and Mr. Stewart became his deputy, occupying that position from 1868 to 1870. For four years he applied himself assiduously to the practice of law, and in 1874 was elected Mayor of Davenport, serving one year. About the close of his term in that office he bought a tract of forty acres of land two and a half miles from the business part of the city. This was beautifully laid out and upon it was one of the finest country residences in the County. He named this place Pahquioque in honor of a chief of the Pequot Indians, moved out of the city and made his home there, thus disqualifying himself for holding the office of mayor after that term. In 1888 he was again elected county attorney and served two years. In the office of public prosecutor Judge Stewart had considerable to do with criminal law, but his business was in the line of commercial law and he managed suits involving very large amounts of property. Reports of appealed cases in which he was attorney are scattered along the reports of the Supreme Court of Iowa from the case of Campbell vs. Rusch in the ninth volume to the last, being number eighty-three. The cases of Van Patten & Marks

vs. Burr et al. in the fifty-second Iowa, Van Patten & Marks vs. Leonard in the fifty-fifth, involving law governing cases of chattel mortgage and assignment, and Washington Bank vs. Krum, deciding upon liability of indorser on accommodation note, fifteenth Iowa, are some of the well-known cases in which his theories of law were sustained. Among Judge Stewart's law partners were J. W. Sennett; Theodore Guelich, a prominent Democratic politician; James Armstrong, now attorney for Austin Corbin of New York, and W. K. White, deceased. In his earlier life, and up to the time of the reconstruction period following the Rebellion, Judge Stewart was a Republican, but differing with that party at that time he renounced his allegiance to it, and has since given his fealty to the Democratic party. In Masonry he has taken all the degrees and delved deep into the hidden mysteries of its teachings. He was a member of the Kaaba Temple, A. A. O. Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

In January, 1856, he married Miss Fannie A. Ferguson of Danbury, Connecticut, a niece of the well-known Seth B. Howes, the proprietor of the London Circus. Of this marriage two children were born, a son and a daughter; the latter is now the wife of Arthur Belcher Brightman. Mrs. Stewart died on the twenty-eighth of January, 1889. After the death of his mother in December, 1892, Judge Stewart moved back to the City of Davenport and resided here up to the time of his death, April 14, 1894. Judge Stewart was a successful lawyer, was the oldest practicing attorney at the Scott County bar and next to the oldest attorney as regards residence in the County. For over forty years he tried the people's cases. When he came here the country was new and the population small and he soon knew everybody, and everybody knew him. His course was honorable, his acts honest, his religion too liberal for any creed but the golden rule.

REV. ARTHUR MARKLEY JUDY.

THE life-record of him whose name heads this sketch affords an inspiring example of what may be accomplished by one who, endowed with determination and enterprise and actuated by a high and worthy purpose, seeks to make the most and best of himself and his opportunities.

A native of Plattsburgh, Clarke County, Ohio, he was born October 4, 1854, to Boliver and Rose Ann (Markley) Judy. His paternal grandparents were John Judy and Ann née Hull, the last named being a daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Budd) Hull. The Hulls, who came originally from Scotland, removed to Clarke County, Ohio, from Mercer County, Pennsylvania, whither they probably went from New Jersey. The branch of the Judy family to which our subject belongs immigrated to America from Basle, Switzerland, and sprung from the Tschudi von Glarns. Martin Judy, his great-great-grandfather, landed at Philadelphia in 1769, at which time John Judy, Arthur's great-grandfather, was ten years old. The family first settled at a place known as York Grade, on the south branch of the Potomac river in Virginia, whence Martin Judy, probably accompanied by his family, went to Kentucky, and with others founded the town of Mount Sterling. Thence, in 1798, he moved into what became Greene County, Ohio (then in the Northwest Territory), where he owned farms and built a grist-mill. In 1810 he changed his place of residence to the eastern part of Clarke County, Ohio, where his son, also named John, was married and lived many years, and where Arthur's father was born. Boliver Judy was a store-

keeper in the hamlet of Plattsburgh in early life. When the railroad came there he built a large store and warehouse and continued in business there until his removal to Illinois, where he settled on a farm near Sumner in 18—. In order to secure better school privileges for his children he removed with his family to Merom, Indiana, where he resided till the close of the War of the Rebellion and where his wife died. Thence he went to Independence, Missouri, whence after a few months the family returned to Lawrence County, Illinois, and soon afterward went back to Ohio. Arthur's father and mother were members of the Christian Church, as were also his grandfathers' families on both sides. His great-grandfather, who was a Freewill Baptist, was a frequent speaker in church meetings and conspicuous for his influence as a peacemaker in the church. This trait was largely inherited by his son, our subject's grandfather, who was frequently summoned from his bed when the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad was building to act as arbitrator in the quarrels of the Irish workmen. Though devout Christians and faithful to their church obligations, these several generations of the Judys were characterized by catholicity of spirit and liberality of views, and were all persons of considerable local prominence. With the exception of one term, during which he learned his A, B, Cs, Arthur attended public school but two winters. While a lad he studied in private schools and also spent the greater part of a year in the preparatory school of Union Christian College at Merom, Indiana. He then went to Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, and completed the full preparatory and college courses, occupying seven years, with the exception of a few months' absence on account of ill health from overwork. He was graduated with the degree of A. B. in June, 1877. As a boy he was studious and quick to learn and naturally took to books. He was fond of the woods and fields; loved out-of-door sports and was trained to climb and ride and shoot. Though in many respects diffident and timid he yet enjoyed venturesome sports. He was peaceably inclined, but was not cowardly when a youthful fight

was the only alternative. At school he was largely dependent upon his own resources for money, his father not being in circumstances to greatly aid him, but this fact did not prove a social drawback, since many of the leading students were similarly situated and made their way largely by manual labor. On the contrary, he came to regard this as one of the most valuable features of his education, and could regret it only because it led to overexertion, causing the prostration which he suffered in his Sophomore year. While not partial to any class of studies he had a fondness for literature, and greatly enjoyed the Lake School of English poets, Shakespeare and Milton yielding him peculiar delight. His literature and philosophy teacher was Professor G. Stanley Hall, now president of Clarke University. In the sciences he was under the instruction of Professor Edward W. Claypole, now of Buchtel College, and a most skillful teacher. At Antioch College young Judy was brought under the personal influence of Horace Mann, its first president and the great reformer of our public school system, a circumstance which had much to do in shaping his subsequent course. He and the men and women who became his chief supporters, leaders among Unitarians, established in the college an *esprit de corps*, which was in the highest degree conducive to strong and elevated thought, to a progressive and catholic spirit and to manly and democratic tendencies. And Mr. Judy counts himself most happy that his moral, intellectual, social and religious traits were molded under the influence of these large-hearted and brave-minded leaders. His college vacations were spent in and about Plattsburgh working in a store or on farms, and after his graduation he taught a country school for eight months at a salary of forty dollars per month. This was to him a most valuable experience; and he recalls with special delight his morning and evening walks of three miles through rich fields and noble forests, which intensified his love of nature and that fondness for out-of-door life which has always characterized him. In the fall of 1878 he entered Harvard Divinity School, where his earlier lines were still further strengthened

and developed under the ripe scholarship and broad outlook of those masterful teachers, Drs. E. A. Abbott, C. C. Everett and C. H. Toy. He employed the latter part of his second year there as a preacher at Marshfield, Massachusetts. In recurring to this he recounts with a smile, that his liveliest recollection is that on one occasion, on a Monday morning, a good mother in Israel called him into her house and exclaimed, "Oh, Mr. Judy, how I did like your text yesterday!" and there stopped. Before his graduation in 1881 he had been invited to preach before the First Unitarian Church of Davenport, Iowa, which he did, with the result that he was asked to become its pastor. He entered upon his duties in September of that year and has continued without interruption (except from February to September, 1890, when he was given leave of absence to recuperate his health shattered by la grippe) to the present time—1894. His pastorate has been highly successful, and under his leadership his church has greatly prospered. The parish now numbers some three hundred families. The membership of the Sunday-school has increased from less than fifty to two hundred and seventy-five; the congregation has more than doubled, as has also the revenue of the church. During 1885 he began to conduct Unitarian services in Moline, Illinois, preaching there on Sunday evening and attending to parochial duties one or two days in the week, and continued his labors there until July, 1887. During that time a church was organized and a lot on which to erect a house of worship was purchased. In December, 1891, he issued the first number of "Religion, Old and New," an eight-page parish monthly, which contains, besides a sermon and items of parish news, a department devoted to matters of general, local and denominational interest. In January, 1894, Rev. L. A. Harvey of Des Moines, Iowa, became joint editor and publisher of the paper, which is now issued in three editions—one for Davenport, one for Des Moines and the third for the State at large—and has a circulation of some thirteen hundred copies. Other of Mr. Judy's sermons have been published in "Unity," published in

Chicago, and still others by the Unity Publishing Company in tract form, one of which, entitled "I Shall not Pass This Way Again," has been widely circulated. He is prominent in the councils of western Unitarians, and in 1885 when a vigorous controversy arose over the test of admission to the Western Conference he took a decided stand with those who believed that the test should be purely ethical and in no wise theological, thus allowing every person who stood for "truth, righteousness and love" to enroll himself in the fellowship if he desired. In 1892 he was tendered the secretaryship of the Western Unitarian Conference, with headquarters in Chicago. The same tender was made in the summer of 1893, but he did not see his way clear to accept it. In religious matters he takes the broadest and most progressive views; and his faith, which has been a matter of gradual growth, has been attained under no hampering restrictions of a creed, but from a free and fearless investigation of the utmost that has been disclosed by science and philosophy on both sides of religious questions.

In his political sentiments, as in religious opinions, he is thoroughly independent, shifting his allegiance to that party which in its men and measures promises to be most serviceable to the State, and always casting his ballot for the candidate best qualified for office regardless of his party badge. Believing that one of a minister's first duties is to be a faithful citizen he has always been active in public enterprises. Soon after settling in Davenport he was made a member of the Davenport Boat Club, and served as its president three years. During that time, at his suggestion, a river carnival was held under the direction of the Boat Club and Canoe Club; and when a year later the Davenport River Carnival Association was formed, he became one of its most active members. He was one of the promoters of the Davenport Associated Charities and has been a member of its council since its formation. Acting with other public-spirited persons he organized the Davenport Outing Club and has been president of its board of trustees since its organization. He is a member of the Academy of Sciences and

has served it as a trustee. He has also been chosen a trustee of the Library Association and an honorary member of the Business Men's Association.

Mr. Judy has traveled extensively throughout his own and foreign countries and has a far-reaching knowledge of men and affairs. He is a close student, a clear-headed, logical thinker and an earnest and impressive speaker and writer. In all his varied relations his demeanor is that of a courteous, affable, dignified and high-minded gentleman; and wherever known, he is universally esteemed.

JOHN L. ILES.

MR. ILES is a typical representative of that class of men who by their energy and perseverance have won conspicuous and enviable positions for themselves in business circles. He was surrounded in youth by the influences which tend to develop the best in a boy's character, and received a good education in the public schools and at a commercial college, after which he was obliged by circumstances to depend upon his own efforts for his advancement.

His parents were Dr. T. J. and Maria Lou Iles, née Nuckols, both natives of Kentucky, and descendants of English and Scotch ancestry, respectively. In the town of Midway, Woodford County, Kentucky, John L. Iles was born September 15, 1848, the fourth child in a family of eight children, seven of whom were boys and one of whom was a girl. The late Dr. Iles was a successful physician in Midway, and raised his family in the enjoyment of the necessaries of life, accumulating a comfortable competence, after which he retired from active business and spent the greater portion of his fortune in the enjoyment of a quiet old age. His children grew up with the knowledge that they must be the architects of their own fortunes, with comparatively little financial assistance from him.

In 1862 Dr. Iles removed his family to Davenport and it was here that John L., then but fourteen years of age, completed his education in the public schools and at the commercial college. A desire to become a farmer and to enjoy the independent life which that occupation would afford prompted him to journey to Boone County, Missouri, soon after leaving school, and to take up a piece of land containing about one hundred and sixty acres. He was successful in this venture, but remained in Missouri for a couple of years only, disposing of his land in 1870 in such a manner as to realize a handsome profit.

He came to Scott County and on the seventh day of February, 1871, was married to Miss Mary T. Bawden, a native of Norristown, Pennsylvania, but a resident here at the time of her marriage. Mr. Iles decided to remain in this section after he had taken unto himself a partner for life, because his family and that of his wife resided here, and also because opportunities for making money seemed as good here as elsewhere. He rented a farm in Davenport Township, afterward purchasing the adjoining farm and continued in agricultural pursuits for about five years. This undertaking proved successful. However, in spite of his success in agriculture, his ambition to be a farmer had been satisfied, and he gave up the occupation, coming to Davenport some time in 1876, where he purchased stock in the Davenport Force Pump Company. In this he met with failure—the first and only reverse which has overtaken him in his business career. He is not the kind of man, however, to become disheartened on account of misfortune, and although he had lost the greater part of his savings, he began the battle of life anew, this time in an entirely new field of labor. An opportunity presented itself for him to enter the grocery establishment of J. M. Lyter, and later he became manager in the grocery establishment of R. T. Miller. In these positions he was occupied for about two years, and in each proved himself faithful in the discharge of his duties and valuable to his employers.

He next found employment as traveling salesman for the Davenport

Mills Company. In this he was more than ordinarily successful, and for eight years was a trusted and energetic representative of the concern mentioned. From 1888 to 1889 he sold flour for the Union Mills Company of Waterloo, Iowa, but feeling that he would prefer to do business on his own responsibility, he engaged in a new venture, having accumulated sufficient capital for the enterprise. In partnership with Messrs. William Finch and W. C. Hayward in 1889 he opened a flour, feed and grain store on the property adjoining that on which the Riverside mills now stand, on Front Street, and the firm was known as J. L. Iles & Co. In this business Mr. Iles has enjoyed a greater degree of prosperity than he had anticipated.

When the Riverside Mills Company was organized in the spring of 1892 he became a stockholder and was made treasurer of the company. The others interested were: William Finch, president; William C. Hayward, secretary; H. C. Johnson, manager; J. R. Lane, Lindsay and Phelps and Colonel Egbert. The capital of the concern was placed at sixty thousand dollars. Persons in Davenport who are familiar with its manufacturing interests know that the Riverside Mills Company has been one of the most prosperous institutions in all this section. The mill is among the largest, and the volume of business transacted there every year is as great, perhaps, as that of any similar concern in this portion of the State. Mr. Iles has always been treasurer of this company, and during the spring of 1894 he secured the controlling interest, purchasing Mr. Finch's shares of stock, and since that time has not only been the company's treasurer, but has been its general manager as well. The business in which he is now engaged is one with which he is thoroughly conversant and in which he has the ability to be very successful. He thoroughly understands the manufacture of flour and is familiar with all the details of the business.

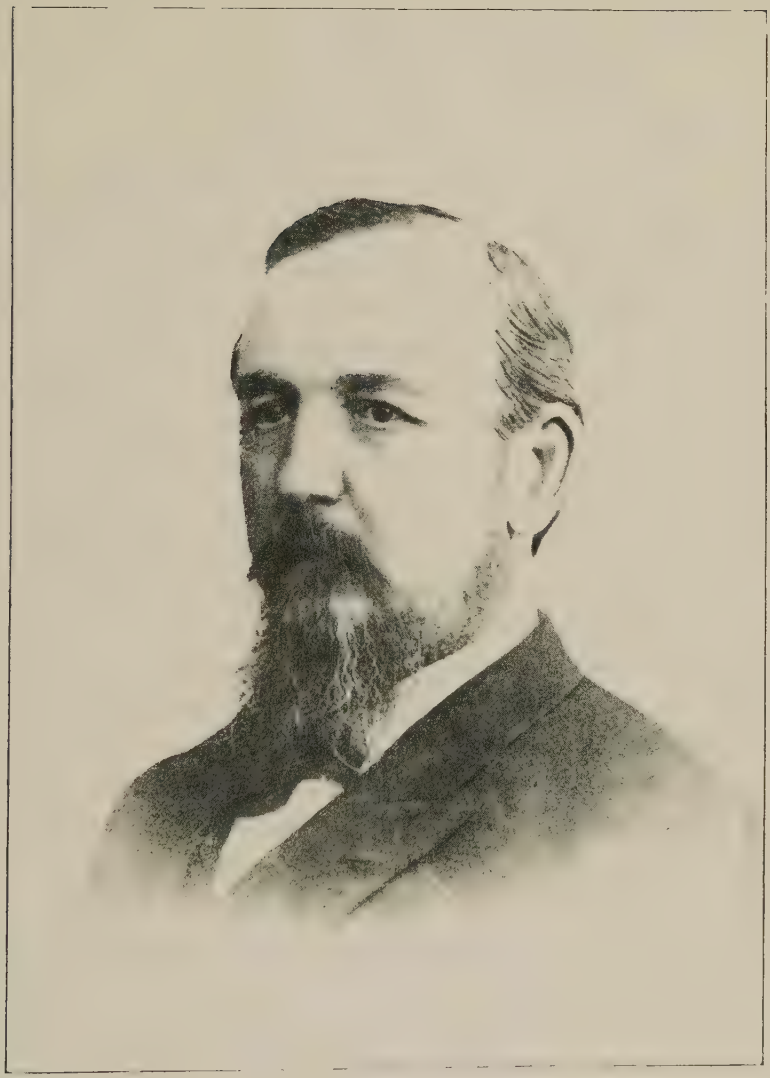
As a citizen Mr. Iles is held in high esteem; as a business man he bears the reputation of being scrupulously honest and fair in all his dealings with other men. He is genial and courteous, and numbers

among his friends scores and scores of the best people in the community. They respect him for his sterling worth, and admire him for the determination and perseverance he has displayed in pushing himself to the front rank as a man of affairs. He is an enterprising man, interested in everything pertaining to the advancement of the city, and although he is not a public man in any sense of the word, he takes a lively interest in the welfare of the Republican party, in which political faith he has always believed. His friends have repeatedly waited upon him, urging him to be a candidate for office, but he has steadfastly declined, having neither the time nor the inclination to enter public life. His business has required his attention, and the fact that he has been successful shows that he has applied himself with great diligence.

On February 6, 1894, sorrow visited his home, and his wife, who had been an invalid for nearly two years, was summoned by the angel of death. She had suffered a stroke of paralysis, and during her long and tedious illness was a patient sufferer as she had been a true and noble wife and mother. There have been three children born into the home of Mr. Iles, the eldest being Mary Lou, the next Alice, who died at the age of five years, and the other John Thomas. Mr. Iles is fond of his home and family, and spends the greater part of the time which he gives to recreation among those most dear to him.

GENERAL JOSEPH B. LEAKE.

GENERAL JOSEPH B. LEAKE was born April 1, 1828, at Deerfield, Cumberland County, New Jersey. His family were early settlers of that colony and of Welsh descent. His parents removed to Cincinnati at an early day, where Joseph prepared for college. He graduated from Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, in 1846, and then



Joseph B. Leake

studied law with Hon. W. S. Groesbeck until he was admitted to the bar, January 16, 1850, after which he practiced law in Cincinnati for about six years in partnership with Judge Stallo, United States Minister to Italy during President Cleveland's first administration. From there he removed to Davenport, Iowa, and was a member of the Iowa Legislature during what was known as the "war session," in 1861, and afterward represented Scott County in the State Senate. At the second call of President Lincoln for volunteers in 1862 he resigned his seat in the Senate, recruited a company, of which he was elected captain, and was mustered into the Twentieth Iowa Infantry. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel upon the organization of the regiment, and as such commanded it until the close of the war. He first served in the army of the frontier under General Schofield, and afterward under Generals Blunt and Herron. In the spring of 1863 General Herron's division, to which Colonel Leake's regiment belonged, was sent to aid in the siege of Vicksburg. He also participated in the capture of Yazoo City and then was sent to Port Hudson, and thence to New Orleans. The division was ordered to Morganza, and in an engagement, while on this expedition, Colonel Leake was wounded and captured and sent to Tyler, Texas, remaining there until July, 1864. He was exchanged in that year and sent to New Orleans, afterward participating with his regiment in the capture of Forts Gaines and Morgan. He was next ordered into Arkansas during Price's raid, and in the spring of 1865 his regiment was attached to the Thirteenth Army Corps, Army of the Gulf. He joined in the operations against Mobile and assisted in the siege and capture of Fort Blakely and Spanish Fort, the regiment remaining in that city until the close of the war, when it was mustered out at Clinton, Iowa, in the summer of 1865. General Leake was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers for bravery on the field. He resumed the practice of law in Davenport, and in the same fall was elected to the State Senate on the Republican ticket, serving throughout the session, and doing much to shape its legislation. In 1867 he resigned

his seat in the Senate and devoted himself to the law, serving in the meantime as attorney for Scott County, and as a member and president of the board of education of Davenport. He removed to Chicago in November, 1871, while the ruins of the city were yet smoking, and in 1873 formed a partnership with Captain William Vocke under the firm name of Leake & Vocke. General Leake was appointed, September 4, 1879, United States District Attorney for the northern district of Illinois, a position which he filled with marked ability for four and a half years. On September 21, 1887, he was elected attorney for the board of education of the City of Chicago, and served as such until July, 1891. He is an accomplished scholar and an able and successful lawyer. He is a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion —of which he was State commander from 1894 to 1895—the Chicago Literary Society, the Union League Club, the Germania Club and the Union Club.

HARRY W. SOMMERS.

SUCCESS in any business is more the result of energy, perseverance and natural aptitude than of connection, influence or social standing. The majority of the most prominent hotel men of this country are what may be termed self-made men. Among those who have achieved marked success in this field is the subject of this biography.

Mr. Sommers was born at Staunton, Virginia, June 22, 1854, and is the son of Henry William Sommers, who was born at Hanover in the same State. His mother was Miss Marie Laura D'Averill, a native of Philadelphia, and was born May 1, 1837.

About the time of the breaking out of the war the Sommers family removed to Philadelphia, and in that city Harry was brought up and educated. When about eighteen years old he visited Chicago, and his

first experience in hotel life was as night clerk in the Everett House of that city, where he found the work was very much to his taste.

Mr. Sommers is by nature of a genial and sunny disposition and is peculiarly adapted for the business in which he is engaged. He has always had a cheery way of meeting strangers and making them feel at home while they are his guests, and has made numberless lasting friendships in this way.

His experience at the Everett House was the commencement of a career full of incident and marked by success throughout the years that have followed it. His advancement in the business was very rapid, and each passing year found him occupying a position of greater trust and responsibility than he had previously held.

He has been identified with many of the prominent hotels of the country, viz: Tremont Hotel, Chicago; Girard House, Philadelphia; Palmer House restaurant, Chicago; Arlington Hotel, Hot Springs, Arkansas; St. Charles, New Orleans; Grand Hotel, Leadville, Colorado; Virginia Hotel and Metropole, Chicago, and others.

In 1877-78 he was manager of the Hot Springs Hotel and was also proprietor of the "Daily Sentinel" during the year 1878. During the year 1892 he gave up the management of the Metropole in Chicago and assumed control, as proprietor, of the Kimball House in Davenport, and has been more than ordinarily successful in the management of the latter hotel. He has in every manner possible raised the standard of the house and by so doing has increased the patronage several fold in a remarkably short time. His experience in Chicago and in other cities enabled him to make that hotel a model place of entertainment, and under his management it has become more than ever famous as a hostelry.

He is the personal friend of more travelers, perhaps, than any other hotel man in the Northwest. It is a simple matter for him to call by name the great majority of the persons who stop at his hotel from time to time and his disposition naturally is to be affable with them all.

Mr. Sommers speaks fluently several languages and converses with his French and German chefs as easily in their own tongue as in his own. He was married in March, 1879, to Miss Dora Sullivan, a native of West Bend, Wisconsin.

Personally Mr. Sommers is genial and courtly, combining with quiet dignity the pleasing sociability which seems to pervade the atmosphere of that portion of our country which is usually designated as the West.

He is a self-made man in the fullest sense of the term, and through his own unaided efforts has attained a conspicuous position in the calling in which he is employed.

JOHN PARKER RISLEY.

MR. RISLEY is among the more prominent of the business men of Davenport, and although he has resided here but a few years he has established himself in the community as a sagacious man of affairs. He is a native of Ohio, having been born in the City of Cincinnati, August 30, 1846. In Cincinnati he obtained a part of his education in select schools. This course was limited, however, for in 1856 his parents removed to this city. He attended the public schools here until 1862, when he enlisted in the Twentieth Iowa Infantry Regiment for a term of service in the Union Army. The regiment was first ordered into active service in Southwestern Missouri and Northwestern Arkansas, participating in its first battle at Prairie Grove, December 7, 1862. At the siege of Vicksburg, in which his regiment took an active part, it sustained but little loss, and the troops of this regiment were among the first to enter the city after its capture. They were afterward sent to the coast of Texas with General Banks' command, where the regiment remained about nine months. On November 1, 1863, they were sent to

J. W. Ridley

the mouth of the Rio Grande, where they participated in the capture of the fort on Mustang island, and remained there until June, 1864. The regiment took an active part in the siege of Fort Morgan, on Mobile Point, and was afterward sent back to Arkansas on account of sickness of the soldiers, and remained there during the winter of 1864-65. It took part in the capture of Fort Blakely, and was on provost guard duty at Mobile after the capture of the fort.

The Twentieth Iowa was composed of as fine a body of soldiers as were ever gotten together, and it is a matter of record that they could outmarch any regiment in the army. On one occasion they marched for seventy-two hours, only stopping at any one time long enough to make coffee. They were called the "Iowa Greyhounds," and were proud of the title.

Mr. Risley was mustered out of the Twenty-ninth Iowa (to which he had been previously transferred) at Clarksville, Texas, July 17, 1865. He returned home some time in 1867, and during three years next following worked on his father's farm and attended school. After that he clerked in different stores for a short time and soon went on the road as a traveling salesman, selling teas and spices and later selling boots and shoes. He was a traveling salesman for about ten years.

An illness which lasted nearly three years attacked him some time in 1877, and his business was very seriously interfered with. He has always been possessed of a vigorous constitution, although he is by no means a robust man, and he finally pulled through his serious illness, and since that time has continuously engaged in business pursuits.

After Mr. Risley gave up his position as a traveling salesman he went to Dakota, where he purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. He had made up his mind some time previously that he would seek an outdoor life and physical exercise in the hope that his health might be benefited. He remained with his family in Dakota for several years and was very successful from a business point of view, and also succeeded in regaining his health to a great extent. In 1888 he returned

to the City of Davenport and entered the grocery business, in which he has ever since been engaged successfully and profitably.

Mr. Risley's parents resided at De Witt, in this State, for some years, and it was there his mother passed away a couple of years ago. Her name was Mary E. Parker previous to her marriage, and she was a native of New Jersey, as was also her husband, John S. Risley, now residing in De Witt. The Risleys are of English descent, and have no trouble whatever in tracing their ancestry back for several centuries. Richard Wreothesley was at one time prime minister of England, and from him the Risleys are of direct lineal descent. The name has been corrupted by different branches of the family in this country and England; by some it is spelled Wrisley, by some Raisley, and by others who have sought a still greater degree of brevity, Risley. It is a matter of considerable pride, naturally, to the family and bearers of this worthy name that there never has been a criminal act committed by any one of the descendants, nor has any of them betrayed a trust. The skillful and justly celebrated physician, Dr. S. D. Risley, of Philadelphia, whose remarkable practice has made his name familiar all over this country and throughout Europe, is a member of this family and a brother of John Parker Risley.

Mr. Risley was married soon after the war to Miss Frances Lynch, a native of Morristown, Guernsey County, Ohio. Their wedding day was September 6, 1868, and the marriage took place in Clinton County, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Risley have five children; they are Linnie Irene, Edith Frances, Jessie, Robert and Della.

Mr. Risley is a man of fine social qualities and is a pleasing conversationalist. His manners are easy and his address attractive. He is a member of the Blue Lodge, of which he is master; he is a king in the Chapter, senior warden in the Commandery and ceremonial master in the Mystic Shrine. He is also president of the Retail Merchants' Association and an energetic worker in behalf of its advancement.

JOHN M'STEEN.

MR. M'STEEN is a native of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he was born July 18, 1840, being the third child in the family of Patrick McSteen and Bridget (McDermott) McSteen. His parents came to this country from Ireland in their youth, and were married on this side of the water. His father was a brass moulder and gas fitter by trade, and in this business was very successful. His mother died when he was very young, and he was taken into the family of her brother, with whom he resided and by whom he was educated.

His youth was spent in obtaining his schooling at the Christian Brothers' School and at a select school taught by John Cavanaugh, both being located in Pittsburgh. Here he remained until he was about seventeen years of age, at which time he learned the trade of stove moulding, with the firm of Graff & Co., and continued at this work until he was twenty-one years of age. It was about this time that his uncle and his aunt with their family concluded to remove to the West. It was their idea that in this section of the world would be found greater opportunities for the accumulation of money than could be found elsewhere. Mr. McDermott desired to leave his trade and take up the occupation of farming, and for that reason when the party came to the vicinity of Davenport they located, not in the city, but in the country —in Winfield Township—where Mr. McDermott purchased a farm.

Mr. McSteen remained with his uncle, engaging in agricultural pursuits and giving up his trade also. They had reached Davenport some time during the spring of 1859, and Mr. McSteen remained with his uncle for about sixteen years, or until some time in 1876.

He accumulated enough during his career as a farmer to purchase an acre of ground, and built for himself a cozy home thereon. Later,

as time dealt kindly with him, he got together enough funds to purchase a threshing machine, and during four or five seasons—some time in the '70s—he conducted a very prosperous business throughout the County. His machine was entirely destroyed by fire during the beginning of one season, and Mr. McSteen found himself face to face with a state of affairs which was calculated to discourage and dishearten the strongest of men. He owed several hundred dollars, which had been borrowed on the outfit, and although he was not compelled to do so, owing to the nature of his contract, he gave up his home in the country in the settlement of his debt. Friends and relatives had endorsed his notes, and, had he been so disposed, he could have allowed them to pay the sums necessary to square his accounts, but he chose the more honorable course, and as a result moved into the City of Davenport, where he had just enough money left to pay one month's rent—leaving but fifty cents in his pocket.

He had absolutely no opportunities for making money. He cast about for some time in the effort to find a means of making a living, and finally got work over at Rock Island Arsenal, as a teamster, which occupation he followed for a couple of years with reasonably good success.

This employment enabled him to purchase a lot and build himself a home in the City of Davenport, and in partnership with Joseph Nole he engaged in the implement business, having borrowed six hundred dollars. Misfortune again overtook him. This time, however, not in the same manner as before, although the results were much the same, and he lost everything. He had given promissory notes for the money he had borrowed, and as a result, when the failure of the firm took place, the little property which he had accumulated was seized, and he was left again without a home. This was early in 1879.

He was a candidate during that spring for the city clerkship, and good fortune overtook him when he was elected to the office by a large majority. It was, perhaps, true that his business failure had something

to do with his success at the election. However, it would appear that he must undoubtedly have been very successful in the office, for he was ten times reëlected, and his friends insisted upon him running the eleventh time, when he was defeated, but not in a fair competition. It happened that after he had refused to allow the use of his name his friends came to him and urged that he allow himself to be placed in nomination. This he absolutely refused to do at first, but finally consented to run independently, there having been previously chosen a representative from his party ranks. He consented to run for the election, only upon condition that the Republicans would not place a candidate in nomination. This the Republicans had promised, but they failed to fulfill their promise, and as result there were three candidates in the field, the Republican winning.

Inside of a week after this contest was decided Mr. McSteen went into the life, fire and accident insurance business, representing the following companies: American of Newark, New Jersey; Union of Philadelphia; Security of Davenport; Grand Rapids of Michigan; United States Mutual Accident Company; Firemen's of Newark, New Jersey; Eagle Fire of New York; State of Des Moines; Capital of Des Moines, and Manhattan Life Insurance Company. He has been very diligent in this, and his success has been very good.

Mr. McSteen's political aspirations were not confined entirely to his ten years' service in the city clerk's office. While he was a resident of Winfield Township he was justice of the peace for four years and secretary of the school board for six years, also township clerk for seven or eight years.

Some time in 1890 he purchased a cigar store and has conducted a successful business in that line in connection with his insurance. He has his insurance office in his cigar and tobacco establishment, but regards the cigar business as of small importance compared with his insurance business.

Mr. McSteen is one of the substantial citizens of Scott County. He is

possessed of an indomitable will and great energy, coupled with which he has ability and good business judgment. His career has been an interesting one in many respects, and owing to the misfortunes which have befallen him great credit is due him for what he has accomplished. He not only has sustained severe financial losses, but in 1861 met with the loss of his leg as the result of a threshing machine accident. A strange thing about this accident was the fact that Mr. McSteen had arranged all his affairs to enlist in an Iowa regiment for service in the War of the Rebellion. He was to have enlisted on the evening of the accident, and, in fact, had started for the place of enlistment, when he was called by some neighbors to assist in the work which later resulted in the loss of his limb and necessarily in the giving up of his military career.

Through adversity and trial Mr. McSteen has toiled onward, steadily and resolutely, until he has been successful to a degree of which he has a right to feel proud.

He was married, October 21, 1860, to Miss Elizabeth Loyd, a native of New York City. The children of this union are: Charles F., residing in Phillipsburgh, Kansas, who is an engineer; Edward, who died at the age of one year; John P., residing in Horton, Kansas, and also an engineer; J. E., connected with the train dispatcher's office on the Rock Island Railroad; Thomas P., residing in Davenport, a timekeeper at the Eagle Manufacturing Company's works, and Florence and Gertrude, residing at home.

HON. ERNST CLAUSSEN.

BY the death of an upright and honorable citizen the community sustains an irreparable loss and is deprived of the presence of one whom it had come to look upon as a guardian, benefactor and friend. Death often removes from our midst those whom we can ill afford to

Ernst Clemsen

spare; whose place it is difficult to fill; whose lives and actions have been all that is exemplary of the true and thereby really great citizen, and whose whole career, both business and social, serves as a model to the young and a rejuvenation to the aged. Such a career sheds a brightness and a luster around everything with which it comes in contact. It creates by its usefulness and general benevolence a memory whose perpetuation does not depend upon brick or stone, but upon the spontaneous and freewill offering of a grateful and enlightened people.

By the death of Hon. Ernst Claussen, which occurred Wednesday, March 30, 1892, the City of Davenport lost its most eminent citizen, the bar of the State of Iowa one of its shining lights and the cause of individual freedom and liberty one of its most ardent supporters.

He was born in the town of Heide, Holstein, Germany, on March 2, 1833. His father, Hon. H. R. Claussen (a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume), has led a most active and honorable life and has justly earned for himself an eminent name, both in this country and in Europe. He was a patriot in the fullest sense of that often misused term; he clamored for liberty and freedom in Europe in the early forties, and for his patriotic bravery and fearless speech, which advocated most strenuously the rights of the masses, he was banished from his native land, and located in the "land of the free."

Ernst Claussen, although a mere boy, was enthused by the doctrines advocated by his father and while less than seventeen years of age, buckled on his armor and fought for the right.

He was educated at the University of Kiel; his term at the university was shortened, however, by his resigning to enlist as a volunteer in the Schleswig-Holstein Army against the Danes. For over two years he was a member of the third "Jagers' corps" and participated in all the encounters of the armies. When Prussia and Austria, however, resolved, by an army entering Schleswig-Holstein, to compel the people thereof to subjection and obedience to the Danish king, Hans Reimer

Claussen, as one of the leaders of the revolution, was banished. Taking his family with him, he removed to the United States; their prospective point was Davenport, Iowa, and the trip was made via St. Louis and up the Mississippi river.

Ernst was an independent youth and was determined to earn his own living and carve his own fortune; he obtained employment in St. Louis and did not accompany his parents to their new home; two years later he visited the family at Davenport and was persuaded to remain. In 1855 he removed to Lyons, Clinton County, Iowa, where his father had erected a large grist mill; this business proving unsuccessful, the family returned to Davenport in 1838 and Hans R. Claussen reëntered upon the practice of the law, Ernst becoming an employé in the business. Under his father's tuition he rapidly acquired a thorough knowledge of the law and in 1860 was admitted into partnership by his father, the firm continuing the business as H. R. & E. Claussen, and it was so conducted until 1871, when the senior partner retired. Ernst Claussen conducted the business by himself until he admitted his son Alfred into partnership, forming the firm of Ernst Claussen & Son.

As before mentioned, Ernst Claussen was a patriot and firmly believed in individual liberty; as soon as war was seen to be inevitable, and President Lincoln called for seventy-five thousand volunteers, among the very first to respond was he who while still a boy had entered the ranks of his native army to battle for the right. He enlisted as first sergeant of Company G, First Iowa Infantry, and fought under Lyons and Sigel in Missouri, participating in the first battles under those brave generals, among them being the fierce and bloody battle of Wilson's creek.

For many years he was affiliated with the Republican party; he cast his first vote for Fremont; he was opposed to the institution of slavery and therefore was a Republican. During the war and immediately thereafter he was strong in his allegiance to that party, but

believing the leaders of the party were too radical he joined the Liberal Republican movement in 1872 and voted for Horace Greeley. For many years subsequent to this election he took but little interest in politics; he was, however, induced to accept two terms in the city council, the first as a Republican and the second as an Independent.

About this time the Republican party in the State of Iowa indorsed the prohibition movement, and, believing sumptuary laws of all kinds entirely antagonistic to the principles upon which this Government is founded, he strongly denounced the party of prohibition and allied himself firmly with the Democratic opposition.

His fellow-citizens, appreciating his fitness for the position, honored him with the office of mayor and for seven successive terms he was elected to and filled the position as head of the city's government—an unprecedented record. He was most liberal in all things, and largely to his belief in the rights of the people against fanatics is the fact due that Davenport and the other river towns have never succumbed to the prohibitory law of the State. His administration of municipal affairs was characterized by progressiveness and care; he carefully guarded the interests of the city in all things and was especially careful of its finances. It can be safely stated that during the seven years he was at the head of the city government, the prosperity of the city was greater than ever before known.

In his business he stood at the very head of his profession; his clients were his friends; he had no enemies; all that knew him felt kindly disposed toward him, for he was kind, generous and very hospitable. Not only did he enjoy the confidence of the people in this vicinity, but much of the important business transacted for foreign clients was entrusted to him; the German consul transacted all of his business in this section through the firm of Ernst Claussen & Son, and now entrusts the affairs to his successor.

Mr. Claussen was twice married, first in 1862, his wife by this

marriage dying in 1875. His second marriage occurred in the fall of 1876, and he is survived by the wife, two sons and one daughter.

About two weeks previous to his death, although unconscious that his wishes would be carried out so soon, Mr. Claussen expressed to his wife his desire to be cremated upon his death. The following extract from the Davenport "Daily Times" of Monday evening, April 4, 1892, describes the last honors paid to him on this earth:

"The route of the funeral procession of the late ex-Mayor Claussen yesterday afternoon was lined with throngs of people. Before two o'clock societies began to arrive at the house and carriage after carriage deposited its load of occupants.

"The services at the house were brief, consisting of a dirge by the Männerchor and a farewell address by Gustav Donald of 'Der Demokrat.' The funeral procession moved in the following order:

Platoon of police,
Schleswig-Holstein Veterans,
German Krieger Verein,
Sharpshooters' Society,
Harugari,
Free Brotherhood Society,
Turner Society,
Individual members of Grand Army of the Republic,
Carriages with floral offerings,
Pall-bearers in carriages,
Hearse,
Carriages.

"The funeral cortege consisted of about four hundred on foot and over four hundred carriages.

"The crematorium had been appropriately decked for the occasion. Over the speaker's stand was an American flag; on the right the

Schleswig-Holstein colors and on the left the standard of the German Veterans of '48, black and gold streamers.

"After an ode by the singing section of the Turner Society, Gustav Donald delivered a lengthy and final address.

"After the eulogy the casket was lowered into the room beneath, the floor closed and the mortal remains of Ernst Claussen were given to the retort."

GUSTAV ADOLPH KOESTER.

MR. KOESTER'S record is that of a self-made man. He is a native of Soast, Prussia, where he was born on November 13, 1843, being the son of Ernest Koester, who was a lawyer. The subject of this sketch came to America with his parents in 1846, and the latter died in the City of St. Louis of cholera in 1848. Mr. Koester, Sr., not only brought his family over from Germany, but he brought also a lad named Schulenburg, who has since become a millionaire, and, perhaps, the best known business man in the City of St. Louis. The sudden death of Mr. and Mrs. Koester left four orphan children to depend mainly upon themselves for support. In 1849 they were taken charge of by an uncle, Conrad Reiss, who was a minister in the Lutheran Church and a resident of Muscatine, Iowa.

In Mr. Koester's family there were several children, the oldest in the family, Otto, remaining in Germany, where he has been burgomaster for thirty-seven years. He was appointed by Kaiser Wilhelm as over-burgomaster, a position for life. Three sisters came to this country with their parents; one of them is Mrs. Mary Welch, whose husband is dead; another is Mrs. Amelia Phillips, who is also a widow. Both are residing

in the City of Chicago. The third sister, Natalie, is the wife of George H. Schaeffer of Fort Madison.

In 1849 young Gustav Koester took up his residence in Muscatine, where he was under the guardianship of the minister whose name was mentioned above. He remained there until 1857 and obtained the most of his school education in that city. In the year above mentioned he went to St. Louis, where he had a cousin by the name of Henry Kuntz, and in Mr. Kuntz' billiard parlors Gustav did his first manual labor. During this time he went to school four half-days out of every week. He attended for a time the German Institute in which General Franz Sigel of the United States Army was head teacher, and left his cousin's establishment some time in 1859. He had before him the solemn realization that he must depend upon his own unaided efforts for his success in life, and, as a result, he was ready to do any kind of work and engaged in a variety of employments until 1861, at the time of the breaking out of the war, when he left the City of St. Louis with the Twelfth and Thirteenth Missouri regiments as cook. He remained with the regiments a short time only, and then began a business as newsboy. This he kept up with considerable success, carrying his papers through the ranks and making very fair wages. Then for a year or so he ran the ferry across the Mississippi at Helena, Arkansas, and acted as a scout for the Government. Soon after this he took a contract with the Government for chopping wood and making shingles. This latter work he undertook at Little Rock, Arkansas, and continued with a great deal of success until the latter part of the year 1863 when he had twenty-one thousand dollars in gold. With this money he went to the City of St. Louis, where he remained a few weeks, then to Davenport where he sold his gold at the rate of two dollars and seventeen cents for every dollar. With something more than forty thousand dollars he commenced the purchase of potatoes and the manufacture of sauerkraut for the Government. This was in 1864, and he continued that business during that year and until the close of the war. After that he decided

to remain in this city, and accordingly went into the grain business. This venture proved a total failure, and in 1867 he had lost everything he had and found himself nine thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars in debt. He had not a piece of bread in the house nor a penny in his pocket and he worked on the streets for several days. He then began the purchase of grain at the rate of one cent commission per bushel for the other grain dealers in the city. He kept this up for several years, dividing his earnings among his creditors so that each and every one of them got a proper share of money. This Mr. Koester continued until 1870, when his creditors were all paid "dollar for dollar."

Just about this time Mr. James Thompson, who was in the livery business in this city and who is now a retired, wealthy citizen, offered Mr. Koester one thousand dollars with which to again engage in business, and asked for the loan of the same absolutely no security. This Mr. Koester took advantage of, and started into the grain business for himself some time in the latter part of 1870, and continued with very good success until the winter of 1879 and 1880, when he sold out and went to Durant, Cedar County, Iowa, twenty miles west of this city, where he bought out an elevator, continuing in the grain business on a slightly different basis until 1886.

Previous to the time he gave up the elevator—in 1886—he had invested in Southern Minnesota and Northwestern Iowa lands, purchasing the ground at very low figures. He proceeded to block out a town, which he called Lake Park, said town being located in this State. The country round about is beautifully laid out, and in every manner is very suitable for agricultural purposes. Mr. Koester improved twenty-five farms himself, afterward selling them in such a way that he made a handsome profit, and established a general store, out of which he made considerable money. He loaned money and in other ways assisted people who desired to build homes, and as a result, Lake Park, Iowa, is one of the most prosperous communities of its kind in the Northwest. Mr. Koester sold a great deal of land for the Burlington, Cedar Rapids

& Northern Railroad, and, altogether in his various transactions, he was able to accumulate quite a large sum of money.

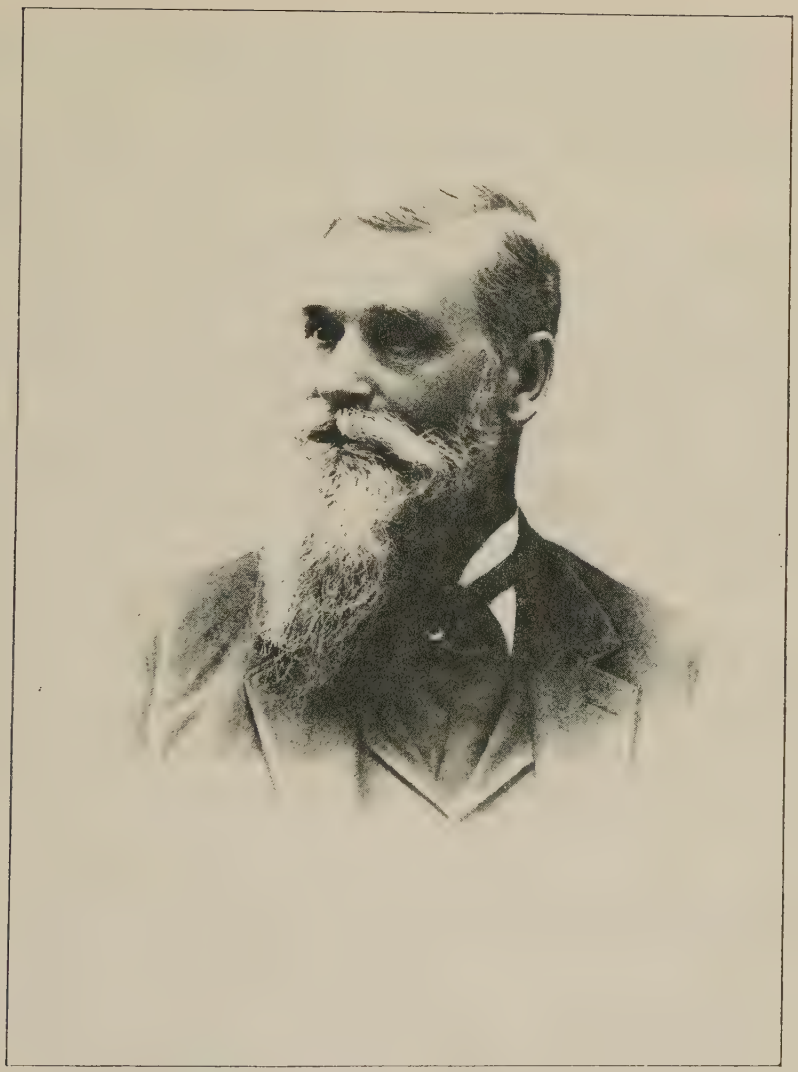
It became absolutely necessary for him to give up either his business at Durant, where he had purchased the grain elevator, or drop the real estate business, so he continued in the land business until the fall of 1893, when he sold out everything at Lake Park except his store, making arrangements that that institution should become the property of the men who are now managing it, when the profits should have amounted to enough to pay Mr. Koester for it.

Mr. Koester began business as a real estate agent in Davenport in 1890 and has been very successful. He has sold more land and conducted more deals of different kinds than any other man, or any other number of men who are engaged in the same business in the entire County. He has a natural talent for this particular class of business. In 1892 he took in with him Charles D. Martin as a partner. Mr. Martin is a good salesman, and a gentleman who thoroughly understands the real estate business.

On September 3, 1866, Mr. Koester married Miss Mary Smith of Davenport, formerly a resident of Zanesville, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Koester have three children: Katie, born July 22, 1867; Gustav Adolph, born November 16, 1869, and Tony, born April 3, 1879.

LUCIUS FRENCH, M. D.

THE lives of men who have achieved success in any sphere of action are regarded by the majority of people as interesting subjects for study, and the faithful biographer or autobiographer will zealously record the words and deeds which show the man as he was or is. There



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is perhaps no pleasanter task for him who attempts to write of another man's career than to find his subject replete with instances of that perseverance and determination, coupled with intellectual powers, which develop the youth with few opportunities into an intelligent and capable man.

Lucius French, one of the oldest and most prominent physicians in the City of Davenport, has had a career to which not a little of this interest attaches. Born more than sixty years ago—February 2, 1832—in Chenango Township, Brown County, New York, he was confronted early in life with the realization that he must either settle down to a life devoted to agricultural pursuits, or overcome single-handed the obstacles which might be found in the pathway to more congenial labors. His parents were Ebenezer S. French and Anna (Seward) French—not wealthy but able to give their children fair educational advantages. There were six children in all: Lucius, Hepzibeth, Olive, Mary, Betsie and Kit Carson.

The Frenches are of English descent and have an uncommonly notable record for longevity. It is related of Mr. Livermore, Dr. French's great-grandfather on the maternal side, that he on his one hundredth birthday shot a deer near his home in Barker Township, Brown County. Others of the family lived to a good old age and preserved their faculties remarkably well.

Brought up to work, Lucius French early acquired habits of industry and close application, which in after years proved invaluable to him in the profession he chose for his life-work.

Agricultural pursuits were not suited to his tastes and he early resolved to study medicine. As an instance showing the pluck of the lad it may be stated that he made up his mind at the age of sixteen to educate himself, and accordingly left his home with five dollars in his pocket, given him by his grandfather, and went to Binghamton Academy, Binghamton, New York, where he entered upon his studies with great earnestness. Money was scarce with him, however, and it

was necessary for him to devise ways and means for securing a sufficient amount to carry him through school. It was this test which brought out all the resources of the boy and caused him to seek employment in vacations and on holidays at the sawmills and lumber camps. He had no trouble in finding work, and he pursued both his studies and the labors in the lumber camps with great diligence. While working in the lumber camps he became an expert in selecting timber for the mills and might have entered upon a prosperous career as a lumber manufacturer, but he never for a moment lost sight of his purpose to become a physician. Keeping himself supplied with money for his school expenses by his labor as a lumberman, he remained at Binghamton Academy for three years, and then went to Lisle, Broome County, New York, where he had an uncle, S. H. French, who was a practicing physician. His uncle gave him instruction, and being a State censor, secured for him the privilege of attending a course of lectures at Geneva Medical College in Geneva, New York, and also at Berkshire Medical College in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, from which institution he graduated in December of 1853.

Soon after his graduation, in February of 1854, he located in Hyde Park, or what is now Scranton, Pennsylvania. Here he practiced his profession for four years, after which, in 1858, he went to Lisle and formed a partnership with his uncle, which lasted for three years. The inclination to come west took a firm hold on Dr. French during this time and in the fall of 1861 he located in Anamosa, Jones County, Iowa.

In 1862 he enlisted as first assistant surgeon in the Thirty-First Iowa Infantry Regiment. His duties in this position were unusually trying from the start, and for a time he had fifteen hundred sick and wounded men to look after each day. His labors at other times were equally trying. The result was that he became ill from overwork and was forced to resign in June of 1863. He returned to Anamosa and practiced what little he could for about two years, but experienced great inconvenience because of his broken health.

On December 29, 1863, he married Ellen Cook, daughter of Judge William L. Cook of this city. His wife enjoyed the distinction of being the first female white child born in what is now the City of Davenport. To this union was born one child, Nellie L. French, who is now residing at her father's home.

In March, 1865, Dr. French moved his family to Davenport and began to build up the practice which has since become so extensive. Soon after he settled here, December 10, 1865, he suffered the loss of his wife.

As a physician Dr. French has shown the same persistence and the same tenacity of purpose which characterized his efforts in youth to obtain an education. His time has been devoted almost entirely to his practice and to matters of interest to the profession to which he belongs. He is a member of the Iowa State Medical Association, the American Medical Association, the Railroad Surgeons' Association and of the Iowa and Illinois Medical Association, and he is not only a member but has been several times president of the Scott County Medical Association.

In Jones County he was a member of the board of examiners for the draft in 1862, and in Scott County he was president of the board of pension examiners for twenty years, serving in that capacity until President Cleveland's first term began.

Dr. French was married in Davenport on April 25, 1867, to Miss Agnes Norval, who is of Scotch descent and who was born in England. Mrs. French came to this country early in life. Her mother died when she was but a few weeks old and her father took her to Nova Scotia, where she remained with friends for some time. She came to Wisconsin with her father after several years' residence in Nova Scotia, and later came to Davenport. She was educated at a seminary in Peoria, Illinois, and a Catholic institution in St. Louis. Her father died in Davenport and she taught school for several years, during which time she resided at the home of Ebenezer Cook, remaining in the latter's household until a year or two before her marriage.

There is a striking personality about Dr. French which makes him noticeable anywhere. He is a man of fine physique and wears heavy whiskers, which, like his hair, are tinged with gray.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS FICKE.

CHARLES A. FICKE is, in the true sense of the word, a self-made man, the record of whose life well illustrates what one may accomplish by directing one's energies in the line of a high purpose. A native of Germany, he was born in Beitzenburg, Duchy of Mecklenburg, on April 21, 1850, to Christopher H. and Elizabeth (Präsent) Ficke. His father was a merchant of moderate means in the Fatherland, but in 1852 he immigrated with his family to the United States and settled on a farm in Scott County, Iowa, where Charles received his early education in the district schools. The narrow routine of farm life was ill suited to his tastes and ambition, and when twelve years old he was allowed to go to Lowden, Cedar County, Iowa, where he worked one year as a minor clerk in a general store. He felt the need of a more thorough education, and going to Davenport at the age of thirteen entered the public schools, paying his expenses of living by working after school hours, and thus acquired a good English education. He next clerked in a drygoods store for several years on a small salary, and by careful saving accumulated enough money to defray his expenses through a course of study at the Bryant & Stratton Business College of Davenport. Thus equipped, he was employed for a time in the United States Assessors' office, and in 1869 entered the service of the Davenport National Bank, where he worked his way up to the position of discount

clerk. His ultimate purpose was to become a lawyer, and to this end he employed all his spare time, outside of banking hours, studying and reading in the law office of Mr. H. R. Claussen, whose friendship was of the greatest help to him for many years. To more thoroughly fit himself for the profession, he resigned his position in the bank in 1876, and pursued a course of study in the Albany (New York) Law School, and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1877. After his graduation he spent six months visiting and traveling in Europe and then returned to Davenport and established himself in his profession. With his wide range of friends and acquaintances, and his familiarity with business and business men, he found work enough to keep him busy from the outset and his practice gradually grew to large proportions, and yielded him a most gratifying income. Besides his law practice he has engaged largely in money loaning with much success. Mr. Ficke has always shown a commendable interest in public affairs, and has been honored by his fellow-citizens with numerous offices of trust. He formerly affiliated with the Republican party and at one time was chairman of the Republican County and Congressional Committee; but in 1880 he changed his views and four years later supported for the Presidency, Mr. Cleveland. He also was a strong advocate for the election of Mr. Horace Boies to the governorship of Iowa, and in both conventions that named him for that office, he seconded the nomination. In 1886 he was elected county attorney of Scott County, receiving a majority of five hundred votes. Four years later he was nominated, against his protest, for the mayoralty of Davenport, and elected for the term of one year. The following year, 1891, he was renominated by acclamation, and elected by a majority of eighteen hundred and seventy-six, being the largest majority ever received by any mayor of Davenport. After serving his second term he declined a third nomination. His was a vigorous administration, and his business-like manner of conducting municipal affairs won for him universal praise. To his efforts is largely due the extensive improve-

ments that were made in the line of sewer building and paving. His faith in the future of Davenport is best shown by his numerous and large real estate investments, which are as much in amount as those of any other three men in the city.

On March 24, 1882, Mr. Ficke married Miss Fannie Davison, daughter of Mr. Abner Davison, a prominent attorney of Davenport. They are blessed with three children, Arthur Davison, Alice and Helen.

Mr. Ficke is a man of domestic tastes, simple in his habits, devoted to his family, and strongly attached to his friends. He loves literature, and besides being familiar with standard authors, keeps himself in touch with the trend of current thought and publications. He is broad-minded and liberal in his views, and in all his business or domestic or social relations, demeans himself as an earnest, conscientious and progressive man.

JAMES C. DUNCAN.

THE subject of this biography was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, December 14, 1840, and for thirty-six years followed the life of a farmer. He never attended college, but acquired his education in the public schools and by hard study at home when not actively engaged in farm work. In the year 1855 his parents removed to Scott County, and here he has resided ever since. Becoming somewhat tired of farm life and desiring to see something of the world in 1859 he went to Kansas, where he remained one year. In 1860 he went to the mountains during the Pike's Peak gold excitement, crossing the American Desert with an ox team. He remained there "prospecting" with indifferent success for a year, when he returned to Davenport,

Yours Truly

and again took up the independent life of a farmer. August 15, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Twentieth Iowa, and served until the close of the war. His regiment won distinction in many battles, and took an active part in the last battle of the Civil War on April 9, 1865, capturing Fort Blakely, fifteen miles from Mobile. At the close of the war Mr. Duncan returned to his farm near Davenport.

Mr. Duncan was married on May 28, 1862 (not quite three months before he enlisted in the army), to Nancy J. McConnell, a native of Scott County. He has never taken an active part in politics, neither has he ever sought public office. Being of a quiet and retiring disposition he prefers the legitimate work of his calling and the pleasures of domestic life to the honors or emoluments of politics.

During the year 1876 and a part of 1877 he attended the Bryant, Stratton & Merrill Business College in Davenport, from which institution he graduated with credit. He has made mathematics a study, and few if any excel him in this branch of learning. Shortly after his graduation he was sent for and offered a position as teacher in the college, which he accepted, and from 1877 to 1883 he taught mathematics in that institution with great credit to himself and to the benefit of the many students under his charge.

Believing that he had found the line of business to which he was adapted, and possessing the essential qualifications for the conduct and management of an institution of this character, he bought the entire interest of the college, and from that time until the present has successfully conducted it. Mr. Duncan devotes his entire time and attention to his college, and has surrounded himself with the very best teachers, who, like himself, are devoted to their work, and offer to those under their instruction every facility and encouragement for acquiring a thorough business education.

Besides managing the details of the business Mr. Duncan still continues instruction in mathematics, as he considers facility in rapid and accurate figuring to be one of the most essential qualifications of

a business man, and for this reason he does not graduate any one from the commercial department unless he can add correctly one hundred figures per minute and is likewise proficient in other branches of mathematics commonly used in business.

In many of the banks and mercantile houses of Davenport, as well as throughout the great State of Iowa, are to be found men holding responsible and lucrative positions who are indebted to Mr. Duncan and the thorough training they received at his hands for the positions they hold to-day. Mr. Duncan's Commercial College on Second, near Brady, is always the scene of activity and bustle, and here he can be found early and late actively engaged.

He has by devotion to the interests of his students, diligence and untiring energy earned for himself a name and fame as an instructor second to none in the Northwest. He has ever been self-sacrificing, being far more desirous of promoting the interests of his students than indulging in personal comforts, and it can be truly said of him that he has never neglected his duty.

For nearly a quarter of a century he has resided in Davenport and during all that time he has so demeaned himself as to merit the admiration, respect and confidence of the entire community, and none of the citizens of Davenport is more highly esteemed or more admired for his true worth than is Mr. James C. Duncan.

HON. HANS R. CLAUSSEN.

TO all lovers of biographical history the story of the life of Hans Reimer Claussen should certainly be a treat. His life was most active and full of honors. From his boyhood days up to the time of his death he labored most assiduously with his voice, pen and arms to better the condition of his fellow-men.

Yours truly
J. R. Clausen

Banished from his native land where he had through his own force of character created a name and fame for himself as a most eminent man of letters and statesmanship, he came to the United States and through the possession of those qualities that brought him into prominence in Schleswig-Holstein, he rose to a high position among the most eminent men of the West.

He was born on the twenty-third day of February, 1804, in the Province of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany. He received a college education at Meldorf and studied law at the University of Kiel. In 1830 he was admitted to the bar and commenced the practice of his profession, first at Heide and afterward in 1834 he removed to Kiel, the principal place in the Province and the seat of the Supreme Court and State University. In 1840 he was elected a member of the Legislature for Holstein and was repeatedly reëlected until 1851, when he was exiled and emigrated to the United States.

The establishment of a republic in France in 1848 created throughout Germany great political excitement. The revolution was victorious; in Berlin and Vienna the people were clamorous for a united Germany, a German Parliament, liberty of the press, and such a bill of rights as is secured to the American people. The kings had to consent to a German Parliament, which convened at Frankfort-on-the-Main in May, 1848, and in which Mr. Claussen, elected from Holstein, was a member. The assembly was a sort of constitutional convention; it framed a constitution for Germany which did not take effect, the kings refusing to accept it. The present constitution, however, contains very essential parts of the constitution so framed.

Schleswig-Holstein belonged to the Kingdom of Denmark till 1864, although the inhabitants were nearly all Germans and were always dissatisfied with the Danish Government, which was tyrannical, oppressive and burdensome by unjust and heavy taxation. They cherished a hope to be released from the Danish Government by the death of the ruling king, Friedrich VII, since his successor, Christian

VIII, had no right to the government in Schleswig-Holstein. The Danish king had, however, made several efforts to change the law of succession so as to make it uniform for all parts of the Danish monarchy, and thus to keep Schleswig-Holstein united with Denmark. This policy of the Danish king had created a feverish excitement and was the cause of very bitter controversies between the Danish king, his German subjects and their representatives. In 1848, when nearly the whole of Germany was in arms against the rulers, the Germans in Schleswig-Holstein also took up arms against the Danish king, to conquer and gain their independence. The Legislature, however, had previously sent a delegation of five of their members to Copenhagen to present their grievances to the King of Denmark; Mr. Claussen was one of the five. On their arrival they were in great danger of their lives, the excited Danes intending to mob them; the hotel where they lodged was surrounded by thousands who in their excitement called them traitors and disloyal to their king.

When they drove to the palace of the king the streets were densely crowded with excited men, who attempted to overthrow the coaches and mob them. The better educated Danes and particularly the students made strenuous and successful efforts to save their lives. The king received them courteously, but refused to grant their petitions. When they returned they found the people in arms and a Provincial Government established, which sent Claussen to Berlin to obtain aid from the Prussian Government; in this mission he was successful; a Prussian army entered Schleswig-Holstein, drove out the Danish army and occupied the Province. The Schleswig-Holstein army maintained the government of the Germans against Denmark up to 1851, when Prussia and Austria resolved, by an army entering Schleswig-Holstein, to compel the people thereof to subjection and obedience to their Danish king.

After the restoration of the Danish power, a general amnesty was granted to the king's disloyal subjects, excepting about twenty persons,

and Claussen among them, who were exiled from their native country. The writ of banishment was as follows:

ALLERHOCHSTES PATENT

betreffend die Amnestie für das Herzogthum Holstein.

Kopenhagen, den 29sten März, 1852.

Wir, FRIEDRICH der SIEBENTE, von Gottes Gnaden König zu Dänemark, der Wenden und Gothen, Herzog zu Schleswig-Holstein, Stormarn, der Dithmarschen und zu Lauenburg, wie auch zu Oldenburg, etc., etc.

Thun kund hiermit:

Nach Wiederherstellung unsere landesherrlichen Gewalt in unserm Herzogthum Holstein haben wir in Verbindung mit der, durch unsere allerhöchste Bekanntmachung vom 29sten Januar, d. J., für diesen Zeitpunkt angeordneten Revision des für unser Herzogthum Schleswig unter dem 10ten Mai, d. J., erlassenen Patents betreffend die Amnestie die in dieser Beziehung für unser Herzogthum Holstein erforderlichen Bestimmungen gleichzeitig zu treffen uns allerhöchst bewogen gefunden. Wir gebieten und befehlen demnach wie folgt:

1.

Alle unsere Unterthanen vom geistlichen und Civil-Stande, welche an dem im März, 1848, in unseren Herzogtthumern Schleswig und Holstein ausgebrochenen Aufruhr Theil genommen haben oder wirksam gewesen sind, denselben zu fordern, wollen wir unsere landesväterliche Gnade und Verzeihung, wegen der von ihnen begangenen rein politischen Vergehungen dargestalt angedeihen lassen, dasz eine Untersuchung und Bestrafung wegen derselben nur dann statt finden soll, wenn sie sich solcher Vergehen aufs Neue schuldig machen sollten.

2.

Ausgeschlossen von der, im vorstehenden (Sec. 1) allergnädigst bewilligten Amnestie sind:

Der Herzog CHRISTIAN CARL FRIEDRICH AUGUST von Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg und dessen Familie.

Der Prinz FRIEDRICH EMIL AUGUST von Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg und dessen Familie.

Der Advocat WILHELM HARTWIG BESELER.

Der vormalige Probst des adeligen Convents in Preetz, Graf FRIEDRICH REVENTLOW zu Wittenberg.

Der Kaufmann M. T. SCHMIDT.

Der Ober- und Landgerichts-Advocat JUERGEN BREMER.

Der vormalige Eisenbahndirector THEODOR OLSHAUSEN.

Der fruehere Deputirte in dem vormaligen General-Zollkammer und Commerz-Collegio CARL PHILIPP FRANCKE.

Der fruehere Committirte in dem vormaligen General-Zollkammer und Commerz-Collegio RUDOLPH SCHLEIDEN.

Der vormalige Regierungsrath ANDREAS PAUL ADOLPH von HARBOU.

Die Mitglieder des vormaligen Schleswigschen Obergerichts.

Der Director, Landrath FRIEDRICH CARL HEINRICH von AHLEFELDT.

HEINRICH CARL ESMARCH.

Der Landrath AUGUST DETLEF von AHLEFELDT zu Oehe.

Der vormalige Amtmann der Aemter Gottorff und Huetten, Oberdirector des Fleckens Cappeln, FRIEDRICH NICOLAUS ADAM LUDWIG, Baron von Lilieneron.

Der vormalige Hardesvogt der Cropp-Harde und für Meggardorf FRIEDRICH CARL FERDINAND JACOBSEN.

Der vormalige Amtsverwalter und Hausvogt im Wester-Amte Hadersleben, GEORG FRIEDRICH von KROGH.

Der vormalige Bürgermeister, Polizeimeister und Stadtvogt in Apenrade, GEORG HEINRICH LEONHARD SCHOU.

Der vormalige Probst der Probstei Hütten und Hauptprediger an der Friedrichsberger Kirche in Schleswig, NICOLAUS JOHANNES ERNST NIELSEN.

Der vormalige Prediger zu Adelby, LORENZ LORENZEN.

Der Ober- und Landgerichts-Advocat JACOB GUIDO THEODOR GULICH.

Der Ober- und Landgerichts-Advocat HANS REIMER CLAUSSEN.

3.

Die vorstehend benannten Personen (Sec. 2) sind, falls sie sich in unserm Herzogthum Holstein betreten lassen sollten, sofort zur Haft zu bringen und ist in Betreff des in jedem solchen Falle zur Anwendung zu bringenden weiteren Verfahrens unsere nähere allerhöchste Verfügung einzuholen.

4.

Die Bestimmungen des Sec. 3 treten mit dem 15ten April, d. J., in Kraft.

Wonach alle Beikommende sich zu achten.

Urkundlich unter unserem Königlichen Handzeichen und vorgedruckten Insiegel.

Gegeben auf unserem Schlosse Christiansborg, den 29sten März, 1852.

FRIEDRICH R.

REVENTLOW, Crimind.

Hans Claussen emigrated to the United States in 1851 and established his residence at Davenport; studied the English language and the laws of our country and was admitted to the bar in Iowa about

two years after his arrival in the United States. In 1855 he built a steam grist-mill in Lyons, Clinton County, Iowa, where he resided about three years. He was not successful and lost almost all of his means; in 1858 he sold his mill and returned to Davenport and again commenced practicing his profession. Thus at the age of fifty-four years, when most men are thinking of retiring from active business cares, this remarkable man was forced to start afresh to build up a fortune for himself. The same characteristics, force of character, good fellowship and unswerving industry made his business in Davenport a success from the outset, and his acknowledged ability soon brought him a large clientage. In 1858 he was elected and in 1860 reëlected, a Justice of the Peace. In 1862 he admitted his son, Ernst Claussen, as partner in the business. In 1869 he was elected a Senator for four years from Scott County.

In May, 1871, he retired from the practice of law, leaving it to his son, whom he had the pleasure of seeing elected mayor of the City of Davenport for seven successive terms, and occupy a most prominent position among the eminent men of the day. He saw that son, who inherited his many good qualities, pass away from earth, mourned as no citizen of Davenport was ever mourned before. The law business which he did so much to build and put on a solid basis, he witnessed with great pride increase from year to year under the guiding hand of his beloved son, and upon his death he saw his grandson succeed to the business and display those same traits of character that made the grandfather and father so successful. It is a rare thing in this country for a business to remain in one family for three generations.

In the summer of 1871 Mr. Claussen visited his fatherland and his native Schleswig-Holstein, where the Danes had ceased to rule; the decree of exile against him had ceased to be operative since 1866, when the country passed under the rule of Prussia, and he was once more allowed to view the scenes of his boyhood and again visit his old friends. The dreams of his life were realized and he saw a united Germany, as

he had struggled for in his early days. Going to Berlin he visited the German Parliament and heard the greatest statesman of our age (Bismarck) speak in regard to the administration of the Government in Alsace and Lorraine.

In 1874 he returned to the United States and led a retired life, keeping away from business, but deeply interested in all events that transpired. He contributed a great many articles upon the issues of the times, both political and social; he was always very observant and a close student of all political events. It was he that discovered the legal flaw in the prohibition constitutional amendment, which rendered that amendment illegal and unconstitutional.

He was married in May, 1832; his wife Annie was the daughter of Claus D. Rahbeck, a Danish officer; after fifty-seven years of happy wedded life she died.

Seek the wide world over and you will find very few men like Mr. Claussen, who at the age of over four-score years and ten was in the possession of a bright, active, clear mind. His was a most glorious life; he abandoned self-interest, time and time again, that the masses of the people might be benefited. Liberal in his views, both political and religious, he never acted hastily in any important matters, but deliberated fully, and when he did take a stand on either side of a question, he had weighed all things connected therewith carefully and his actions were based upon thoughtful reflection. His views on most important events were sought by the leading journalists of the country and his articles have been copied by the leading newspapers in the United States.

AUGUST REIMERS.

MR. REIMERS' career is an interesting one to the student of biography, inasmuch as he is a typical representative of that class of men whose individual efforts alone have won them success. Lacking the opportunities for advancement which fall to the lot of many, he has risen to a high position, solely by reason of his merit and ability. It has been said that "experience is the best teacher" and that "adversity develops the best talents," and there are numerous examples which seem to prove the truth of these old sayings. Mr. Reimers may have been unfortunate in that he was born in comparative obscurity and without the prospects of any betterment of his condition, but Providence gave him moral and physical stamina, together with energy, shrewdness and tenacity of purpose, which amply fitted him when he was thrown upon his own resources to make his life a success and a credit to the sturdy ancestry from which he came.

His father, Johann J. Reimers, was a tavern keeper in Schwerin, Province of Mecklenburg, Germany, and joined in the revolution against the King of Prussia in 1848, losing his life in that memorable struggle. His mother, Sophia (Leonhart) Reimers, left her home some time in 1849, with her three sons, and came to America, making her home in St. Louis, where she died in 1852.

August Reimers was born at Schwerin on the twenty-third day of September, 1841, and was therefore only eleven years old when his mother died. He began life on his own account at that time and his first position was that of a sweeper and office boy in Balmer & Weber's music establishment, where he was employed until 1855. He then became a baker's apprentice, working on the boats plying on the lower Mississippi, and was employed thus for three years, or until 1858, at

Aug. Renner

which time he became a candy maker's apprentice in St. Louis, where he completed his trade and found employment as a journeyman candy maker in 1860.

It was but a few months after this that Mr. Reimers' labors were transferred to another and less peaceable field of action. He was making good progress in his chosen field of labor when the call for volunteers to fight for the preservation of the Union found him ready to show his patriotism for, and loyalty to, the fair land of his adoption. His term of service in the Union Army during the War of the Rebellion extended over a period of almost five years, commencing with his enlistment in Company B, Third Missouri Volunteer Infantry, on the eighteenth day of April, 1861. This regiment participated in the engagement at Carthage, Missouri, on July 5, and in that at Wilson's Creek, Missouri, on August 10. The enlistment had been for ninety days only and after the last engagement the regiment returned to St. Louis, where they were discharged. Nearly all the volunteers reënlisted, however, this time in the Fifteenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Mr. Reimers being assigned to Company E. The reënlistment was on the first day of September, 1861, for a period of three years or during the war.

The regiment was in the Fremont campaign and took part in the battle at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, on the sixth, seventh and eighth of March, 1862, after which it was transferred to Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee. It took part in the siege of Corinth, Mississippi, during July and August, 1862, and was then transferred to the Army of the Cumberland; it had previously been known as the "Army of the Frontier." With the Army of the Cumberland the regiment was with General Buell in the Kentucky campaign and was a strong force in the Perrysville battle on October 8, 1862. It took part in the battle of Stone River, Tennessee, on December 29, 30 and 31, and then camped at Murfreesboro until June, 1863, when it started on the Tullahoma campaign, fighting at Liberty Gap. On the eighteenth, nineteenth and

twentieth of September it was in the fight at Chickamauga and on the twenty-ninth of November was part of the storming column at the famous attack at Missionary Ridge. After this it went to Knoxville to relieve General Burnsides' forces.

While near Knoxville the regiment reënlisted for three years and after a veteran furlough spent at St. Louis it joined Sherman's army at Chattanooga about the first of May. During the Atlanta campaign it took part in the engagements at Buzzards' Roost, Resaca, New Hope Church, Dalton, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, the siege of Atlanta and Jonesboro, all of these places being in Georgia.

After the fall of Atlanta the regiment marched back to Chattanooga and later to Pulaski, Tennessee. On the fifth of November it took part in the engagement at Columbia, on the seventh at Spring Hills and on the eighth at Franklin; on December 15 and 16 it was engaged at Nashville.

After the surrender of Appomattox the regiment was sent to Texas on account of the Maximilian campaign which was threatening, but was never called upon to enter any battles. It returned to St. Louis, where it was mustered out on the twenty-fourth day of January, 1866.

Mr. Reimers remained with his regiment throughout its entire term of service and was honored by promotion, first to first sergeant, on the battlefield of Stone River, December 31, 1862; next he was commissioned first lieutenant at Nashville, Tennessee, on May 8, 1865, and about the first of September of the same year, in Texas, he was brevetted captain.

He was wounded three times during his service, but never so seriously that he was prevented from remaining with his regiment in the fiercest of the fight. His first wound was received at Wilson's Creek, August 10, 1861; the second at Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863, and the third at Spring Hills, November 7, 1864. All were flesh wounds.

It is a record made by few men who were in the service of the Government during the Civil War. It was such men—those whom Providence favored so graciously—that were enabled to carry on the

war when their less fortunate comrades fell or were compelled to give up the fight because of sickness or serious wounds. Mr. Reimers is said by his comrades to have been a brave and gallant soldier and is an enthusiastic supporter of the Grand Army of the Republic. His physical health does not seem to have been impaired by the hardships through which he passed.

Immediately upon leaving the service Mr. Reimers began working at his trade in the candy factory of Blanke Brothers in St. Louis. He continued in this employ for several years, being a resident of St. Louis until 1871. During his residence there he married Miss Christina Hamm on March 30, 1867. By this union were born four children: Johanna, Martha, Lydia and August. Mrs. Reimers' untimely death occurred in Davenport on October 5, 1877.

On the first day of September, 1871, Mr. Reimers opened up a candy manufacturing establishment in the City of Davenport. His years of experience in one of the best known factories in the West had fitted him for the undertaking of a private enterprise and he continued alone in the business with marked success for about three years, when he took into partnership with him William H. Fernald, who has since been a member of the firm known as Reimers & Fernald. The firm does an enormous business throughout the West, and has of late years added the manufacture of crackers to that of candy.

On the twentieth of October, 1879, Mr. Reimers married Miss Mary Schmidt, at Muscatine, Iowa. This happy union was destined to be cut off in a short time, however, as death claimed the loving wife and left a sorrowing husband on the twenty-fifth of May, 1892. One child was born of the union: James Morgan.

Mr. Reimers' business operations in Davenport have been attended with success, the legitimate reward of his diligent efforts, honest methods and intelligent conduct of his affairs. He has not only built up a large business, but he has built up, also, an enviable reputation among the business men here and in other places where he has business

dealings. His life has been devoted mostly to his private interests, although he has always been one of those to whom the people have looked for support of public enterprises of interest to the community at large. He is a stalwart Republican, but has never given any time to politics further than to represent his ward—the Fifth—in the city council. In religious sentiment he is a Presbyterian.

He is connected with the Crystal Ice Company, of which he is a director and of which he was president at one time; with the Davenport Building and Loan Association, of which he is a director. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic; is a member of the Illinois Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and of the Masonic Fraternity, in which he is enrolled upon the books of the Blue Lodge, the Chapter and the Commandery.

Mr. Reimers has traveled over the greater part of this country and is thoroughly conversant with the conditions existing in the different sections of it. He has been a keen observer always, a student of men and things, and as a result is a pleasant and intelligent conversationalist.

He made a trip to his native land in 1893, and October 8 of that year married Miss Clara Elizabeth Filzhut of Berlin. Mr. and Mrs. Reimers returned to Davenport during the autumn of 1893. In July of 1894 they returned to the old country for a trip of several months.

ALFONS HAGEBOECK, M. D.

DR. HAGEBOECK is a comparatively young man, but he has had opportunities and experiences which many a man of twice his years would be glad to number among the advantages which he had enjoyed. He comes of a good ancestry, being the son of Gustav Hageboeck, now a resident of Davenport, and Anna (Hitzeman)

Hageboeck, both of whom are natives of Germany, where the family of the former for many generations were residents and owners of large estates along the Rhine. Mr. Hageboeck was born in Kierspe, near Cologne, and both he and Mrs. Hageboeck came to America in their youth. They met in this country and were married April 5, 1854, in St. Louis.

Napoleon's wars had the effect of practically taking away from the Hageboecks their fortune and many of their children. The boys were pressed into the service and the grandfather of Dr. Hageboeck, whose name was Peter, was an officer in Napoleon's army. The main branch of the family still resides in Germany, on the Rhine. Those who emigrated to this country are: Gustav, mentioned above, who is now in the furniture business in the City of Davenport; John, who resides in this city, and who was formerly engaged in the lithographic business; August, now a resident of Minneapolis, and also formerly engaged in the same business as his brother John, the latter two having been partners for several years. A sister, Minna, now the wife of H. Techentin of this city, immigrated to this country after her brothers had located here.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Hageboeck have been: Lena H., now the widow of H. M. Koehler; Bertha, the wife of C. F. Knappe; and Alfons L., the subject of this sketch. Since the death of Mrs. Koehler's husband she has been a teacher in the high school in this city.

Dr. Hageboeck received his early education in the public schools, graduating from the high school in 1883. He was then but sixteen years of age, being one of the youngest graduates who had ever left the school. During the next year he attended the training school for teachers, and in the spring of 1884 was graduated from that school, and began teaching the following fall. He taught school in Rockingham Township for six months, and for six months in Hickory Grove, after which he secured a position as teacher of German in the public

schools, which position he held for one year. He did not intend, however, to follow teaching as a profession, but engaged in it as a stepping stone to the study of medicine, which had been his ambition from boyhood. He spent what leisure time he had in the office of the late successful physician and surgeon, Dr. Peck, and much of his time was spent with the latter in personal calls upon his patients. During the fall of 1886 Dr. Hageboeck began his medical course at the State University of Iowa, at the same time taking special work in chemistry and zoölogy in the collegiate department. He was editor for one year while in college of the medical department of the "Vidette Reporter," and graduated with high honors in 1889. During the last term of his college course he was interne at the State University Hospital, and through this means obtained unusual advantages, which were of great benefit to him.

Dr. Hageboeck realized that the education he had received, while it was sufficient to enable him to practice the profession of medicine with reasonably good success, was not all that he needed, nor all that he desired, therefore, immediately after his graduation he sailed for Vienna, Austria, where he entered the Royal University, which is, perhaps, one of the largest and best institutions in which a physician could fit himself for his life's work. He secured an appointment, while studying at the Royal University, to Professor Winckel's clinic at Munich. The latter institution gave Dr. Hageboeck unexcelled opportunities for study in the special department which he has followed with such remarkable success, namely, the diseases of women. There is no other institution in the world which has the standing of Professor Winckel's clinic, and there is, perhaps, no better known medical authority than the professor whose name appears in connection with the institution.

While Dr. Hageboeck was in Europe he attended the Ninth International Medical Congress at Berlin as a representative of the Philadelphia "Medical News." He wrote full and complete reports of

the sessions of the congress, and during his entire stay in Europe, covering a period of about two years, he wrote two letters a month for the "News," for which he received handsome remuneration.

During his vacations he spent much time in travel and study. He visited Switzerland, Italy, France, England and Scotland, and in these countries gave much attention to the hospitals. Dr. Hageboeck returned to this country in 1890 and began the practice of his profession in Davenport.

He is connected with St. Luke's Hospital, recently established, and is a member of the State Medical Society and of the Scott County Medical Society. He is a Mason, a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he is the medical examiner, and a member of the Order of Harugari. In 1892 he established a private clinic in this city and does a large amount of his work there.

He was married on the twenty-second day of October, 1892, to Miss Ida Pauline Haller, a native of Davenport, being the daughter of Louis Haller, the banker. Dr. and Mrs. Hageboeck have one child, Alfons Edward.

Dr. Hageboeck's success as a practitioner has been remarkable. It is probable that he would never have been able to attain the high standing which he now holds in the profession had he not been able to secure the unusual advantages of a European tour, studying in the best universities and hospitals of the world. The practical benefits of his education and of the experiences he went through while in the universities and hospitals have been demonstrated in his daily labor. Although a very young man he has as much as he can do, and it is interesting to note that he ranks among the foremost physicians and surgeons in all this section. Dr. Peck, who was his first preceptor, and whose standing in the community was the highest, perhaps, of any physician during his lifetime, took a great deal of interest in Dr. Hageboeck, and had so great faith in him that he recommended him to many persons who were in need of surgical attendance. This, of itself,

speaks volumes, and it is safe to predict for him a brilliant future. He has the energy and ambition and lacks only the opportunity to occupy a position of much greater prominence than has yet been offered him, and, what is more, he has the ability to fill it.

JOHN R. BOWMAN.

MR. BOWMAN is a well-known teacher in the schools of Iowa. He has been engaged in school work in this State for the past twenty-one years. His native State is Pennsylvania, where he was born in Masontown on the first day of March, 1846. With his father's family he came to Iowa in 1851 and settled on a farm in Clayton County, where he lived until he reached manhood, working on a farm and attending school a little of the time. He had a strong desire to obtain an education and accordingly at the age of twenty he left home and entered an academy at Garnavillo for the purpose of fitting himself for the profession of medicine.

He attended the academy only a few months, then taught a term of school in Garnavillo, and during the following winter began fitting himself for his chosen profession. His study of medicine made him feel the need of a broader education than he possessed, and he laid aside his medical books and went to Iowa College, where he remained for two years diligently applying himself to his studies.

His energy was unfailing and his ambition to accomplish his purpose was so great that he surmounted many obstacles in the effort to procure a thorough schooling. Leaving college for a time to earn money enough to complete his course, he obtained a position as teacher in one of the ungraded schools of Scott County, and was so successful that in a short time he was chosen by the board of education for the principalship of one

of the Davenport schools, in which capacity he labored for fourteen years as a thorough and capable teacher. In May of 1888 he resigned to accept the superintendency of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home in this city.

In 1871, August 13, Mr. Bowman was married to Mary A. Gabbert, and his wife, who has proved to him a worthy helpmeet, was matron of the Soldiers' Home during the time he was superintendent. Her rare qualities of mind and heart eminently fitted her for the work.

Mr. Bowman is a man of genial disposition, of good judgment, a skillful instructor and a kind but firm disciplinarian. In the positions which he and his wife held at the home they were called upon to discharge various duties and assume important responsibilities. There were in the institution at that time several hundred children and in its service fifty employés. A most excellent school was maintained. Connected with the school there were half a hundred acres of land upon which were kept a large herd of cattle, and to direct and supervise all these diversified interests, to make all the purchases and keep all the accounts correctly, to see that the children were properly provided for and received kindly care and judicious training, required unremitting attention and rare executive ability. But Mr. and Mrs. Bowman evidenced their great fitness for the work and their undoubted ability to meet all the requirements. They were liked by both the children and the employés, and in them the State had faithful servants.

In 1893 Mr. Bowman resigned his position at the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, and in the fall of that year he took the principalship of the commercial department in the high school in this city. Into this work he has thrown his mind and heart with all the energy and enthusiasm of his nature.

As an educator Professor Bowman is progressive, and it is because of this characteristic and his recognized ability that he is occupying his present position. During the period that he served in the capacity of principal of School No. 1 his educational work was not confined to the grades under his charge, inasmuch as he was for ten years principal

of the Davenport Evening School, in which he did excellent work. His success as an instructor has created a demand for his services in normal institute work, in which field he has had wide and varied experience.

For many years he has been impressed with the importance of a commercial department in the public schools, and his views on this subject led him to use his influence with the board of education of the City of Davenport to bring about the establishment of such a department. The result was that in 1893 his suggestions were acted upon and the department above alluded to came into existence.

ABRAHAM MORITZ.

THE record of Abraham Moritz' career evidences the fact that there were many elements of strength in his character and that he well deserves a place on the roll of successful self-made men. Early thrown upon his own resources, he manfully faced the difficulties which always confront a poor boy striving to make his way in the world, and by persevering industry, and the genius of hard work, overcame every obstacle, and attained a position of influence, surrounded with material comforts and honored and beloved by all who knew him.

Abraham Moritz in his brief life did many things, and exhibited many qualities which, had the stage been larger, might have won distinction. He exhibited ability, energy, integrity, tact and many other admirable traits, not the least of which was a broad charity for his fellow-man. He conquered a foreign tongue; he conquered a race prejudice; he won fortune and friends in a land alien to his birth and died sincerely mourned by all his acquaintances. A native of Germany, he was born near Frankfort-on-the-Main, December 19, 1840. At the

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age of sixteen he started out for himself, seeking his fortune in foreign lands. In 1866 he came to the United States and for one year was employed as a clerk in a clothing house in New York City. There he met a merchant from Davenport, Iowa, Mr. L. Lowenstein, who afterward became his brother-in-law, who induced him to enter his employ. The relationship was mutually satisfactory, and Mr. Moritz showed himself so valuable to the business that he was admitted to a partnership. In 1870, four years after landing on our shores, he started in business for himself, and his success, from the start, was phenomenal. He changed his location from time to time to secure in each instance larger quarters to accommodate his constantly increasing trade. He made and kept friends, and demonstrated such business sagacity, tact and good judgment, that the leading business men of the community sought his counsel on matters of public and financial import. He readily and heartily lent himself to the accomplishment or furtherance of any legitimate project that bade fair to benefit the community, and achieved a reputation for disinterested public-spiritedness second to no one in the city. He was an active member of the Business Men's Association; served on many important committees, and rendered efficient help to the people. He helped to organize and promote many of the best enterprises set on foot in Davenport, among them being the Iowa National Bank. He was one of the organizers of this bank and served on its board of directors up to the time of his death. Some time prior to his decease, on account of failing health he sent in his resignation, expressing the opinion that others more capable of activity could be of better service, but his letter of resignation was respectfully considered and respectfully declined, his associates, as a member expressed it, determining to keep him for the good he had done.

He with a few other enterprising citizens was active in the construction of the Second Street and Northwest Davenport Street Railway, which did much to render accessible and develop that part of the city and bring trade as well to that part of Davenport's business

center. He never forsook the faith of his fathers, but was a consistent member and liberal supporter of the congregation of Temple Emanuel.

He was a member of Fraternal Lodge No. 221, A. F. and A. M., of which he was at one time Worshipful Master, and was also a member of Davenport Chapter R. A. M. No. 16, and of I. O. B. B., Lodge No. 174.

Mr. Moritz was a man of extraordinary strength of mind, but his physical strength was not equal to the demands made upon it by his wonderful activity. He was in ill health some time before his final breaking down, but his ambition and will power kept him up long after most men would have succumbed.

He married, April 11, 1869, Miss Carolina Hamburger. The union was a happy one, and his simple home life was, perhaps, more than usually pleasant. They had five sons, Harry, Sidney, Emanuel, Jesse and Edwin. Two of his brothers are living: Solomon of Davenport, and Simon of Kiota, Iowa. Mr. Moritz died February 4, 1891, and in his decease Davenport sustained the loss of an active and useful citizen.

WILLIAM P. BETTENDORF.

THAT there are now almost untold thousands of patented inventions in the United States attests the fact that the genius of Americans has been applied to the construction of labor-saving machinery to a very great degree. That a large proportion of the machines have little practical value goes without saying. Of those that are useful and that subserve the purposes for which they were designed we find that many have brought little or no profit to the inventor, because, as a rule, he was not a business man and failed to properly protect his interests. It is pleasant to record, however, that some of the inventors of the most useful machines, implements and devices have by their forethought

Wm. P. Bettendorf

secured to themselves the profits as well as the credit of invention, and while their names have been made familiar to the public they have been rewarded also for their labors in a more substantial way. William P. Bettendorf of Davenport belongs to this class of inventors. He was born at Mendota, La Salle County, Illinois, on the first of July, 1857, and is the elder of the two sons of his parents. His father, Michael Bettendorf, was born at Coblentz, a town in one of the Rhine Provinces, at the confluence of the Rivers Rhine and Main. His mother, Katharine (Reck) Bettendorf, was born in Cologne. They came to America in 1853 and settled at La Salle, where Michael Bettendorf engaged in the grocery business, and remained until about the beginning of the War of the Rebellion, when he went to Missouri and afterward to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he was a clerk in the Government service and where William received the greater part of his education in the schools provided for the children of persons in the employ of the Government. He never attended the public free schools a day in his life. In 1871 he went to Peru, Illinois, and spent four years there as a clerk in the store of A. L. Shepard & Company, jobbers in hardware. In 1876 he entered the shops of the Peru Plow Company, where he spent four years and thoroughly familiarized himself with the business. He had been there only a short time when his inventive genius manifested itself and he patented in 1878 the first successful "power lift" applied to sulky plows, which was adopted by seven of the largest manufacturers in the country and paid the inventor a royalty of five thousand dollars. In 1880 he was in the employ of the Moline Plow Company of Moline for a short time, and then accepted the position of foreman for Parlin, Orendorf & Company at Canton, Illinois. In July of 1882 he went back to the Peru Plow Company, with which he had begun to learn his trade six years before at seventy-five cents a day, as superintendent. Soon afterward he invented the "Bettendorf metal wheel," composed of a malleable iron hub having steel spokes secured in the hub by being upset or headed on the inside of the hub. These and other improve-

ments which others had long and vainly tried to obtain completely revolutionized the manufacture of wheels for farm machinery, and at once the Bettendorf wheel became popular on account of its points of excellence. The plow company paid for the first patent and had a half interest in the invention,but Mr. Bettendorf was not content to make wheels by any method then in use and proceeded at once to invent machinery to construct them. The company was unwilling to meet the cost of the construction of this machinery and through the influence of E. P. Lynch, president of the Eagle Manufacturing Company of Davenport, Mr. Bettendorf came here. The Bettendorf Metal Wheel Company was organized with an authorized capital stock of one million dollars, three hundred and fifty thousand being paid in, Mr. Bettendorf's patent rights entitling him to one-third the profits of the business. Becoming vice-president and general manager of this corporation, Mr. Bettendorf took charge of the factory which was provided at a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum. The first year thirty-five men were employed, and wheels to the value of fifty thousand dollars were manufactured. In addition to the two machines first constructed Mr. Bettendorf had invented eleven more, making thirteen in all, so that the work was then or soon afterward performed entirely by machinery. In the year following new works of much greater capacity were erected at Fourth and Farnum Streets, and in the fall of 1890, at Springfield, Ohio, works of twice the capacity of those at Davenport were put up. At these two factories in 1892 nearly four hundred men were employed, and the value of the wheels turned out was half a million dollars. During the year 1891 Mr. Bettendorf invented the Bettendorf combined self-oiling hollow steel axle, bolster and stakes for farm wagons, and other devices to supersede the old-fashioned wooden kind. In September, 1892, he resigned his position as vice-president and general manager of the Bettendorf Metal Wheel Company, sold his interests in his patents to his associates, and gave all his attention to the perfection of machinery to manufacture axles, for

which he invented and patented nine special machines, and after nearly a year's preparation and with the aid of fifteen machinists he had his works ready for business and started January 1, 1894, in the old Donahue foundry, where he had begun wheel making in 1886 and where the present business has been successfully inaugurated.

Mr. Bettendorf married Miss Mary Wortman, a native of Peru, Illinois, in January, 1878. They were the parents of two children, both of whom died of diphtheria about the first of the year 1894.

Mr. Bettendorf is a young man of good habits, is industrious, economical and energetic. His ability to see opportunities for the use of improved machinery, and his genius for inventing the same as well as the machinery for the construction of his devices, mark him as an inventor far above the ordinary, and give promise of future success and a rich harvest of profits. His inventions now number nearly sixty, and there is every reason to believe that many more will be added to this number.

MATTHIAS J. ROHLFS.

THE man whose name heads this sketch was born at the village, or little city, of Tondern, in Schleswig-Holstein, then a part of Denmark, in 1816. He is descended on his father's side from a line of instructors or teachers, either in a literary or moral way. His grandfather was a minister of the Gospel and his father, Augustus Rohlfs, was the principal teacher in the public schools of his native town. Matthias Jensen Rohlfs received his schooling at the realschule, gymnasium and the Seminary of Tondern, graduating in 1841. The next year he became principal of the schools at Holnsmuehlen, where he remained till 1847. In August of that year, foreseeing the troubles of

1848, he immigrated to America, arriving in New York in August and coming direct to Davenport, of which he had heard through letters from his countrymen tc friends in Denmark. At the time of his arrival here the village of Davenport contained, probably, one thousand five hundred people. His first employment here was teaching a small subscription school composed of pupils who spoke German. He also bought a farm of sixty acres about two and one-half miles from town, which he cultivated and lived upon. As he knew nothing of farming he was compelled to go through the rather tedious and discouraging process of learning it. Later he bought a quarter section of land nine miles from this city, which he cultivated till 1873. In 1866 his fellow-citizens nominated him as a candidate on the Republican ticket for the State Legislature, and he was elected and served his constituents so satisfactorily that he was reëlected in 1868, 1870 and 1872. In the fall following his last election as representative he was elected treasurer of Scott County, a position to which he was six times reëlected, serving fourteen years in all. In those days it was the usual custom of the people of Scott County to elect Republicans to office.

Mr. Rohlfs has never been much of a secret society man, but has been an Odd Fellow and member of the Turnverein, being presiding officer of the latter. In 1886 he returned to his native country, visiting England, Denmark, various parts of Germany and Switzerland. In 1891 he again visited Europe, taking with him his granddaughter, Miss Cora Hetzel. He remained abroad a year, spending six months in Berlin and visiting various parts of Germany, Switzerland and his native country.

In religion he was formerly a Lutheran, but is now liberal in his religious views. During his entire life in this country he has been a Republican, but at the last election supported the Democratic national ticket, on account of his endorsement of the platform of that party on the question of tariff.

In the year of 1841 he married Miss Eliza D. Rode. They are the parents of six children, who grew to manhood and womanhood, viz:

August and Theodore, who are residents of Pottawatamie County; Meta, the wife of Charles Hetzel, now deceased; Emil, a farmer in this County; Emma, now the wife of George Maier, in Avoca, Pottawatamie County, and Rudolph, who is engaged in the insurance business in Davenport.

In 1856 Mr. Rohlfs formed the German Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Scott County, Iowa, an organization intended to furnish valid insurance to farmers of this County and to include only those who were, as a rule, acquainted with each other. From the start the company did well. During the first year the number of persons in the company was about fifty, and the amount of property insured was of about fifty thousand dollars' value. Under the stringent insurance law enacted by the Legislature of the State of Iowa in 1868 the company was reorganized in September of that year and incorporated upon a firm basis. From the year it was instituted until the present time this company has grown and prospered. The report of the secretary on the thirty-first of December, 1893, showed a membership of about eight hundred and a total of property insurance amounting to one million six hundred and fourteen thousand six hundred and eighty dollars, a truly magnificent showing for a company whose risks are confined to a single County. Under the old organization and up to 1868 Mr. Rohlfs was president of the company; since that date he has held the position of secretary of the company and had charge of its affairs, to which he devoted most of his time.

Mr. Rohlfs is a man whose natural manner and deportment have won him many friends and made him deservedly popular. His long continuance in public offices of honor and trust, where he faithfully and honestly discharged his duties, abundantly attests this. His pleasant manners and industry and faithfulness in business have made him one of the most trusted and popular men in Scott County.

CHARLES NICOLAS VOSS.

CHARLES N. VOSS ranks among the foremost of Davenport's younger business men who have risen by their own abilities and force of character from humble circumstances to positions of prominence and influence. He is a native of Neustadt, Holstein, Germany, and was born October 13, 1847, to Charles T. and Agneta (Schmidt) Voss, who were married in 1846. His father, a carpenter by occupation, immigrated to the United States with his family in the early seventies. He settled in Chicago and was there engaged as a contractor and builder until his decease, which occurred in 1881. The mother died in 1873, They reared a family of nine children, of whom Charles N. is the eldest. He attended school in his native place and in 1867, at the age of twenty, left home with the determination to make his way in the world, and, alone, immigrated to the United States. During his boyhood he had acquired a thorough knowledge of the drygoods business, and upon his arrival in this country naturally turned his attention to that line of trade. He first went to the town of Petersburgh, Illinois, and for two years was employed as a clerk in a general store. Thence, in 1869, he went to Davenport, where he secured a clerkship with the prominent drygoods house of Messrs. Kehoe and Carhart, and continued in that capacity some three years. Going back to Petersburgh he remained there one year, after which he returned to Davenport and resumed his place with Messrs. Kehoe and Carhart. In 1873 he went to Chicago and spent one year clerking for Carson, Pirie, Scott & Company in their extensive retail store then located in the west division of the city on Madison Street. In the following year he accepted a position as

teller with the Davenport Savings Bank, which he held till 1888, when he was made cashier of the same institution. After serving in that capacity two years he left Davenport, and purchasing an interest in a flouring mill at Avoca, Pottawattamie County, Iowa, removed thither. His milling venture proved a financial success, and in addition to it he purchased an interest in the firm of Messrs. J. W. and E. W. Davis, whose business was reorganized by his help and developed into what is now known as the Avoca Bank. Mr. Voss was cashier of this bank till 1890, when he sold his interest and returned to Davenport to become cashier of the Iowa National Bank. He resigned the position at the end of one year in order to take the position of cashier of the German Savings Bank, which he holds at the present time. Throughout his business career of twenty-five years Mr. Voss has been known as a man of clear foresight, sound judgment and unusual executive and financial ability, and he is justly regarded as one of Davenport's reliable and substantial business men. His correct and conservative business methods have inspired others with the utmost confidence in his abilities, and these with his enterprise, determination and ability to see and avail himself of favorable opportunities have led to a degree of success in which he takes commendable pride. He is public-spirited and alive to all worthy public enterprises, and takes an active interest in matters pertaining to the welfare of his city. He has never sought or held political office, having found in his legitimate business sufficient to employ his time and talents and gratify his ambition. Prior to the prohibition movement in Iowa he supported the Republican party, but since then he has affiliated with the Democrats. He is frank and outspoken, yet dignified and courteous in manner, and in all his business or social intercourse bears himself as a genial, high-minded gentleman.

In 1873, on November 9, Mr. Voss married Miss Louise Hoering, a daughter of Mr. Jacob Hoering of Davenport, by whom he has four children, viz: Hertha, Otto, Agneta and Carl. They have lost one child, Emma, who died when one year old.

JENNINGS PRICE CRAWFORD, M. D.

DR. CRAWFORD is thoroughly American and has an ancestral record of considerable consequence. His great-great-grandfather, John Crawford, was a native of the Highlands of Scotland, and settled in what is now Greene County, Pennsylvania, about the middle of the last century. The son of John Crawford, Colonel William Crawford, Dr. Crawford's great-grandfather, was a Revolutionary hero, and played an important part also in the memorable conquest of Ohio in 1794. He enlisted when a youth under a Captain Campbell, who was employed by the Colony of Virginia as a "ranger" on the border, for the purpose of protecting the settlers from the onslaughts of the Indians. He was in the service altogether about thirty years, and advanced rapidly from the ranks, becoming a shrewd and brave officer. Early in the Revolutionary War he was commissioned a captain by Patrick Henry, and in 1786 he received a commission as lieutenant-colonel.

When "Mad Anthony" Wayne made his famous expedition against the troublesome Indians north of the Ohio river and west of the Allegheny Mountains in 1794, Colonel Crawford was in command of part of the troops, having been commissioned by Governor Thomas Mifflin of Pennsylvania to protect the western border of the County of Washington.

The official papers showing to what positions Colonel Crawford was appointed at different times are still in the possession of his descendants. His record was one of great bravery, and the trust placed in him by the Governor of Pennsylvania, by Patrick Henry and others, shows the esteem in which he was held. His military record entitles his descendant, Dr. Crawford, to membership in the society of the Sons

J. P. Crawford.

of the Revolution. Colonel Crawford was the owner of about five hundred acres of land where the town of Carmichaels, in Greene County, Pennsylvania, now stands, and was residing there at the time of his death in 1828, when he was eighty-two years of age. It may be truly said of him that he died "full of years and honors."

His son, John Crawford, Dr. Crawford's grandfather, was a man of considerable prominence in Southwestern Pennsylvania, being the first to make a survey of the Monongahela river from Pittsburgh to the Virginia line. He was also an Indian scout and lay under the same blanket with John Lynn, of historic mention, when the latter was shot and killed. Because of this episode the name "John Lynn" has been perpetuated through the various branches of the Crawford family.

John Crawford had four sons: John Lynn, William, Jennings and Jefferson. The third son, Jennings, father of Dr. J. P. Crawford of Davenport, was born September 14, 1805, at Carmichaels, Pennsylvania, not far from Pittsburgh. He married a daughter of George Evans of Carmichaels when he was twenty-two years of age, and soon thereafter removed to Mount Vernon, Ohio, where he cleared a farm and dwelt for a quarter of a century, after which, in 1852, he removed to Iowa. He was twice married and by the marriage above mentioned there were five children, as follows: Ann, an accomplished woman, who died at the age of twenty-six, unmarried; Salome, now deceased, who married Charles Cabler soon after the family removed to Iowa; John L. of Des Moines, for six years clerk of the courts of Linn County, who married Miss Ann Graham previous to the departure of the family from Ohio, and whose children are: Howard, married; Jefferson, married; Salome, married; Alice, single, and Jennings, single. Lydia, the fourth child of Jennings Crawford, married W. D. Litzenberg, now deceased, who was a very bright man and a member of the Legislature from Linn County, and for a number of years before his death a practicing attorney at Anamosa. Mrs. Litzenberg's children are: Anna, who married and has a family; Jennie and Jennings, the latter educated at the State

University of Minnesota for the study of medicine. Mrs. Litzenberg resides in Minneapolis. Phoebe, the fifth child of Jennings Crawford, by his first marriage, married Charles W. Coe, for twelve years postmaster at Anamosa, Iowa, and is now residing with her husband in Minneapolis. Her children are: Frank L., married, and Louisa, who is married to C. N. Hunt of Minneapolis, and has three sons and a daughter. Mr. Hunt graduated from the Iowa State University in 1881 as one of the strongest men of the class, especially distinguished as an orator. His long-standing convictions of duty led him in 1893 to give up a lucrative law practice in Minneapolis to engage in evangelistic work, in which he is meeting with phenomenal success.

Jennings Crawford's first wife died in Ohio, and he was again married during his residence there to Miss Sarah Price, a native of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, who had gone to Ohio with her parents when she was nine years of age. She was thirty-three when she became the wife of Mr. Crawford. To this union were born four children, as follows: Margaret, who died in infancy; Dr. G. E. of Cedar Rapids, born August 22, 1849; Dr. J. P., born August 27, 1855, and his twin brother, Dr. A. J., now deceased. The latter were born near Marion, Iowa.

Mr. Crawford's departure from Ohio was made in 1852, when he removed to Linn County, in this State, and settled upon a section of land, which he cultivated and upon which he resided until his death by accident, September 11, 1881, at the age of seventy-six. He was very prominent in the community, both as a successful farmer and as a public man. He was well read and scholarly, and possessed all the culture and refinement of a city gentleman. He was a member of the "War Legislature" in 1860. For fifty years he was a deacon in the Baptist Church.

Dr. G. E. Crawford is a graduate of Bellevue Hospital College, New York City, having been a member of the class of 1877. He has become very prominent in his profession and his practice is one of the finest in Cedar Rapids. He is a scholar of no little ability and recently received

the degree of Doctor of Philosophy after four years of systematic reading. His wife's maiden name was Julia Benest. The children of the family are: J. Lynn, Jennings and Louisa, the first mentioned educated at the State University of Iowa, and engaged in the study of medicine, intending to make a specialty of diseases of the eye and ear.

The late Dr. A. J. Crawford was also a graduate of the Bellevue Hospital College, in New York City, being a member of the class of 1883. He immediately took up the study of orthopedic surgery as a specialty. He came west soon after his graduation and became professor of orthopedic surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Des Moines, where he remained until his untimely death from chronic pneumonia in 1888. He was married to Amelia Benest, a sister of his brother's wife, and had one child, Jennings, a bright and promising lad.

Dr. J. P. Crawford received his early education in the district schools of his County, where he attended about three and a half months out of every year, until he was seventeen. After that he attended Western College at Western, Iowa, for a while, although he continued to reside on the farm until he attained his majority, when he took up the study of medicine. He entered the medical department of the State University of Iowa in 1879. His course covered a period of four years, and he graduated in 1883, the valedictorian of his class. He had been house physician at Mercy Hospital in Davenport during two vacations, and these unusual advantages gave him much practical knowledge and specially qualified him for entering upon the practice of his profession. The late Dr. W. F. Peck was his preceptor and professor in surgery, and no doubt his preference for this specialty was inspired by his admiration for his teacher as a noted operator and practical surgeon. Dr. Crawford located in the City of Davenport in 1883, and since that time has been practicing here with remarkable success. He now has one of the most desirable practices in the city, and has a special fondness for surgery.

He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Scott County Medical Society—of which he was president for three years—the Iowa State Medical Society and the Iowa and Illinois District Medical Association, of which he is at present vice-president. He has read a large number of interesting papers before these various associations. Among the original articles which he has contributed may be mentioned the following: A paper on asthma, read before the Scott County Medical Society and published in the Iowa State "Medical Reporter;" diphtheria, read before the Scott County Medical Society; bronchitis, read before the Iowa and Illinois District Medical Association; pneumonia, read before the same society; "Pancreatic Calculi," read before the Iowa State Medical Society and published in the journal of the American Medical Association; "Purulent and Serous Effusions of the Pleural Cavity," read before the Iowa and Illinois District Medical Association and published in the New York "Medical Journal;" "Isolation and Disinfection in the Treatment of Infectious Diseases," read before the Iowa and Illinois District Medical Association; "Tumor of the Cerebellum," published in the New York "Medical Record."

He was a United States pension examiner during President Harrison's administration, is local surgeon of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, physician and surgeon to Mercy Hospital, and physician and surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and in politics is a Republican, although he has never taken an active part in political affairs. He is a member of the Calvary Baptist Church and an active worker; also a charter member of the San Greil Club, which was organized in September, 1888, and has met once a month since without interruption. It has a restricted membership, limited to thirty, composed of an equal number of ladies and gentlemen, and has for its object literary culture and social enjoyment. The average paper read before this body shows careful preparation and a high order of literary merit.

On October 14, 1885, Dr. Crawford was married to Miss Anna

Williams, daughter of A. F. and Frances R. Williams. Mr. Williams, now deceased, was a former partner in what is now the Sieg Iron Company. Mrs. Williams is still living, spending part of her time in Davenport and the remainder in traveling. Mrs. Crawford is well educated and accomplished, and is a very estimable lady in both church and social life. She devotes some time to the fine arts, more especially to portraits, water colors and china decoration, and for several years has been an active member of the Students' Music Club, an organization comprising the leading lady musicians of the city. She is in full sympathy with her husband in all his duties and responsibilities, and their manner of living is to get the greatest amount of enjoyment out of each day of their lives. Dr. and Mrs. Crawford's children are: Frances Louise, born January 27, 1887; Genevieve, born October 4, 1889, and Helen, born June 26, 1891.

Mrs. Crawford has one sister, Mrs. J. S. Thompson of this city, and one brother, Frederick C. Williams, now residing at Colorado Springs. The latter had reached his senior year at Brown's University, Providence, in 1891, when the condition of his health necessitated the abandonment of his school work, and he went to Colorado Springs for a change of climate, in the hope of restoring his health. Another brother, the youngest child in the family, J. Robinson by name, died on February 11, 1894, at the age of eighteen years, of tumor of the brain, after being an invalid for three years. Previous to his illness he was making good progress in the high school, and was a very bright and promising boy.

Dr. Crawford's position and standing in the community are prominent, owing to the fact that his success as a practitioner has been noteworthy. This means that he possesses a natural adaptability to the noble calling in which he is engaged, and his devotion to his work increases as his duties and responsibilities become more arduous. His record at the university shows that he is a man of application and energy, and the same zeal and earnestness in his practice have brought

results which would gratify any physician having a desire to be a leader rather than a follower in his profession.

His education did not end with the completion of his university course, for he has taken a number of post-graduate courses in New York, and takes his recreation by spending a day or two every few weeks in the Chicago hospitals, where he comes in contact with the brightest men of the profession. He has an excellent medical library, and constantly replenishes it with the latest publications, keeping himself fully informed of the latest developments and the results of scientific research.

His very cordial relations with the members of the profession in the city are prominent characteristics of his professional life, especially the friendly and intimate fellowship with his associates on the Mercy Hospital staff. The bi-monthly meetings of this board at the hospital, with a banquet provided by the Sisters of Mercy, on which occasions the affairs and interests of the hospital are discussed, are not only profitable conferences, but delightful gatherings socially, but to no one does Dr. Crawford feel so indebted as to Dr. William D. Middleton for his unselfish helpfulness, great kindness and wise counsel at all times.

Davenport recognizes in Dr. Crawford not only an able man in his profession, but one of sterling integrity and an exemplary Christian gentleman.

NORMAN JORDAN.

MR. JORDAN is of Welsh and Dutch descent and was born in Columbia County, New York, October 26, 1826. His father was Daniel Jordan and his mother was Mary (Hoffman) Jordan, both natives of New York State, and the latter a sister of the Hoffmans who were prominent wholesale merchants in New York City.

At the age of eight years Mr. Jordan removed with his parents from Columbia County to Manchester, Ontario County, New York, where the family resided on a farm for about seven or eight years. During this time Norman went to school and engaged in farm work when not giving attention to his studies. The education he received in these early days was at the district schools. Later the family removed to Macedon, New York, where the homestead still stands and where a brother of Mr. Jordan still resides. During this time Norman attended the public schools and spent a year or so in the high school; his course in the latter ended when he was seventeen. When he was eighteen he went to Newark, Wayne County, to take a position in a drygoods store as clerk, and remained there for five or six years.

He had never turned his attention to any profession, nor had he mapped out for himself any course in business, and as a result he was ready to embrace any promising opportunities which presented themselves and in 1852 started for California, going by way of Nicaragua. When he reached Sacramento he engaged in the wholesale grocery business in partnership with M. D. S. Hyde. In the course of two or three years he tried his luck in the mining district, and for a year and a half made heavy financial losses in the attempt to accumulate some of the much-coveted gold. After this experience he undertook the management of a large general store and had charge of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express business. This store was located at the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, in what was then known as Illinois Town. He remained with this firm until 1858, when he returned to the East some time in the spring and remained on his father's farm near Macedon. He was in the East during that summer only, and on the seventh of October was married to Miss Malvina M. Lamb, whose father was Rev. R. P. Lamb, of Salisbury, New York. Mrs. Jordan died May 30, 1890. She was a woman of remarkable energy, and was a consistent Christian, who was esteemed by all who knew her. Florence and Hattie, residing with their father, are the only children of the union. Soon after their

marriage Mr. and Mrs. Jordan came west to St. Louis, and in the course of a few weeks to Davenport, which city they made their permanent home.

The first business in which Mr. Jordan engaged here was the handling of groceries, and this he continued for about five or six years. He then took up a seed and agricultural implement business some time in 1864. His establishment was then quite an extensive affair for this section and was the first agricultural implement house established in the State. His partner in this business was E. A. McNair. Mr. Jordan was very familiar with the seed business and Mr. McNair was equally familiar with the implement business, and as a result the firm of McNair & Jordan was quite successful. However, a misfortune befell Mr. Jordan in the course of a few years, his health failing him almost entirely. He then sold out his interest in the business to his partner, and for about a year was not actively engaged in anything.

Recovering his health somewhat in the course of time, he undertook the spice and coffee business, in which he was engaged for about five years. His partners in this were S. R. Jones and E. T. Hopkins, the firm name being Jones, Jordan & Co. It was established in 1873 and continued until 1878, when Mr. Jordan sold out his interest to Jones & Atkinson, the latter having purchased Mr. Hopkins' interest. Mr. Jordan then went into the general seed and commission business in partnership with a man named Walton, the firm being Jordan & Walton. After a couple of years he sold out his interest in this establishment. The firm soon afterward failed and Mr. Jordan was then appointed to settle up the affairs and was engaged in this work for about a year. In 1882 he was elected city collector for one year, and after his term of office had expired he became cashier for the Renwick, Shaw & Crossett Lumber Company, and retained that position for about two and a half years. Mr. Renwick, the senior member of the firm, was interested financially in the "Davenport Gazette," and wanting some one to look after the finances of that publication he transferred Mr. Jordan's

services from the lumber company to the newspaper office, and for about three years Mr. Jordan was practically the business head of the publication mentioned. The paper changed owners a number of times during this period, and a couple of years later, as every one familiar with its history knows, it failed.

In 1886 Mr. Jordan became interested in the Davenport Ladder Company, first as traveling salesman and in 1887 taking a money interest in the business. The firm at that time was Felch & Jordan, but is now Jordan & Baldwin, the last named having purchased the interests of Mr. Felch in 1891.

Mr. Jordan is not a prominent man in the broadest sense of that often misused term, but he is a thorough business man whom every one respects, and one in whom all his fellows place the utmost confidence. He has lived long enough in the city to become thoroughly acquainted, to enjoy the friendship and esteem of the best people of the community, and to be generally regarded as a citizen of bright character. In politics he is a Republican, although he has never taken active part in political affairs, preferring to devote his time and attention to his business interests and the enjoyment of social intercourse.

On June 16, 1892, Mr. Jordan was married to Mrs. C. E. McCarn of Animosa, Iowa, a lady whom he has known for over forty years. Mrs. Jordan's maiden name was Barnes, her father having been Hon. Thomas Barnes of Newark, New York.

HENRY KOHRS.

THE subject of this sketch is one of Davenport's most successful, reliable and substantial business men. He began life with no capital other than his own abilities; but with a genius for hard work, he has, by business enterprise, determination and persevering industry,

made for himself a name and attained to a position in business and financial circles both gratifying and creditable.

He is a native of Holstein, Germany, and was born in 1830, the second son of a family of three children. He lived in his native land until after he had reached his majority, receiving such education as the humble circumstances of his parents would permit, and doing the work that fell to the lot of boys of his class. He early acquired habits of industry and thrift and made good use of his opportunities. But he saw little chance for advancement in his own country, and accordingly, in 1853, he said good-by to his friends in the Fatherland and sailed for the United States, settling first in New York City, where he remained about a year. Thence turning his steps westward he went to Davenport, Iowa, reaching there on March 13, 1854, and at once entered upon what has proved a most successful business career. He began as a clerk in a drygoods store on a salary of twenty-five dollars per month, out of which he paid his living expenses and saved something each month, so that in the following year (1855) he had a small capital with which he began business on his own account, opening a retail meat market on a limited scale. He worked hard, early and late, carefully planned and economized, and under his good management his little business grew year by year, and yielded him most gratifying returns. He continued his retail market trade nineteen years; and in 1875, having accumulated a considerable amount of money and property, he branched out into the business of packing and shipping meats. That was twenty years ago; and during that period his trade has gradually developed and extended, until it now reaches throughout the entire West. In all his business dealings Mr. Kohrs is prompt and reliable, and wherever known, is respected and esteemed. Although his attention has been largely occupied in his business, he has always shown a commendable interest in matters pertaining to the welfare of his city. His political affiliations have always been with the Democratic party, and in 1882 he was elected a member of the Davenport City Council for a term of

two years. He is a man of keen foresight and good judgment and has the happy faculty of making the most and best of his opportunities. Broad-minded, large-hearted, generous and genial, he readily makes friends, who esteem him for his whole-souled and manly qualities.

On December 25, 1857, he married Miss Johanna Lohnman, a native of Germany, by whom he has eight children.

CARL A. MATTHEY, M. D.

THE record made by Dr. Carl A. Matthey well illustrates what may be achieved by one who, endowed with superior talents, bends his energies toward the accomplishment of a high and worthy purpose. His success in the profession to which he has devoted himself, and for which his native endowments and his attainments so eminently fit him, is well-nigh phenomenal, and though but in the prime and vigor of life he has attained a prominence and position in his profession that are most gratifying. He is a native of Berlberg, Westphalia, Germany, and was born October 20, 1852, to Henry and Emilie (Kunz) Matthey, both natives of Germany. His parents, thrifty and well-to-do, married in their native land, and besides Carl, had four children, viz: Henry, who afterward fitted himself for the medical profession at Leipsic and Würzburg, Germany; Emma, Anna and Rudolph, with whom they immigrated to America in 1873. They first settled in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, whence they removed in 1875 to Davenport, Iowa.

From early life Carl's tastes inclined him to the medical profession and toward it his studies and education were early directed in the German gymnasia and universities. Besides other schools he attended three years at Marburg, one year at Munich, one year at

Zurich and six months in Berlin. He was always an apt scholar, and with eagerness availed himself of his excellent opportunities, seeking to make the most and best of them and his splendid talents. His purpose was to remain in Europe, although his family had immigrated to America; and accordingly upon his graduation from the university he established himself at Frauenfeld, Switzerland, in the general practice of medicine. His success soon brought him into unusual prominence and within a short time after opening his office he was made first assistant to Dr. Albrecht, a division surgeon in the army, and for a considerable time had full charge of one part of the division, where he enjoyed unusual opportunities and acquired a wide range of practical experience that has proved invaluable in his subsequent professional work. Desiring a wider field for the exercise and growth of his talents, Dr. Matthey resigned his position in the army at the end of two years and came to the United States, being further influenced to this course by the fact that all of his immediate family had preceded him thither. That was in 1880. Settling in Davenport he at once opened an office and rapidly rose to prominence among the best class of medical practitioners there. His practice, which is general, has gradually grown and extended from year to year, until at the present time (1895) it is all that he and his brother Henry, who is associated with him, can attend to. Not only in his profession, but also in business and social circles, Dr. Matthey is prominent and influential. In all his varied relations his conduct and bearing are those of a refined and cultured and high-minded gentleman. He maintains a character above reproach and enjoys universal confidence and esteem. He is prominently connected with the Turner Society and the Ancient Order United Workmen of Davenport; but he has never sought or cared for political preferment; and although often solicited by his friends to accept office, he has uniformly declined to do so, except as a member of the city school board, to which he was elected in 1893. In political sentiment he has always been a staunch and uncompromising Democrat. Dr. Matthey

is a man of pleasing address, courteous and affable and of dignified and commanding presence.

On June 6, 1882, he married Miss Meta Steffen, a daughter of Mr. August Steffen, one of Davenport's wealthy and influential merchants. Of four children born to them, three, viz, Walter, Irma and Henry, are living. Carl died at the age of six years.

IRA MERRITT GIFFORD.

ONE of the most public-spirited and highly respected citizens of Davenport was Ira M. Gifford. He was born in Schaghticoke, Rensselaer County, New York, November 3, 1829. His father was a prominent farmer and leading citizen of that locality and came of that old New England family that gave to the world the celebrated painter, R. Swain Gifford. His mother, Susan (Cornell) Gifford, numbered among her ancestors not only the founder of Cornell University but also the Delanos, or de la Noyes, a family of importance in the early colonial days, two descendants of which, Edward and Benjamin F. (brothers), were in command of the Charleston and Brooklyn navy yards during our late Civil War.

The boyhood of Mr. Gifford was passed on his father's farm, and his education was obtained in the public schools of Troy, New York. After attaining his majority he was employed in mercantile business in Troy, and here developed that business sagacity and keen insight into financial matters for which he was distinguished in after years. In 1853 he came west and located on a farm about six miles from the City of Davenport and for some years gave his attention to agricultural pursuits. He was very successful in farming, while his genial personality, fine presence and keen intelligence soon made him a prime favorite not only among his immediate neighbors but also among the business

men of Davenport, where he soon established an extensive acquaintance. His popularity was attested by being elected clerk of the court of Scott County, an office which he held from January 1, 1858, to January 1, 1862. During the latter part of his term of service the War of the Rebellion came on, and Mr. Gifford being an enthusiastic supporter of the Union cause, entered into the work of recruiting in a way that met with the most hearty approval of Governor Kirkwood, so much so that he was given an especial appointment on the Governor's staff with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was detailed to visit Iowa regiments in the field and make investigation as to their needs. In the performance of this duty Colonel Gifford commenced a tour of the armies of the West in the fall of 1861. He visited Cairo after the battle of Belmont with supplies for the Iowa soldiers wounded in that engagement; was at Fort Donelson after its capture, and followed the Iowa troops into Tennessee, making investigations into and supplying their needs. He was with them at the battle of Shiloh, and afterward at the battle of Corinth. In his mission of mercy he had special privileges and bore passes through all the lines from General Grant and other noted commanders. Many a poor soldier had cause to bless Ira Gifford, and many instances might be given which would illustrate the kindly humanitarianism of the man, but we will let one suffice. At Cairo he found a young man who had enlisted in the Second Iowa Regiment and who had been seriously wounded at the charge on Fort Donelson. The young man was in a sad condition, and had no parents, relatives or friends to care for him or minister to his needs. Mr. Gifford became interested in him and sent him to his own home in Davenport, where Mrs. Gifford nursed him back to health and strength.

In 1863 Mr. Gifford, Austin Corbin—the celebrated New York financier who then resided in Davenport—and a number of other leading citizens organized the First National Bank of Davenport, which was the first bank organized in the United States under the national banking act. Mr. Corbin was elected president of this bank and Mr. Gifford

cashier, which position he retained until 1867, when Mr. Corbin severed his connection with the bank and moved to New York, and Mr. Gifford was elected president.

He served as chief executive officer of the bank for four years, until failing health compelled him to retire. His intention was to engage in some occupation that would allow him more exercise and thus enable him to regain his accustomed vigor, which had been much impaired by his long confinement to a sedentary pursuit. He spent some time in Chicago, engaged more or less in various business ventures, but in 1876, at the urgent solicitation of friends, he returned to Davenport and accepted the secretaryship of the Davenport Plow Works, a position which he filled in the ablest manner until 1880, when increasing physical infirmity warned him to retire, which he did, seeking beneficial effects from living in a milder climate.

He first went to Mexico, and his active nature calling for some employment, he engaged in mining enterprises a year or two. The climate not benefiting him as much as he had hoped, he went to California and also to Colorado, spending about four years altogether on the trip. He was benefited to some extent, but the insidious disease consumption having obtained a firm hold upon him, nothing could check its ravages, and his many friends in Davenport saw with sorrow on his return here that his stay with them would be of short duration. On the first of July he and his faithful wife, who was his constant companion, left for the East to visit friends and relatives. At the home of his sister in Johnsonville, New York, his last hours were passed and there he peacefully passed away August 24, 1885.

Mr. Gifford was twice married, his first wife living but a short time. He was married the second time March 10, 1858, to Miss Helen Josephine, daughter of Waite and Hannah Lowrey of Troy, New York. They were married in Brooklyn, New York, the eminent divine, Rev. Richard S. Storrs, officiating. Mrs. Gifford still resides in Davenport, and they have one son, Ira Lowrey Gifford, who is in business in Chicago. They

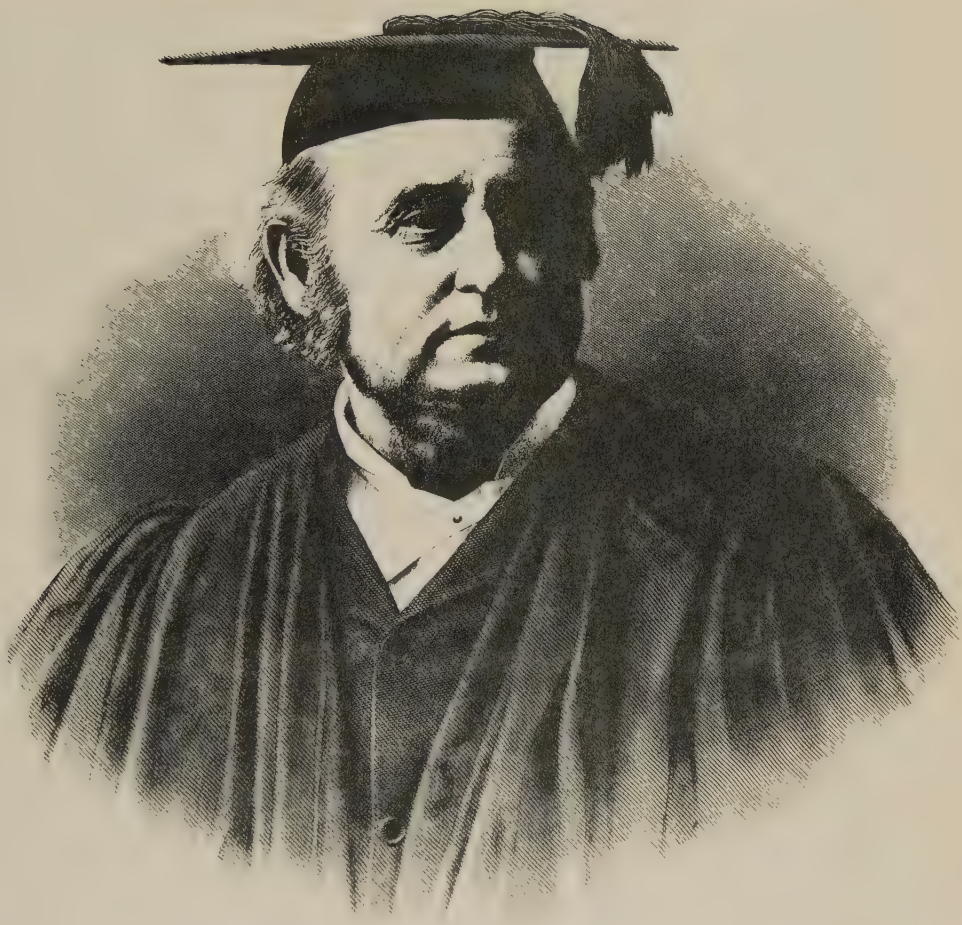
had another son, Waite Lowrey Gifford, a bright and very promising lad, who was killed by a fall from his horse in his thirteenth year.

Mr. Gifford was a man who left a host of friends to mourn his loss. He was by nature of so kindly a temperament that he won the personal regard of those with whom he came in contact, while his business relations brought him in close relationship with the best citizens of the community. Few enterprises of consequence were inaugurated in Davenport without the promoters first consulting him, his reputation for sagacity and integrity making his advice of great value, while his never-flagging interest in the welfare of the city of his adoption made him an earnest supporter of all things tending to the material welfare of the city and its people. Such men are well worthy a place in the annals of their country.

WILLIAM OVERHOLT KULP, D. D. S.

DR. KULP is a descendant of the Friesland Huguenots, his ancestors being among the number of those who were conquered in, and banished from, their native country in the latter part of the sixteenth century. The particular branch of the family from which he is descended was composed of the fighters who are now famous in history for their great physical strength and their daring and bravery. Their fighting qualities, as every one familiar with history knows, were remarkable. They met defeat only when they were outnumbered, and it was difficult for their antagonists to encompass their defeat, for it comes to us by tradition that a hundred of the Huguenots would fight seven hundred of their enemies with fair chances of success.

When they were finally compelled to yield to superior numbers they



Wm. O. Kulp D.D.S.

Prof. Operative Dentistry & Therapeutics

Dental Department,

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scattered into various countries, and many of them who were followers of Menno Simons became colonists of the newly discovered western hemisphere. At the head of a large body of these colonists were two brothers named Kolb (the original spelling for "Kulp"). It was the ambition of these people to emigrate to a country where they could enjoy the pleasures of freedom and have the opportunity to develop themselves, not only physically and mentally, but in a religious manner as well. The party became separated before this land was reached, and one of the Kulps with his followers entered Delaware Bay, while the other made a landing in Roanoke Bay. Dr. Kulp is a direct descendant of the former.

Dr. Kulp's maternal ancestors, the Overholts, were also Huguenots and went to England, where James II sold them to William Penn, who brought them to America and colonized them in the same region chosen by the Mennonite wanderers for their permanent home. Thus it was that through misfortunes and trials, under which people of less sturdiness would have chafed to a much greater extent, the Kulps and the Overholts came together many generations ago in the neighborhood of what is now the City of Germantown, Pennsylvania.

There is a great deal of tradition in the Kulp family pertaining to the early days of the Huguenots who were colonized in the eastern part of this country. There is enough evidence, it is believed, to prove that even more than two centuries have elapsed since the Mennonite colonies were first started; in other words, that many of the colonists in this country were of the Mennonite faith previous to the downfall of their fellows in Europe. Some even go so far as to believe that the landing of the Pilgrims occurred long after the Huguenots had become colonized.

The maternal and paternal grandparents of Dr. Kulp were Mennonite ministers. His father and mother, before their marriage, and in their early youth, emigrated with their parents to what at that time was termed the "Western Reserve." The journey was made soon after this piece of territory had been ceded to Connecticut and the families settled

in what has since become Medina County, Ohio, where in 1825 Joseph Kulp and Sallie Overholt were married and became the parents of ten children, of whom William O. was the third born. His birthday was on September 19, 1836.

Joseph Kulp was a farmer and a teacher, successful in both occupations. His teaching was mostly confined to the languages, he being well versed in both the English and the German.

All save two of his children grew up to manhood and womanhood. The two who died in early youth were Susanna and Elizabeth, whose deaths occurred at the respective ages of twelve and twenty. Of the other children in the family, Mary married R. D. Bower, who resided in Ohio, and later in Michigan, where Mrs. Bower died. She was the mother of six children.

Lydia married Eli Holbein, who resided in Wadsworth, Ohio. Mr. Holbein died about 1876, and his widow still resides in Wadsworth. She has four boys, two of whom are journalists, one of whom is a teacher and the other of whom is engaged in manufacturing pursuits.

Joseph S. Kulp, now a prominent practicing dentist of Muscatine, Iowa, was born in Ohio and resided on a farm in early life, afterward teaching for a time, and later beginning the practice of dentistry.

Sarah was a teacher for about twenty years and afterward married a Rev. Mr. Keller of Canton, Ohio, who is a minister in the German Reformed Church.

Marguerite was also a teacher for a number of years and is now the wife of I. K. Wells, a prominent druggist in Athens, Michigan.

Leah prepared herself for the occupation of a teacher and soon afterward married Rinehart Waltz of Akron, Ohio.

The tenth child in the family of Joseph and Sallie Kulp is Dr. J. H., who is a well-known physician in the City of Davenport.

Dr. W. O. Kulp received much of his early instruction from his father. It was particularly fortunate for him that he had the opportunity, during the many months when district schools were not open, to

pursue his studies at home. He did farm work during his spare time until he was eighteen years of age, when his father told him that he could become his own master if he would consent to learn a trade of some kind. In response to this expressed desire he learned the carriage-makers' trade, but he had always cherished the hope that in his later life he might become a physician, and, as a result, spent all his odd moments during the time he was learning the trade of carriage-maker in the study of medicine. He was in the town of Wadsworth, Ohio, at the time, under the tutorage of Dr. Harvey, and in the course of a couple of years gave up his attempt to learn a trade and clerked in a drygoods store, pursuing his medical studies while thus employed. He had private tutors and progressed very rapidly in his work.

He was about twenty years of age at this time and had developed into something of a politician. He made a great many speeches for Buchanan, and was called upon at various meetings to make impromptu addresses. He became greatly interested in political matters, but afterward became so incensed at the course of Buchanan that he gave up politics entirely, and vowed that he would never have anything more to do with political matters. This resolution he has kept faithfully from that time, never having participated publicly in anything of a political nature.

He came to Columbus Junction, Iowa, in 1857, where he continued the study of medicine with an uncle for almost two years. He removed to Muscatine from Columbus Junction in 1859 and went into partnership with Dr. H. G. Hall in the practice of dentistry, having previously turned his attention in this direction owing to some serious trouble which he had with his teeth. The results of his life's work seem to show that he made a wise choice in selecting dentistry as his profession, although, of course, it is difficult to estimate what might have been his success as a physician.

The partnership with Dr. Hall existed until 1861, when Dr. Kulp purchased his interest in the practice, continuing it until 1871, when he

arranged to transfer the business at Muscatine to his brother, Joseph, expecting to make Chicago his permanent residence thereafter. This plan was not carried out, however, although he made a trip to Chicago for the purpose of looking over the ground. The great fire had just devastated that city, and Chicago presented a sorry appearance. He concluded that it would be a mistake for him to locate in that city at that time, and had about decided to return to Muscatine and continue the practice of his profession with his brother. However, he stopped in Davenport on his way home, and in the course of a few days had arranged for a partnership with Dr. P. E. White. His intention was to continue his practice in Muscatine, spending half of his time there and the other half in Davenport. During the cholera scourge in this section, his partner, Dr. White, became frightened and sold out his interest to Dr. Kulp, going to Brooklyn, New York. As a result of this, Dr. Kulp sold his interest in the practice at Muscatine to his brother, and has since continued to reside and practice his profession in the City of Davenport.

He was married in Muscatine on the twenty-ninth day of May, 1861, to Miss May A. H. Jones, daughter of Rev. D. E. Jones, who was a Congregational minister of considerable prominence in Chicago and the editor of the "Congregational Herald." Mrs. Kulp met the doctor first at Columbus Junction, where her father resided for a time engaged in missionary work, and she was visiting at Muscatine at the time of her marriage. Dr. and Mrs. Kulp have five children: Kate Robins, Lillian Bell, Joseph Robertson—now in partnership with his father—Zella May, and Jean Cleaves. They have had six children in all, William Elliot having died in his infancy.

It may be said of Dr. Kulp that he is the most prominent and progressive dentist in all this region. He has met with greater success and has done more work than any one else who is engaged in the dental profession in Scott County. It is characteristic of him that he is conscientious and painstaking in all his labors, and that he keeps

himself well informed upon all of the latest developments in dental science. He has always been a steadfast advocate of everything which had a tendency to advance not only the profession itself, but those engaged in it, and as a result he inaugurated the movement to establish the Iowa Dental Society, and is commonly called the father of that body. He may justly be termed the founder of this institution, and, as a natural consequence, he is one of its most energetic and useful members. He is a member, also, of the American Dental Association, having joined its ranks in 1864. He is an honorary member of a large number of State and local dental societies all over the United States. He was one of the vice-presidents of the World's Columbian Dental Congress, and took a very active part in the affairs of that body. He was one of the founders of the dental department of the State University of Iowa, was chosen by the board of regents of that institution to fill the chair of operative dentistry and dental therapeutics immediately after the organization of the dental department of the institution, and lectures at the university, during the school year, every Monday.

One of the inventions of Dr. Kulp has been a system of nomenclature of the surfaces of the teeth. He recognized the fact that the names of these surfaces needed revision and, therefore, developed and has adopted in his teaching a uniform and lucid system of names and a notation of the cavities which is very clear and easily understood by any one. This is but one of the many good things which Dr. Kulp has done for the benefit of the profession.

He is not only a dentist standing upon the top rounds of the ladder, but he is a shrewd and cautious business man. He was connected with the movement which resulted in the United States Government making an appropriation of six million two hundred thousand dollars for the dredging of the harbor at the port of Galveston, Texas. He was a delegate to different conventions held in Denver and Topeka for the advancement of this enterprise and he was a member of the central committee, composed of five members from each State and three from

each Territory, west of the Mississippi river, whose duties were to map out the best course of procedure in the undertaking. He was a member, also, of the special committee of three appointed to secure the passage of the proper measures through Congress. The success of the movement is seen in the fact that work is now being done in the harbor of Galveston, and the probabilities are that in a few years much of the trade which now goes east and west to the seaboards will go to the Texas port. Dr. Kulp is also one of the board of directors and the treasurer of the Pan-American Transportation Company and one of the organizers of the Western Land and Live Stock Company—a concern owning nearly one hundred thousand acres of land and ten thousand head of cattle in Texas. He is a director of this company, was its first vice-president, and is its secretary now. These facts illustrate that a dentist may be successful in business as well as in his profession, and that he may fill any position in life, provided he has foresight and good business judgment.

As above stated, Dr. Kulp has never taken part in politics since the days when he made speeches in behalf of Buchanan in his Ohio home. He has contented himself in the effort to become completely equipped for the thorough understanding and knowledge of his profession and has been amply rewarded by his great success. He is a broad-minded man of liberal education, and a public-spirited citizen who enjoys the respect and esteem of his fellow-men and of his fellow-practitioners.

Dr. Kulp is a man of great strength—physical, mental and moral—and yet withal there is a vein of sentiment and tenderness in his nature which is evidenced by his love of flowers. At one time he had half an acre of ground under glass, and in this large greenhouse had a valuable and beautiful collection of plants, among the number being many which belonged to the late eminent botanist, Dr. C. C. Parry. This entire structure with its contents was burned to the ground and the loss to Dr. Kulp and Dr. Parry was irreparable.

A man of most striking figure, he has the physique and powerful

muscular development of his ancestors. He is large and well proportioned, has a kindly and benevolent face, is a pleasant and attractive conversationalist, and in every sense a gentleman of refinement and culture, whose acquaintance is a pleasure to any one.

JAMES A. HANLEY.

MR. HANLEY is a representative of an old family in this County. His parents came to this country from Ireland in 1852, first settling in Ohio, afterward residing for a time in Michigan, and finally making Le Claire in this County their permanent home, residing there until their deaths. Dennis Hanley, the father of the family in question, was born in County Limerick, Ireland, in 1814, and died on the twenty-fourth day of December, 1869. His wife, Bridget (O'Shaughnessy) Hanley, was born in County Clare, Ireland, in 1826, and died on November 30, 1891. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Hanley lived several years in Ireland, where their daughter Mary, who died in infancy, and two sons, Dennis, Jr., and John R., were born. The other six children—Thomas B., Daniel R., Michael L., Kate E., James A. and William H.—first saw the light of day on this side of the ocean. After the death of Mr. Hanley in 1869 it became Mrs. Hanley's mission to watch over and guide to the years of responsibility seven boys and one girl. It was not as a star in the social world nor as an evangelist that she found the opportunity to make practical use of her noble-hearted and generous womanhood, but it was in the home and in the rearing of a family whose lives attest the tenderness and carefulness with which the mother trained them in youth. No woman ever did more than she to bring up her children in the proper manner, and no woman ever sacrificed more or denied herself more in order that those dependent upon her might possess all the education which it was in her power to give. She fully appreciated the necessity of keeping her children in

school just as long as was possible, and used every means in her power to develop in them those talents and abilities which they inherited from both parents, who were possessed of remarkable intelligence and an abundant supply of common sense. Four of the children—Thomas B., James A., William H. and Kate E.—taught school when very young with marked success. John R. was possessed of a brilliant mind and a remarkable aptitude for picking up his studies at school, and but for his early death was unquestionably destined to a place of high standing in whatever he might undertake. He was quiet and modest in his manners, and was a great reader of men and books. Dennis Hanley, Jr., was engaged in business connected with boat-yards at different points along the Mississippi river until the date of his death in 1878, and had been equally successful with other members of the family. Thomas B., attorney-at-law, is one of the brightest members of the family, and has made progress in his profession which would be flattering to any man. He practiced in Le Claire until the spring of 1888, when he became a member of the firm of Wolf & Hanley at Tipton, Iowa, where he is yet located. He has been Mayor of Tipton for the past two years and has held other offices as well.

Daniel R. and Michael L. drifted into steamboating in their younger days and have followed the business ever since, accumulating comfortable fortunes. Both are successful licensed engineers, and Michael L. is also owner of two steamboats. Kate E. is now a stenographer in the City of Davenport, and for a number of years was a teacher of the highest ability, having won honors in the profession in the district schools of the County, in the graded schools of Le Claire and in Princeton, Iowa, and Port Byron, Illinois. William H. Hanley is the youngest of the family, and is now engaged in a lucrative practice at Dubuque, Iowa.

In 1892 he graduated in the law department of the State University.

Mr. and Mrs. Hanley were ardent and conscientious members of the Catholic Church and died in that faith.

James A. Hanley, subject of this sketch, was born March 8, 1863, in

Le Claire, Iowa, and attended the public schools of that place until he was seventeen years of age, when he successfully passed an examination and was given a teacher's certificate. In March, 1885, he entered the Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa, but remained there only a year because of his limited means. In September, 1886, he began a two years' course in the law department of the State University at Iowa City, and June 19, 1888, he was given a diploma admitting him to practice in both the State and Federal courts.

When he was fourteen years of age he accepted a position on a raft boat at a salary of fifteen dollars per month. It was because of the limited means of the family and the natural independence of the boy that he did this. It was necessary for him to engage in employment of some kind in order to raise sufficient funds to secure an education, and as a result he attended school only about three months of each year, working the remainder of the time. It was a hard trial for the young and ambitious lad, inasmuch as his playmates, being of wealthier parentage, remained in school the entire time. Until 1884 he followed the river as a means of earning sufficient funds to educate himself for his chosen profession, which was the law. His last river experience was as clerk on the "Jim Fisk."

River life and its temptations had no effect upon him; his mother's influence had more to do with the forming and development of his character than all his other associations, and as a result his habits were not changed because of his association while so young with men whose modes of life were anything but exemplary in those days. By working on the river in the summer time and teaching school during the winter he saved money which afterward paid his expenses at college. He is in every sense of the word a self-made man, and by his own efforts only and his determination to succeed, together with the aid and encouragement of a noble and loving mother, was it possible for him to prepare for the legal profession, for which his talents and traits of character so eminently fitted him.

It was while teaching school that he had the opportunity of finding out the natural tendency of his mind, and in the debates which took place there he discovered a latent power within himself which influenced him in choosing the law as a profession. He achieved something of a reputation at the "Brown School" for his argumentative powers, and was instrumental in organizing a weekly debating society, which in that section of the country was much talked about. At the meetings of this society Mr. Hanley displayed the powers which have won him success at the bar. Characteristic of him is the scathing, sarcastic manner in which he replied to an opponent when the circumstances warranted it, and it was this which distinguished him at the meetings of the "Country Debating Society." Many memorable forensic contests took place in this debating society, and during the three years in which Mr. Hanley had charge of the school he never knew defeat in those debates. In later years as a student at college his ambition kept him at the head of his class, of which he was president and recognized leader. At Ames, Iowa, he led a savage and relentless warfare against the college secret societies, which he deemed a nuisance, and while not successful in killing them, a few years later had the satisfaction of learning that the college faculty had prohibited their meetings in any of the buildings on the college premises.

The choosing of a profession was an epoch in Mr. Hanley's life, just as it is in the lives of many boys. His mother was desirous that he should follow medicine, and perhaps for the first time in his life he followed a course directly opposed to the wishes of her whom he loved and respected more than any other woman, and chose the law. It has since been proven true that the boy had a clear discernment of his own ability and that his choice was a wise one. Experience and time have demonstrated that he builded well. On June 23, 1888, or four days after leaving school, he began the practice of law with an office on the second floor of the Davenport block in his native town, Le Claire. Strangely and fortunately enough that which is so often known in the

life of the young professional man as the "starving period" was unknown to Mr. Hanley. From the time he first began the practice of law he has been able to make a good income. Because of his acquaintance throughout the County, arising from a long residence here, his friends at once became his clients, and from the beginning he more than paid expenses.

In the justices' courts of Le Claire Mr. Hanley had remarkable success; in fact, he never met with defeat. During his residence there it became a matter of common remark among the attorneys of Davenport and other places who were opposed to him in the trial of cases, that Mr. Hanley could not be defeated; in fact, the members of the Davenport bar were nearly unanimous in declaring it was useless to "contest a suit with Hanley on his own camping ground."

Successful in Le Claire, he concluded that this field was not large enough, and he decided to locate in Davenport. On the first day of April, 1891, he removed to the County seat, opening an office in the Whitaker building. This move was not made without many misgivings on the part of his mother, who reluctantly consented, but who was also soon convinced of the wisdom of the change which he made. In Davenport Mr. Hanley has had a wider field for the practice of his profession, and he has had superior advantages here for the development of the talents which he possessed. During the first years of his residence in this city his successful defenses in a number of criminal cases brought him prominently before the people, and his eloquent appeals to the juries attracted much attention. His rise has since been rapid, and there is to-day none of the younger members of the bar who ranks higher than he.

Mr. Hanley is a member of Columbian Lodge No. 333, Knights of Pythias, which he joined in 1891 as a charter member. He has always held an important office in this lodge and is one of the most useful members in the initiation of candidates.

He is not a politician but is identified with the Democratic party,

although in the early agitation of the liquor question in this State he was an active prohibitionist. In 1885 he presided at a meeting in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Le Claire and introduced Hon. John P. St. John, who the year before was the prohibition candidate for the Presidency of the United States. His views on the subject of prohibition have changed materially in late years and are in harmony with the views of the majority of Iowa Democrats. In the local elections in Le Claire from 1888 to 1891 he conducted the campaigns of his party and brought about a change in his Township from one hundred and forty Republican majority to twenty-five Democratic majority. Since locating in Davenport he has been closely identified with the party, and in every campaign his voice is heard on the stump, proclaiming Democratic gospel.

He was married in the City of Davenport December 14, 1892, to Miss Ida Bell Davisson, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Davisson. Mrs. Hanley's father was born and educated in Marshall, Michigan. He was an architect of the highest ability by profession. Her mother's maiden name was Katharine Fitzgerald, who was educated at Ann Arbor and married Mr. Davisson at Kalamazoo, Michigan, in 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Davisson resided in Kalamazoo after they were married until 1873, when they removed to Santa Barbara, California, with their family, and in 1876 located in Davenport, where Mr. Davisson died in 1880. He was a prominent Mason. W. H. Davisson, brother of Mrs. Hanley, was born in Kalamazoo, and graduated at Griswold College, Davenport. He is a civil engineer of marked ability, and for ten years has been a trusted and faithful employé of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company. Mabel O. Davisson, sister of Mrs. Hanley, was born in Santa Barbara, California, and educated in the Davenport schools. She resides with her mother in this city. Mrs. Hanley is one of the most lovable of women, is highly educated in music and has many other accomplishments.

LEWIS ANDERSON DILLEY.

MR. DILLEY is one of the influential young men of the community in which he lives. He has resided here but a few years, yet he has taken a place among the foremost citizens and is very popular. He was born June 29, 1859, in Cleveland, Ohio. His father was Lewis S. Dilley, at one time managing editor of the Cleveland "Leader," and during the war a captain in the One Hundred and Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He died in May, 1868, of consumption contracted during the war. His father was Patrick Dilley, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, of Irish extraction, born in New Jersey, and a farmer for years in the vicinity of Warren, Ohio. Lewis S. Dilley's wife was Elizabeth E. (Anderson) Dilley, a native of Ashtabula County, Ohio.

Lewis Anderson Dilley resided on a farm with a grand-uncle during the time his father was in the war. His mother had died when he was six months old. After Mr. Dilley returned from the war he was with the Cleveland "Leader" for a year and then became one of the proprietors of the Canton "Repository" and removed to Canton, taking his family with him. The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood days in the latter city. He went to public schools there until he was fifteen years of age and then learned the machinist's trade. He had a number of friends in large manufactories there, and for three years was given every opportunity which he could desire to obtain an intimate knowledge of everything pertaining to the machinist's craft. He remained at this work for two years after his apprenticeship was completed and then became a traveling salesman for manufacturers of machinery. During one year he traveled for a Beloit, Wisconsin, firm, for two years he traveled for an Akron firm, for one year he was with a Canton firm and

for one year with the Deering Company of Chicago. During the fall of 1884 he left the Deering Company and came to Davenport, where during the following winter he took a course in a business college. This was during the winter of 1884-85. In June of the latter year he accepted a position as bookkeeper in P. F. Collier's branch publishing house. This branch was then under the management of G. F. Pepper, who gave it up on December 1, 1890, and to whose position Mr. Dilley succeeded.

Mr. Dilley was married May 8, 1884, to Miss Edith Anna High, daughter of Mathias High of Davenport. Miss High was a school-teacher here for several years previous to her marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Dilley have two children: Edith Luella, aged seven, Margaret Elizabeth, aged five. Another child, William High, died in infancy.

Mr. Dilley has been very prominent in the Sons of Veterans for a number of years. He was a charter member of Joe Hooker Camp No. 17, which was started in 1885. He has several times been captain of the local camp, and in June, 1890, he was elected lieutenant-colonel of the division of Iowa for a term of one year. In June, 1892, he was honored with the commandership of the division. This term ran for one year, since which time—June, 1893—he has been out of office. He is a Mason and a member of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

HON. JAMES THORINGTON.

ONE of Davenport's most distinguished and honored citizens was the late James Thorington. He was born in Wilmington, North Carolina, May 7, 1816. His father, John A. Thorington, was a Protestant Irishman, who, when quite young, fled from an oppressive

James Pierrepont

apprenticeship in his native land and sought a home in this country, settling after the War of 1812 in Wilmington. Here he pursued the trade of ship-carpenter until he was about twenty years of age, when he married the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier who had lost his life in the struggle for independence. Some years later the family removed to the then Territory of Alabama, settling in Mobile, where Mr. Thorington pursued the business of master mechanic and contractor. He took the contract for building the first capitol of the State, at Cahaba, whither he removed with his family, and where he resided for many years. Here he devoted himself to the study and practice of the law, and built up a large and lucrative practice. In 1827 he located in Montgomery, and at once took first rank at the bar, a position which he sustained as long as he resided in the South.

James Thorington was educated at the military school at Fayetteville, North Carolina, for two years until the institution was destroyed by fire. This was in 1832. He then entered the Alabama University, where he remained till 1835, when he undertook the study of law in his father's office. About this time his father determined to remove to the Northwest and James preceded him in the fall of 1835 to St. Louis and took up his abode, the family following in the ensuing spring.

In 1837 young Thorington became enamored of life on the frontier and resolved to take a trip across the continent with the traders and trappers who annually started out from St. Louis across the plains to rendezvous at the head-waters of the Columbia and Missouri rivers. He was duly fitted out and left in the spring of 1837 with a company of hardy mountaineers on a trip which it was supposed at the time would not last more than a season, consisting of about twelve or fifteen months, but which was prolonged until the fall of 1839, a period of nearly two years. During this time he encountered all the dangers and hardships peculiar to the life of the mountain hunter of that period and became the companion of the famous Kit Carson, in whose thrilling adventures

and hairbreadth escapes he participated while on a trip of six months beyond the Rockies.

On his return to civilized life and society Mr. Thorington brought as the fruits of his frontier experience a vigor of manhood and a power of endurance, with a self-will and self-reliance, which served him well in after life. Soon after his return he, with his father's family, removed to Davenport, Iowa. This was in 1839. Here his father's health failed to such a degree that a trip south was determined on, with the hope of at least partial restoration. Accordingly he and his father went on a trip to New Orleans in the fall of 1843, where the senior Thorington died the following year. The death of the father left James as the main dependence of the family. He entered actively into the practice of his profession, and, despite the large family dependent on him, prospered. He soon won a good position as a lawyer, and was repeatedly chosen to positions of trust and honor. He was elected Mayor of Davenport four consecutive years. He was Probate Judge of the County of Scott seven years, sheriff of Scott County six years, recorder four years, then again sheriff four more years and finally clerk of the District Court eight years. In 1855 he was nominated as candidate for Congress, his opponent being no less a personage than Hon. Stephen Hempstead, then Governor of the State. The contest that followed was a notable and exciting one. The Second Congressional District of Iowa, comprising the northern part of the State, was one of the largest in the Union. There were many important issues involved in this campaign, among them the old party issues of Whig and Democrat, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the slavery question, the temperance question, etc. Mr. Thorington was elected by a very handsome majority, and took his seat as a member of the Thirty-fourth Congress, in which he did effective work for his constituents, especially in connection with railroad legislation.

Senator James Harlan, one of his colleagues, while a member of the United States Senate, publicly declared in a speech in Davenport, long

after Mr. Thorington had retired from Congress, that of all men who had anything to do with the passage of the Iowa Land Grant Bill, Mr. Thorington was of all others entitled to the credit.

He never sought a renomination to Congress, but retired for the time-being to private life. He was sheriff of Scott County during the Civil War, and rendered every assistance in his power to aid the Union cause and in the support of President Lincoln and his administration.

He was appointed United States Consul to Aspinwall, United States of Colombia, in 1872, and entered on the duties of his post February 28, 1873. In the month of June following he had an important experience in connection with the Cuban question, growing out of the "Virginius" affair.

The history of the "Virginius," with the final disgraceful tragedy, and the international litigation and arbitration resulting therefrom, is familiar to all readers of history. At this time the "Virginius" had been accused of blockade running, but had not been proven guilty. She entered Navy bay, Aspinwall, flying the United States flag, June 21. June 22 the Spanish gunboat "Bazan" steamed into the harbor and anchored in line with her and the United States war vessel "Kansas." On the following day the commander of the "Kansas" received from the commander of the "Bazan" a communication requesting information as to whether the "Virginius" was entitled to fly the United States flag, charging her with unlawful acts on the high seas, and demanding that the protection of our Government be consequently withdrawn. The matter was of course referred to Mr. Thorington as the official representative of our Government. The correspondence that ensued was too lengthy to be given here; suffice it to say that protection and safe escort were given the "Virginius," and the conclusion of the matter was thus referred to by a correspondent at the time. The "Kansas" on the second of July convoyed the "Virginius" to the high seas, and the following day the "Bazan" left this port. As the "Virginius" steamed up, the "Bazan" brought her rear pivot gun to bear upon her; the

"Kansas" moved up between the "Virginius" and the "Bazan." The American man-of-war "Canandaigua" let roll a twenty-pound shot into her rear pivot gun, and brought the point to bear upon the "Bazan," and thus in position the "Virginius," with the American flag flying from three prominent points, steamed out of the bay, the "Kansas" keeping her position and moving in line and the "Canandaigua" in position with her men at the gun. Silence reigned among the thousands of people who lined the shore and crowded the light-house to witness the scene. The "Virginius" and "Kansas" left the bay, and as they passed out by the residence of the United States Consul, the flags of the two ships were lowered three times to that official's flag, and the murmur went forth, "The Consul has protected the Stars and Stripes in Colombian waters," and an hour afterward the "Virginius" was lost to view in the dim distance at sea and the "Kansas" returned to port.

Consul Thorington's conduct in the "Virginius" affair at Aspinwall was officially and warmly endorsed by the State Department at Washington and elicited most favorable comment from the press throughout the United States.

Mr. Thorington was attacked with isthmus fever and was compelled to return home during the summer to recuperate. He returned to his post in November recruited in health and altogether filled the position of Consul about eleven years. He was relieved from duty at Aspinwall in 1882, and returned to Davenport, where he lived in pleasant retirement up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1887, in Santa Fé, New Mexico, while he was on a visit to his daughter, then living in that city.

Mr. Thorington was the first Noble Grand of Davenport Lodge No. 7, Odd Fellows, instituted April 23, 1847; he was a Royal Arch Mason; he was a member of State Lodge No. 3, Ancient Order of United Workmen; he was also president of the Scott County Pioneer Settlers' Society, elected last winter.

Four daughters and a son survive one of the best of fathers: Mrs.

George B. Pratt of Chicago, Illinois; Mrs. F. B. Nash of Fargo; Mrs. George C. Preston of Denver; Mrs. W. M. Wadsworth of Davenport; Miss Jessie, who was with her father. The son is Dr. James Thorington, at Aspinwall. The other son, Lieutenant Ray Thorington, was a graduate of West Point. He died at Fort Keogh, Montana, about ten years ago.

SAMUEL A. JENNINGS.

THE man whose name heads this sketch was born in the Township of Ballston, near Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, New York, on the twenty-fifth of September, 1828. The family from which he is descended is traced back to an early period in American Colonial history, when the immigrant ancestor (an Englishman) settled in Connecticut, where many rich, intelligent and influential members of the name are still found. That branch of the family from which Samuel A. Jennings springs has been settled in Saratoga County for more than a century. His father, Samuel Jennings, was born there about 1789, but the grandfather, Edmund Jennings, came from Connecticut. The most of the members of the family, as the record shows, have been farmers. On the maternal side Mr. Jennings is of Scotch extraction, his mother, Jane (Spear) Jennings, having been the daughter of Scotch parents, who moved to the town of Ballston previous to her birth. She was a sister of the well-known Judge Gilbert M. Spear of New York City.

Samuel A. Jennings acquired the rudiments of an English education in the common schools, which he supplemented with a year's course at the academy at Jonesville, New York.

After leaving school he learned the carpenter's trade, serving three years as an apprentice. He spent the winters of the five years succeeding

his seventeenth birthday teaching school, at which he was quite successful. In the fall of 1853 he went to Aspinwall, Central America, with a party of carpenters from the locality where he lived, and thus first began to indulge that desire for travel that has possessed him all his life. After remaining in Central America until the beginning of the next summer and having partially satisfied his desire for seeing the world there, he returned to his home. In April, 1855, he came west and settled at Davenport, where he worked at carpentering till the hard times of 1857, when work at his trade was difficult to obtain, and he went into the employ of Haight & Sears, dealers in leather and saddlery, as a drummer, and four years later became the third partner in the firm of Haight, Sears & Company.

From that date he spent a large portion of his time in soliciting business for his firm, and during the twenty years he was in the business, was one of the best known commercial men in Central and Eastern Iowa. In this business he was successful and saved a good sum of money, but desiring a change he retired from the firm January 1, 1878, and the spring following became a member of the firm of Jennings & Price—who then constituted the Davenport Woolen Mills Company—leasing the mills they operated for two years. After an interval of a year, a part of which time Mr. Jennings spent in Texas, the mills were bought, and the Davenport Woolen Mills Company, S. A. Jennings, president and manager, W. K. Haight, secretary and treasurer, has since operated them profitably, doubling the output and number of operatives, now employing about one hundred and thirty persons and turning out one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of goods annually, which are sold to the retail trade over Iowa and adjoining States. Since the year 1891 the manufacture of clothing has been a prominent feature of the business.

In March, 1858, at Davenport, Mr. Jennings married Miss Ellen M. Clapp, a native of Kent, Ohio. They are the parents of four children;

two of whom died in childhood and two, Reuben Price Jennings and Will Haight Jennings, have grown up and are in the employ of the Woolen Mills Company. Mr. Jennings served one term (1890-91) as alderman and in that time was principally instrumental in having the present police patrol system inaugurated. His nomination and election came to him unsought. In politics he is independent. During the war he was a warm supporter of Lincoln and the Union. He now acts with the Democratic party on national issues. In religious matters he has liberal views. Business trips and pleasure jaunts have taken him in all parts of the United States, and into nearly every State, in some of which he has made profitable investments. He has spent one winter in California and four in the Southern States, but notwithstanding his love of travel he is a very domestic man, fond of home, and has lived in one ward for thirty-nine years and in the same house twenty-nine years.

Samuel A. Jennings is a good representative of the live American business man and shows the characteristics transmitted to him from his New England ancestors. He is honest, truthful, diligent and economical, temperate and thoroughly reliable. He makes few promises and keeps those he makes. He looks far into the future in business matters and sagaciously calculates the chances, so arranging his affairs as to take advantage of trade conditions and reap the benefits of good judgment and judicious investment.

He is a man whose advice is often sought by other men in business. From a poor boy, through good habits and good management he has accumulated a comfortable fortune to which he adds yearly, and may look ahead to yet other years of success.

JAMES FREDERICK FARRAND.

AT about 8:30 o'clock on the evening of June 4, 1884, Mr. James F. Farrand died at his residence in the City of Davenport, of consumption, after a long illness. He was one of the best known citizens perhaps in the entire city, and among the business men had been for years a particularly conspicuous figure. For twenty-seven years or more he had been in business in Davenport, and during that time had become, not only thoroughly established in mercantile pursuits, but had endeared himself to a remarkable degree to a large circle of friends.

Mr. Farrand was born in New York City, August 2, 1837, and at the time of his death was in his forty-seventh year. His father was a prominent merchant in Philadelphia, and the son was trained for the same calling after receiving a good education in one of the best colleges of Philadelphia. He held a position in the City of Philadelphia for a time, and in 1857 came to Davenport, where he soon afterward established a wholesale hat, cap and fur store. He had come to this city at the request of his uncle, J. M. D. Burrows, and his father, who always resided in the East, erected what was long known as the Farrand Block, on the northeast corner of Second and Brady Streets.

Mr. Farrand was among the most prominent and enterprising of the business men of Davenport, and one of those who take hold of every project that promises to advance the city in its growth and prosperity. It is difficult to estimate what might have been the possibilities in store for him had it not been that his health failed while he was in the prime of life and in the midst of his greatest prosperity. During the years in which he was engaged in mercantile pursuits he achieved a reputation

among business men here for fairness, courtesy and honesty, which he never in any manner gave any one reason to believe was not justly deserved.

During the latter years of his life he had been employed in the postoffice, wherein his faultless industry, careful zeal, ready tact and courteous attention to the interests of such of the public as he could serve, won the highest respect of all who knew him. He had taken a position under the Government owing to the fact that his health was very poor, and he believed that the out-door exercise which he would thus obtain would greatly benefit him. As an employé in the postoffice Mr. Farrand occupied a position in which his labors were especially valued. For years he had been a severe sufferer, and during the last fifteen years of his life one lung had been to him entirely useless. Resolutely, however, with an intelligent consciousness of what was inevitably near, he discharged his duties and evinced that Christian fortitude which can calmly face death and welcome the joys of the hereafter to which it opens wide the portals. He passed away from earth on Wednesday, and it was only the Friday evening previous that he ceased to discharge his wonted labors. After he was confined to his bed, it was not until almost the last hour that his family gave up hope of at least a temporary recovery.

Mr. Farrand left a widow and three children, the latter being Mrs. Lulu Will, wife of E. Will, residing in Davenport, and James and George who are in business in this city. Mrs. Farrand, who now belongs to the corps of teachers in the public schools of this city, has held that position for a number of years, having taken upon herself the task of assisting in the support of the family during her husband's serious illness. During her husband's lifetime she was all to him that it is ever possible for courageous and self-sacrificing womanhood to be to any man.

Mr. Farrand was not a public man, but he was one of the influential citizens of Davenport while in the enjoyment of health and prosperity. He cared little for politics, only to the extent of being interested in

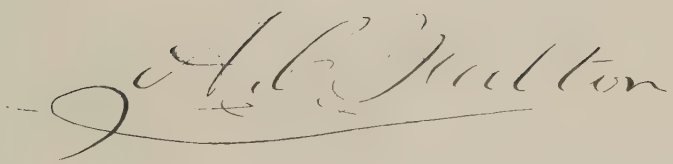
helping to secure good government, but was always willing to give what assistance he could to any movement having for its end the advancement of the city.

HON. AMBROSE C. FULTON.

TO lovers of biography and history this biographical sketch of Ambrose C. Fulton will be indeed a treat. Very few of even the most active men have passed through such active events; probably few men in the United States have lived lives so full of interesting events, and the life's history herein related not only merits careful reading, but study as well. In preparing this sketch liberal use has been made of matter published by Mr. Charles Eldridge, an Iowa editor, and much of what follows is copied verbatim from what he wrote of Mr. Fulton.

Ambrose C. Fulton is a descendant of one of the Fulton brothers who came to this country from Ireland in 1747, one of whom was the father of Robert Fulton who was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1765, and invented and set afloat on the Hudson, in 1807, the steamboat "Clermont," the first successful steamboat ever launched. The ancestors of his mother, Esther Cowperthwaite, came from England to the new world in 1684.

The subject of our sketch was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1811; he worked on the farm of his parents until 1827, when he went to Philadelphia and acted as errand boy and assistant for an extensive builder. In 1830, with a small capital earned by himself, he sailed for a cruise on the coast of the Atlantic. While on this cruise, Mr. Fulton, during what he supposed to be a dead calm, threw himself from the deck of a brig into the Gulf Stream to test its velocity by swimming against the current with sufficient force to hold himself stationary while the brig would drift with the flow. In less than one minute she drifted



several lengths from him and it was only by great exertion that he gained the deck of the brig almost exhausted, and added nothing to the cause of science, but ran a great risk, as the brig in the calm could not move one inch toward him. The boats were lashed down; it would have required time to launch them and, besides, the gulf is as well stocked with sharks as a village with dogs.

In 1831 he settled in New Orleans and embarked in the commerce of Jamaica, Sicily and Cuba for two years, in which he was very successful. After this he entered the building business and erected a large number of public and private edifices now in New Orleans.

During his minority he was on the stage for a period in Philadelphia and New Orleans, and some years thereafter was one of the proprietors of the Arch Street Theater of Philadelphia. He prospered in all his undertakings and was able to purchase and pay eleven thousand dollars for New Orleans City property in 1836 and had a reserve of several thousand dollars on hand which, at that period, was considered a large sum of money.

During 1835 Santa Anna, Dictator of Mexico, imprisoned within the dungeons of the capital the representatives of the then Mexican State of Texas and issued his pronunciamento requiring all Americans to leave Texas under pain of death. He increased his army and marched forth to enforce his decree. Mr. Fulton, although quite a young man at the time, called upon his friends of Texas through the press to join him and march to the rescue; the immediate result was that a volunteer corps of over three hundred and eighty young men was formed, which was the main force at the victorious battle of the Mission and the storming and capture of the fortified town of San Antonio, which caused the withdrawal of all Mexican troops from the State and ended the campaign of 1835; this act eventually gave us Texas and California and changed the destiny of the Union.

Previous to 1840 Mr. Fulton, though but a youth, became dissatisfied with what he termed foreign dictation and oppression in America; he

consulted with a few kindred spirits and established a journal called the "True American" and gave it a home on Magazine Street, New Orleans. This journal in its day wrought a good work for America and her institutions, but had to combat with the majority of the journals of the globe; this venture cost Mr. Fulton many thousands of dollars.

In July, 1842, Mr. Fulton removed to Davenport, Iowa, bringing with him a large stock of goods, and a few years thereafter opened a branch store at Galena, Illinois, with dry goods that he had removed from a store he had owned several years in Philadelphia. In October, 1842, he built and freighted with agricultural products for the New Orleans market the first flatboat that ever cleared from the port of Davenport. This year (1842) Messrs. Fulton, Bennet and Lambert dammed the Wapsipinecon river in Buchanan County and erected a flour-mill.

In the winter of 1842 and spring of 1843 he made a preliminary survey between Davenport and the Cedar river, near Rochester, with a view of working up a railroad, and also made a survey of the Mississippi river above Davenport; took soundings to ascertain the depth of the water, the formation of the bottom and banks and the practicability of erecting a bridge. He laid the facts before a meeting of the citizens of Davenport in 1843 and published a report of his survey in a Philadelphia journal in 1845. In 1842 he conceived the practicability of leading the waters of the Mississippi along the Iowa shore and creating a water-power; he purchased several miles of canal ground and one of the islands of the river, took levels and made surveys at a cost of several thousand dollars; the work was then abandoned as too heavy for a single individual.

Previous to 1848 Davenport had no flour-mill. A meeting was called to devise ways and means to secure one; Mr. Fulton proposed to furnish one-half of the capital to build and operate a first-class merchant flouring-mill, providing the citizens would furnish the other half; they declined, as they considered the undertaking too great and hazardous. He resolved alone to put a mill in operation and immediately purchased

the ground and erected a large brick structure; after all was ready for the machinery he sold the mill, to be completed by the purchasers. The citizens and farmers expressed great sorrow because he had sold the mill and called on him by a committee to express their feelings. He replied: "Get the owner of the adjacent ground to sell to me at a fair value and I will erect another steam mill and operate it." "When shall we say to the owner you will commence work?" "Tell him I will commence to-morrow morning." The ground was purchased and foundation work commenced the next morning, and a fourteen-thousand-dollar mill was erected and put in operation three days before the first mill was running. The citizens assembled on that day, January 15, 1848, and gave within the mill a complimentary dinner to Mr. Fulton and his employés, accompanied with toasts and well wishes.

At this period in the forties steam milling business was very hazardous. No railroads then existed in the far West and the winter's product had to be rushed to market in early spring. At that day there was no market even at low figures for bran, shorts, ship stuff, middlings and screenings, except to the whisky distillers of Alton and St. Louis, who sent steamboats and barges to the upper river mills and paid fair prices for all kinds of mill offal that they could procure, but Mr. Fulton, although solicited, refused to sell at any price to be used for what he termed an unrighteous purpose, and there was no home market for one-fourth of the vast quantity produced, as the white clover and blue grass upon the vast, open prairies and upon the open out-lots and commons of Davenport were so luxuriant that a great number of cattle gorged themselves to death annually. The consequence was, while the next-door Albion mill of J. M. D. Burrows received thousands of dollars for this product, Mr. Fulton's Aetna mill sold at one cent per bushel, provided the purchaser would measure and remove it and pay when he thought proper. A vast quantity in a moldy condition was cast into the Mississippi river. At a later date Mr. Fulton refused to rent for saloon purposes a storeroom, No. 315 Perry Street, Davenport, when vacant, at

a rent of sixty-five dollars per month, payable in advance, but rented it for commercial purposes at twenty dollars per month; and he frequently refused large rents for buildings to be used for that purpose. He has ever declared that he would have no hand in producing or distributing death-dealing and poverty-creating firewater.

In 1849 he called a meeting of the citizens of Davenport to take action toward the construction of a railroad between Rock Island and La Salle, Illinois; subscriptions were opened and he not only subscribed to the stock to the extent of his ability, but at the onset, alone and unaided, held meetings in the towns, villages, and country school-houses of Iowa and Illinois. Finally the masses of the people embarked in the undertaking of its completion to Chicago. The citizens of Iowa desired to have the railroad line extended west through the State; to accomplish this it was proposed to memorialize Congress for a grant of land. To work up a line and circulate those memorials in a sparsely settled country required time and money, but Mr. Fulton, as ever, came to the rescue and spent many months holding meetings throughout the State and visiting farmers at their homes. He paid his own expenses and, in due time, his exertions were crowned with success, for, instead of a grant for one railroad, three obtained a like favor, "many reaping who had not sown," and the bridge that he called the attention of his neighbors to in 1843, and the world in 1845, was erected.

In 1849 and 1850 Mr. Fulton wrote for an eastern journal a series of articles on Iowa, respecting her climate, soil and products, which attracted the eastern people and were instrumental in bringing into Iowa a large number of thrifty settlers who are now residing there.

Previous to 1854 the City of Davenport did not possess a suitable cemetery; Mr. Fulton proposed to a few of the citizens to unite and purchase a tract of land for cemetery purposes; the proposition was sanctioned and he was appointed to select a site and enter into contracts, which he did; at this point the others declined the risk. He individually fulfilled his contracts, paid for seventy-two acres of land, fenced and

laid it out with three miles of carriage drives and nine miles of walks, planted five hundred evergreen and other trees, and many costly tombs now mark the place of the departed. He still conducts Pine Hill.

Mr. Fulton was elected and served as County commissioner for Scott County, and when the Democrats were in ascending power he was twice nominated and ran as a Whig for the Lower House of the General Assembly of Iowa and was defeated by a small majority.

In 1854 he was elected to the Iowa Senate by the Anti-slavery Whigs, by a large majority; he took the responsibility and organized that body, after over two weeks' deadlock, by voting for a Democrat as president of the Senate; he also disobeyed the almost unanimous petition and request of his constituents by being instrumental in sending Hon. James Harlan to the United States Senate. In 1857 he was elected a life member of the Northwestern Freedmen's Aid Commission. He has also been a member of the Davenport City Council.

During the Rebellion he furnished the War Department with military maps of New Orleans and adjacent country, embracing Fort Jackson, the Mississippi river, lakes, canals, timber and swamp lands, depth of water and nature of the bottom, public roads and bridges, for which he received the personal thanks of Simon Cameron, then Secretary of War. As an interesting relic of the days that tried men's souls, we here give verbatim the document:

War Department, December 30, 1861.

A. C. Fulton, Davenport, Iowa.

Sir: I have to acknowledge the receipt of the map of the City of New Orleans and vicinity, forwarded by you to this department. The thanks of the Government are due to you for this practical manifestation of your devotion to the cause of our country in this unprecedented trial of the strength of our institutions.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

Mr. Fulton also furnished the then Mount Ida College building in Davenport as a barracks for an Iowa regiment and afterward as a hospital, through which the property sustained great damage and he received no compensation; he is, without doubt, the only man in Iowa, and perhaps in the Union, who quartered a regiment at his own individual cost. The patriotic instinct was inherent in the family, and even in the breast of his son, a youth of but seventeen years, the desire to serve his country overcame all other feelings; to use Mr. Fulton's expression, he accompanied this seventeen-year-old boy to the volunteer camp and signed him over "like a bullock at a stock yard, to be the target for rebel bullets and wrecked and shattered for life at the siege of Vicksburg and other fields of battle."

The journals before us witness that Mr. Fulton has not lived for self alone. In one good act he gave city lots for four churches; in another instance, on the tenth of October, 1849, when the delegates from various States and cities assembled at Davenport in convention, to take action in respect to the improvement of the rapids of the Mississippi, he furnished the entire delegation with a splendid dinner at the Le Claire House, at his own cost. He built, without any compensation, the first wagon bridge over Duck creek, west of the Dubuque road, and elevated the roadways to connect with the bridge, and also the first bridge of note and roadways in Cleona Township.

In 1865 he was in the grain commission business in Chicago and a member of the Board of Trade. In 1867 he, through the press, advocated building a horse railway, visited Philadelphia at his own expense to obtain facts and consult contractors, organized a home company, solicited stock and was instrumental in the construction of a street-car line east and west through the city. During the same year (1867) he proposed to a neighbor, Mr. L. F. Parker, to join him and view the country northward for a railroad line to connect Davenport with St. Paul; the view was taken and considered favorably. In 1868 he drew up a stock subscrip-

tion list, which he headed with five thousand dollars, and also drew up the articles of incorporation, went upon the street, and, after much labor, obtained many thousands more to the stock. All action then ceased until 1869, when the mass of the people came forward and carried the work to completion. He was one of the original workers and stockholders of both the New Orleans and Davenport gas works. He erected for himself in New Orleans eleven buildings, and thirty-seven in Iowa, all above the average class, and put two thousand acres of land under cultivation. Local statistics witness that during one winter he gave employment to more workmen than the entire balance of the citizens.

His advantages for obtaining an early education were quite limited; it embraced but a few winters at a country school. But to use his expression, he picked up some useful knowledge during the evenings of five years in the sky chamber of a kitchen in New Orleans where he alternately read law, medical works (both allopathic and homeopathic), attended a few medical lectures and studied engineering. That he gained some knowledge his published reports and estimates made under appointment of the citizens' association to bring the St. Paul railroad into the city bear witness, and the court records and reports of New Orleans and Iowa show that he, to no limited extent, has been a very successful practitioner.

In 1839 the city of New Orleans instituted a suit against him, growing out of the condemning of private property for public purposes. He felt that an unjust burden was sought to be placed upon him, that equity and a proper interpretation of the laws would support his views of the case. Under the purchase of Louisiana from France it was stipulated by the treaty, that all laws then in force were to remain unchanged until 1833, consequently the Code Napoleon was virtually in force. The laws favoring the empire or State, not the people and individual rights and interests, were ignored by the courts. He applied to several eminent attorneys to engage them to enter on his defense; they, after fully investigating the subject at issue in all its bearings,

unanimously declared it would be time and money thrown away, that they would defend, but were satisfied from experience that no relief could be obtained. Mr. Fulton resolved to personally enter the courts and test his rights. He filed his answer to the suit, hunted up all decisions that supported or bore on the case, compiled his documentary evidence and, to the astonishment of the bar, and especially of his opponent, one of the most eminent attorneys of the State, obtained a decree in his favor as prayed for. And the published reports of the upper courts of Iowa exhibit the fact that he continues to possess the ability of defending himself at the bar.

He was one of the incorporators of the Homeopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, and in January, 1850, in connection with Drs. Sanford and Richards, who with others were then conducting the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Davenport, undertook to establish an allopathic medical college in Davenport. With this view Mr. Fulton negotiated with the Bishop of Dubuque for the purchase of the grounds and building then known as the "Nunnery;" Mr. Fulton had drawn plans for remodeling this building and posted them at the postoffice, when an indignant people declared that a medical college should not be established in Davenport. The plans were destroyed, and even a grave in the city cemetery was opened to see if the corpse was removed; the medical faculty abandoned Davenport and located at Keokuk.

The geographical and historical description of Texas and account of the Texan Revolution, issued by Hon. R. T. Pease in 1844, was, after much time and labor, furnished in part to Mr. Pease and the world by Mr. Fulton. This publication was the first authentic sketch ever published of Texas and her revolution, and without it a blank would exist in the history of North America.

He wrote many articles on the gulf, the Atlantic ocean and her islands for Story's Chicago "Times" and the Davenport "Democrat" that had a wide circulation, and very few men possess a better knowledge of the commerce and political history of Mexico.

Mr. Fulton is a born orator and has made some very forcible and eloquent addresses before the people in the interests of various worthy objects. In 1851 the talent of Central and Western Iowa met at Iowa City, then the capital of the State, to locate the railroad between the Mississippi and the Missouri rivers; it was conceded by the press of the State and the individuals present that the best address was delivered by him.

In 1865 the members of a Davenport Episcopal Church, with a few outsiders (mostly females), with a worthy intention at the outset, purchased a large structure in East Davenport, to be used as a home for destitute women and children, which was styled Iowa Christian Home. Mr. Fulton donated two hundred dollars to aid the institution; for a brief period kind heaven smiled on the lauable act, but the female supporters and supervisors became dissatisfied with the management and the frequent calls on their purses; they therefore in session decreed to close the institution, which contained many destitute women and children. Starvation was resolved on as the most efficient means of eviction, and the institution was at that time destitute of food even for the morrow. The resolve reached Mr. Fulton, and he declared that the women and children should never be evicted through starvation, and before the echo of the unrighteous act ceased to vibrate through heaven's firm arches, he called upon Mr. J. Lyter and other provision dealers and dispatched a bountiful supply of food, and continued the supply until homes were procured for all the inmates.

During the depression of 1857 Mr. Fulton, although borne down to the verge of bankruptcy, was appealed to for leniency by others; the court records witness that he, in consideration of "love and affection," blotted out all obligations.

In 1881, and previous, many Cubans desired to throw off the Spanish yoke of oppression. One, a companion of Mr. Fulton in his sailor days, wrote and requested him to unite in the undertaking. Within four hours Mr. Fulton was on his way to Key West. He found the patriots

unacquainted with their own homes—military strength, resources, and even distances. His own knowledge was of a half-century passed; but, to use his expression, it was indelibly stamped on the tablet of his memory. He then, in March, 1881, set sail for Cuba and through great danger prepared military maps embracing bays, streams, distances, and especially the topography of the Morro and the Blanco castles, which have been written impregnable. This, Mr. Fulton says, is an error. His Spanish passport now before us shows that he got official consent to depart from Cuba. Time and talk took place up to 1884, when Mr. Fulton conceived the idea of enlisting Mexicans to combat their ancient oppressors. He visited Mexico and found no difficulty in procuring thousands of soldiers. Etiquette required him to consult the national officials. A City of Mexico journal before us, and dated April 29, 1884, states that A. C. Fulton of Davenport, Iowa, has come to see President Gonzalez about some personal matters. He called on the United States Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary, Philip H. Morgan, who with energy advised him to return to the United States and escape being shot for making war against a friendly nation.

The Davenport "Tribune" of August 9, 1894, contained the following interesting reference to Mr. Fulton:

"With the memory so fresh of the late Pullman sympathetic strikes, with the horrors of human life lost, immense destruction of property and disastrous effects on business and commerce, many seem to forget that we have ever before suffered from strikes anything so terrible and probably equally unjustifiable in their origin. The 'Tribune' recently awakened the memory of some of its older readers to the strikes of 1875, which far surpassed those of this year in the loss of life, over one hundred persons in a single night, and immeasurably greater destruction of property. In 1883 there were strikes of coal miners, railroad employés, telegraph operators, etc., more disturbing to great business interests than those of to-day. They were so serious and widespread as to call the attention of Congress, and resulted in the appointment

of a Senate Committee to investigate the cause and, if possible, to recommend such legislation as might prevent the recurrence of such calamities. This committee was composed of nine Senators, representing as many States, but Iowa was not one of them. In the same way, at the practical close of the strikes of 1894, has the attention of Congress been given to these disturbances and the President authorized to appoint, which has been done, a committee to thoroughly investigate the strikes, the causes of them, the accompaniments of violence, etc., and finally to make its recommendations or suggestions for legislative action, to provide for such security in the future as may be obtained, by arbitration or otherwise.

"The Senate Committee of 1883 called before it Jay Gould, railroad president, Powderly, the head of the Knights of Labor, and lesser lights in labor organizations, with a multitude of others, and received hundreds of communications by mail from both the invited and uninvited. In 1885 the committee published, and it was one of the most elaborate and exhausting reports ever made to the United States Senate. It was in five large volumes, containing altogether over five thousand pages. The report comprised a full discussion of the labor and capital question then, just as it is now, attracting so much attention, with many facts bearing on the subject. The present committee would do well to examine this report with its facts and figures before proceeding to collate their own. They can obtain both information and useful suggestions for their own work.

"But this voluminous report gave singular credit or paid a high compliment to a citizen of Davenport, Mr. A. C. Fulton. August 1, 1883, in the midst of the strike excitement, the old 'Gazette,' a paper probably unknown to any member of the committee, opened a 'parliament' in its columns, where every citizen who had anything to write on the strikes, or labor and capital questions in connection, should be free to express his opinions, and the communications in response were numerous, and some of them peppery. At that time Mr. Fulton was

confined to bed from the effects of an old wound, and his physician was canvassing the necessity of amputating a limb, and even solicitous about saving his patient's life. Mr. Fulton, however, was so interested in the parliament discussion that he determined to take a hand in it. In his diversified and really remarkable life he had worked for sixteen dollars a month and cut wood at fifty cents a cord, and, to use his own expression, 'had made money out of it,' so he probably thought he could write from his own hard experience with some intelligence on the labor and capital question, although short on the capital end. At all events, lying on his back, he wrote two letters for the 'Gazette,' covering this question. Here comes in the singular fact that, in all the huge volumes of the Senate Committee report, these two letters were the only ones extracted from newspapers and given in full from among the thousands of letters and articles that were published by the press on the capital and labor question. They can be found in Vol. 2, pp. 399-402. It is strange and complimentary to Mr. Fulton that his letters should thus have been selected from all others, written by a very sick man, and published in a little Iowa paper, comparatively obscure from its influence and location in a small city so far away from the Nation's capital. Yet they are plain, practical articles, written from a man's own experience in part, and with no rhetorical flourish, but the gist, the boiled-down substance, of what a more fluent writer might have occupied columns in saying, with less effect. They were, perhaps, precisely what the committee wanted as materially assisting their work in solving the capital and labor problem.

"In giving these facts relating to Mr. Fulton's receiving a distinguished honor in its way, we only give significance at this late day to what has not been published before, yet is well known as a tribute to a citizen of Davenport who yet lives with us."

From the Rock Island "Union" of February 24, 1894, the following extensively published account of an occurrence which attracted much attention is taken:

"Mr. A. C. Fulton, a well-known citizen of Davenport, has not only been violating the neutrality laws by sending munitions of war to the President of Hawaii, but has had the temerity to avow it, in utter contempt of President Cleveland's policy spleen. In a letter to the Davenport 'Tribune' Mr. Fulton sets forth his sympathy for the cause of the republic erected on the ruins of a depraved and rotten monarchy and how he was prompted to intervene to the best of his limited ability by sending a box of guns and ammunition to President Dole, and paying the freight, eight dollars and five cents more! His letter to President Dole was as follows:

"'Good Sir: I ship you by Adams Express Company one box, containing one Springfield rifle, 45-70 caliber, long range, good at five hundred yards; one Winchester rifle, a twelve-shooter, 45-60 cartridge; one best quality double-barreled Damascus steel shot-gun, long range (can carry shot, ball or slug), and two packages of ammunition to defend life, property and the Hawaiian Republic. I retain No. 4 and ammunition to carry personally if necessary. Respectfully,

"'A. C. FULTON, Davenport, Iowa.

"'P. S.—Please, please never surrender or capitulate.'

"This was in December. A few days ago Mr. Fulton received the following acknowledgment:

"'Department of Foreign Affairs,

"'Honolulu, January 30, 1894.

"'Dear Sir: It is my pleasant duty to inform you that the arms and ammunition you mention in your letter of December 11 last have arrived. I accept with pleasure your gift, which, aside from its intrinsic worth, I esteem and value as evidence that Hawaii possesses a brave and loyal friend.

"'Of our intention to maintain our present position and to build up a staple and enlightened government in these islands you may rest

assured. We have, I think, enough supporters here to oppose attacks by any faction or clique against constituted authority and therefore would not recommend you to come out here, believing that you could aid us quite as efficiently at home by disseminating correct ideas in regard to our country.

"'For your information I send you the following books in regard to the history, products and commerce of the islands, which I know will be of interest to you: "Alexander's History," Thrums' Annual "Alexander's Monarchy."

"'Thanking you for your generous gift and sympathy, I have the honor to be your obedient servant, SANFORD B. DOLE,

"'President and Minister of Foreign Affairs.'"

Mr. Fulton was a sailor, a second mate, first mate and captain, in rapid succession, all previous to 1835. And he passed through remarkable and thrilling experiences, which would require a volume to recite.

Lack of space forces us to give but a brief outline of this most active life. To do justice to the subject a volume should be written. By old journals and documents that were loaned to the writer it is proved that Mr. Fulton did more for the City of Davenport than any other man. He took an active part in making the history of our country. His was the first appeal that sounded the key-note of the Texas Rebellion, which gave us California and prosperity; he has always been most observing, a profound thinker and a most logical writer; he is classed as one of Iowa's writers and authors, and some of his articles on vital subjects of the day have been copied broadcast and circulated throughout the world.

He has passed through many dangers and stirring scenes; he carries wounds upon his body obtained fighting for the Texan. Many of his experiences would be considered by an average man as imaginary, but Mr. Fulton has never made an assertion in his life, unless he had the documentary evidence of the truth of his statement.

His has been a most active life; he has made several fortunes and has always been charitable, ever giving to all deserving objects. No man is or has been more public-spirited than he, nor more active in business. Now, although more than four-score in years, his name appears on the County records as either grantee or grantor oftener than that of any other man. Such men as he build up communities and make prosperous States; such men as he become leaders intuitively, and doubtless had Mr. Fulton devoted his energies to statesmanship or the science of war he would have attained the highest honors that a people could bestow.

For over fifty years he has been a resident of Davenport, and during that time he has ever conducted his affairs, whether public or private, in such a manner as to merit the esteem of the community, and he is honored and respected as an honorable, upright man by all who know him. Although he has had business transactions all over the new world, and although some of his ventures have not been successful, he has always paid every dollar of his indebtedness; one of his favorite expressions is: "Send me a man to whom I owe one dollar, and he shall have it with compound interest." We trust we may find many who, like him, declared: "Resolution is omnipotent."

HENRY WESSEL, M. D.

IN recording the life work and character of the leading physicians who have resided in the City of Davenport, Iowa, in a biographical work, none is more deserving of favorable mention than the man whose name heads this sketch. He was born in Holstein, Germany, June 1, 1800, and was the son of a farmer. His own tastes were averse to the occupation of tilling the soil, and he applied himself diligently to study

until he had acquired sufficient education to take up the study of medicine. After he had completed his medical studies he began practicing in Holstein, and was very successful as a practitioner from the beginning. He then entered Lutce' Clinic and Hospital, in the town of Anhaltkothen, Germany, from which institution he graduated. He continued the practice of medicine in Germany, about forty years before coming to America, which was in 1860. Immediately after landing in New York he came to Davenport, Iowa, where he settled and resumed his practice. After a few months' stay in America he became very much attached to the American people and lost all desire to return to his native land. He familiarized himself with the English language very readily, and soon became one of the leading practitioners of Davenport. Dr. Wessel was a member of the homeopathic school. Before coming to America he wrote a medical book, which had a large sale throughout Germany, but decided not to translate it into English after his arrival here.

He was a man who delighted in travel and spent several years of his life visiting the more prominent parts of Europe, and making a study of everything pertaining to his profession in the various parts of the old country.

He was possessed of a wonderful constitution, and notwithstanding the exposure and hardships incident to the practice of his profession, reached his eightieth year without having experienced an attack of illness sufficient to confine him to his room for a single day.

During a very hot spell of weather in August of 1880 he was overcome by the heat, and lived but two days thereafter, expiring on the fourteenth of that month.

Dr. Wessel was twice married. Two children were born of his first marriage, one son, P. H. Wessel, who studied medicine, and now resides in Moline, Illinois, where he enjoys an extensive and lucrative practice; and one daughter, who married C. M. Arp and also resides in Moline.

The second wife of Dr. Wessel was Anna C. Heesch. They were

married October 1, 1843, in Meldorf, Holstein, Germany. By this marriage there were four children, viz: Katie, Henry, Johanna (who married H. C. Struck, cashier of the Davenport Savings Bank), and Laura, who resides with her mother at home. Mrs. Wessel, who was born March 23, 1818, is still in the enjoyment of excellent health.

Dr. Henry Wessel, Jr., only son of the elder Wessel by his second marriage, was born May 26, 1851, in Holstein, Germany, and came to America with his parents at the age of nine years. He received his primary education in Davenport, and also attended a commercial college in this city. In 1870 he entered, as a student, the St. Louis Homeopathic College of Physicians and Surgeons, and graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago February 23, 1872. After the death of his father in 1880 he succeeded to his practice. In 1886 he visited Europe, where he attended clinics and made researches at the hospitals of Berlin, Kiel, Zurich, London and Paris, together with many other institutions of less note. Returning to America he traveled extensively throughout the States, finally returning to Davenport and resuming his practice, in which he has been more than ordinarily successful.

He is a member of the Turner Society, and also of the Hahnemann Medical Society of Iowa. He is independent in his religious views and in politics a Democrat.

DR. MARY H. ROWLAND.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Davenport, Iowa, November 16, 1850, to Wolfh H. and Ellen (Bothwell) Anderson, the last-named being a lineal descendant of the Earl of Bothwell. Her father, a native of Copenhagen, Denmark, comes of the same family as Mary Anderson, the actress. He was educated at Kiel, one of the leading educational

institutions of the old world, and came to the United States about the beginning of the Mexican War. Soon after his arrival he entered the United States service, and still carries in his body several bullets as mementos of that struggle. At the opening of the Civil War he recruited a company, of which he became captain, and which became Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. After three years' service he was honorably discharged in 1865. Soon after the close of the war he became superintendent of construction at Rock Island Arsenal, under General Rodman. After seven years' service he was transferred to the Engineers Corps, under Colonel McComb, in the building of the wagon bridge across the Mississippi to the City of Rock Island. Later he spent three years at Keokuk building locks in the river, under Major Stickney. At the present time (1894) he is in the Government employ at Chicago, as a member of the Civil Engineer Corps, under Captain Marshall, and is widely known as one of the most capable and efficient men in the branch of the Government service with which he is connected. Our subject's mother died when the daughter was an infant, so that she was deprived of a mother's care and training. During her childhood she was much given to out-of-door exercise, and through this developed a strong and healthy body. She received her preliminary education in the public schools of Moline, Illinois, finishing her studies in the high school at the age of fifteen, and receiving a certificate authorizing her to teach, which she did, three months, in Moline. In 1865 she was married to James, the only son of Dr. Thomas Rowland, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and a retired physician. In 1877 she was left alone with two children to support; but she decided to gratify a long-cherished desire and prepare herself for the medical profession. Accordingly she attended a medical college at Keokuk, Iowa, and then returning to Moline, began to practice as a student in the office of the venerable Dr. J. W. Stewart. That was in 1878. In 1882 she began a course of study at Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, and was

graduated therefrom in 1886. In order to procure means to prosecute her studies she was obliged to mortgage her household furniture; and, although the mortgage was foreclosed and her property sold, she was undismayed, and renting a suite of furnished rooms established herself in practice.

Yielding to the wishes of her children Dr. Rowland, in 1889, moved to Davenport, and for three years she had an office at No. 1225 Brady Street, after which she removed to the central part of the city at No. 218 Brady Street. She has learned German since coming to Davenport and speaks that language fluently; and a large proportion of her patients are of that nationality, she being the only lady practitioner in Davenport speaking that tongue readily. Dr. Rowland has been eminently successful and now has a practice that yields her a handsome income, and it is constantly growing. She is honored and respected among her fellow-practitioners, and takes an active interest in matters outside of her profession, having rendered especially valuable service to the community in the cause of social purity. To her many an unfortunate woman is indebted for her rescue from a life of shame.

Dr. Rowland's daughter Nellie is married to Mr. E. L. DeVere of Davenport. Her son Henry is a student at Ames College.

DR. REZIN D. MYERS.

DR. REZIN D. MYERS enjoys the distinction of being the first dentist to open an office for the practice of dentistry in the City of Davenport.

He is of German antecedents, his grandfather having been an immigrant from Germany to Brownsville, Pennsylvania, from which place he removed later to Jefferson County, Ohio, to become one of the first settlers of that State. His son John, the father of Dr. R. D., was

born in Jefferson County in 1792, and during most of his life was a farmer. He was an officer in the War of 1812 under General Harrison, and died in Ohio, May 10, 1850.

Dr. R. D. Myers was born near Steubenville, Ohio, November 7, 1820. He enjoyed only such educational advantages as were usually accorded to farmer lads in those days, and in 1846 began the study of medicine. After about one year spent in this study he reached the conclusion that the practice of medicine would not be to his taste, and abandoned his intention of becoming a physician, and turned his attention to the study of dentistry.

He took up this study under the preceptorship of Dr. Semple of Steubenville, and remained under his preceptorship three years. At that early day there were but two dental colleges in the United States, and no dental societies. Dr. Myers not having the means to avail himself of even the doubtful advantages of either of these institutions, was yet ambitious to become proficient in his chosen profession, and to that end determined to travel as a journeyman dentist—if the term may be allowed—and by working in the offices and side by side with some of the best practitioners of that period in our country, to familiarize himself with the best methods then in vogue. In pursuance of this plan he visited some of the principal cities of the West and South, Louisville, St. Louis and New Orleans, and in each city was fortunate enough to find employment in the offices of the leading dentists.

This practical apprenticeship was of inestimable value to him in after years. Returning from this trip to his native town of Steubenville he opened an office, and practiced there a year. Having, however, seen something of the West during his bohemian experience, and being impressed with the advantageous openings for young professional men in this region, he determined to seek a location nearer the frontier.

The fall of 1853 found him in Davenport, where a brief examination into the existing state of affairs speedily convinced him that this was

the location he was seeking. He rented an office and became, as before stated, the pioneer dentist of this city. He was successful from the start, and the practice thus established was continued, with brief intermissions, through a period of thirty-three years.

For many years after his location here he worked assiduously at his chair and bench, allowing himself little or no respite. In later years, however, he began to feel the need of relaxation and recreation, and made extended visits to various parts of the country. He spent some time in Colorado, and has made several visits to New Mexico, being much impressed with the climate and scenery of that region, and deriving much benefit from his sojourns there.

Dr. Myers was one of the organizers of the first dental association of the State, and for many years was an active member of the association.

He became an Odd Fellow in 1850 at Wellsburg, Virginia. When he located in Davenport he transferred his membership to this city, and has continued a member of Davenport Lodge No. 7 up to the present time.

He was a member of Tuscan Lodge Free and Accepted Masons, and continued his connection with that lodge up to the time its charter was surrendered, in the meantime advancing to the degree of a Royal Arch Mason.

In politics he was originally a Whig, and since the organization of the Republican party has affiliated with that party.

He married in 1857 Miss Adeline Huffman of Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and brought his wife to a home which he had previously prepared for her in Davenport, and it may be mentioned as a remarkable fact—especially in this western country, where there is usually so much changing of abode—that they still reside in the same house in which they began their married life. They have had born to them five children, only two of whom survive, viz: William L. and Elizabeth A., now the wife of J. M. Smith of Boston, Massachusetts.

Dr. Myers has now retired from the active practice of his profession, and is enjoying in quietude the results of his labors. During the years of his professional career he kept pace with the improvements in dentistry and has always been esteemed for his honesty, as well as for his skill. He has seen Davenport grow from a village to a prosperous city, and is to-day one of its respected citizens.

CHARLES NELSON NEWCOMB.

MR. NEWCOMB is a native of New York State, having been born on the twenty-fourth of June, 1850, in the town of Hobart, Delaware County. His father, a well-to-do citizen of that place, was a pattern maker by trade, and had six children—three girls and three boys.

Charles Nelson Newcomb received a common school education. He did a good deal of work for his father at odd times—getting his first insight into carpentry in this way—and left his home at the age of fourteen, going to Dixon, Illinois, where he had an uncle by the name of John Shoemaker. It was necessary for him to make his own way in the world and to better his education he attended a night school in Dixon and took a business course during one winter. Up to this time he had been farming and doing whatever came to his hand in the line of carpentry. He finished his apprenticeship in the City of Lansing, Michigan.

Believing that farther west he would find better opportunities for making money, he then went to the town of Schuyler, Nebraska. This was during the panic of 1873, but in spite of the scarcity of money and the difficulties under which business was being carried on, he began at once to take building contracts and in a short time had accumulated a

C. V. Vanevenna

snug little sum of money. In the fall of 1875 he left Schuyler and came east as far as Lewis, Cass County, Iowa, where he continued the business of contracting until 1879, and then began the manufacture of wagons, which he continued in the town of Lewis for three years with very fair success. From the spring of 1884 to 1886 he was in Omaha, where he also engaged in business as a building contractor.

It was while engaged in the manufacture of wagons in Iowa and while contracting at Omaha that Mr. Newcomb invented the flying shuttle rag carpet loom, which he has been manufacturing so extensively for several years. Between 1884 and 1887 he gradually drifted from the wagon business into the loom business and in the latter year, in order to secure capital which would enable him to establish a factory, he sold the right to manufacture his loom in the States of Nebraska, Kansas and Western Iowa. With the capital thus obtained he was enabled to engage more extensively in the manufacture of looms and endeavored through correspondence to sell them in territory outside of that which he had disposed of. In 1889 he concluded to locate farther east and accordingly removed to Davenport. The machines were for a time manufactured at Tipton, Iowa, and Davenport was his distributing point. In the fall of 1890 he persuaded the men who made his machines for him in Tipton to remove to Davenport and establish themselves permanently here. In the course of a year Mr. Newcomb had made enough money to buy out the proprietors of the shop, and he leased a piece of ground on Warren Street, where he manufactured the looms for a time, afterward removing the factory to the corner of Fifth Street and Western Avenue, making sales throughout the United States exclusively by correspondence. His plant is now valued at twenty-five thousand dollars and he has in his employ about thirty people all the time. Through all of Mr. Newcomb's struggles to obtain a foothold and to get himself established in the manufacture of the looms he invented, he never lost faith in the value of his invention, and his subsequent success has justified his anticipations.

Almost every one with whom he has talked upon the subject laughed at the idea of manufacturing rag carpet looms, inasmuch as the opinion held by most people is that looms of this kind have practically passed the season of their usefulness. Mr. Newcomb, however, had a better knowledge of such things than had the people who laughed at his proposition; and he had also perseverance and determination. Since he came to Davenport a few years ago to reside permanently, he has taken a prominent position among the business men and manufacturers of the city. He is public-spirited, energetic and wide awake, has the esteem and confidence of the people, and is looked upon as a worthy and substantial citizen, although still a young man.

He was married June 8, 1879, at Lewis, Iowa, to Miss Mattie E. Vaughn, a daughter of Amos Vaughn, who was a farmer and stock dealer. Mr. and Mrs. Newcomb have two children: George, born January 23, 1881, and Edith, born May 20, 1885.

EMMETT M. SHARON.

AMONG the lawyers of Davenport who have achieved distinction and won the esteem and confidence of their clients and the public is Emmett M. Sharon, who was born at Sterlingville, Jefferson County, New York, on the twenty-third of March, 1847. The home of Mr. Sharon's ancestors was near the "Hall of Tara" in County Meath, Ireland, famous in early Irish history as a royal residence. His grandfather emigrated from there when Thomas Sharon, the father of the subject of this sketch, was an infant, coming to New York. Thomas Sharon was a farmer and in his leisure moments an omnivorous reader and student. He was a leading man in the community where he lived and many looked to him for counsel. He filled many positions of private trust, and for fifteen years previous to his death filled the office

of Justice of the Peace. His wife, Mary (Keon) Sharon, was also a native of Ireland, born at Enniskillen, County Fermanagh, and came to this country at an early age. She was a woman of domestic character and deep religious convictions. Emmett M. Sharon received his earlier education at the public schools, Antwerp Academy and the Watertown High School, from which he graduated in the class of 1871. He subsequently entered Hamilton College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1875. He won honors in writing and in extemporaneous debate. The year following the completion of his college course he was principal of the Lawrenceville Academy, St. Lawrence County, New York. In 1876 he came to Iowa and was principal of the high school at Laporte City in Black Hawk County for a year. He studied law in the office of George and C. A. Bishop, and was admitted to practice at Waterloo in June, 1878. After admission he began the practice of law at Laporte, where he remained until September, 1887, when he came to Davenport, which offered inducements and opportunities for business not to be found in a smaller or less wealthy town. During his residence at Laporte Mr. Sharon was successful as a lawyer and highly esteemed by his fellow-townsmen, who elected him member of the school board in 1885, and mayor of the city in 1887. In the year 1891, after four years' residence in this city, he was elected city attorney of Davenport and reëlected in 1892, 1893 and 1894. Among the public enterprises he has been connected with are two building and loan associations, the Hibernian Hall Association and the Davenport Club, all of which he helped to organize. He has been associated with the following societies: Ancient Order of United Workmen, Knights of Honor, Modern Woodmen of America, Knights of Pythias, Roman Catholic Mutual Protective Society and Ancient Order of Hibernians, in three of which he has been presiding officer; he has also been a member of the County and District Judicial and Congressional political committees, and is now secretary and treasurer of the Democratic County Committee of Scott County. He was one of the organizers of both the Horace Boies Club

and the Scott County Democracy. His lifelong membership in the Democratic party, however, does not prevent him from taking unpartisan views of men and measures. On the tenth of October, 1878, Mr. Sharon married Miss Ida May Bishop, the daughter of George Bishop, one of the earliest lawyers of Northern Iowa, whose ancestors settled in Vermont generations ago. Mrs. Sharon is descended on the maternal side from the Spencer family of New York, whose ancestors came to America in the Mayflower.

Conservative and slow to make acquaintances, Mr. Sharon has been successful in retaining friends, of whom he has a large circle. As a lawyer he has been a painstaking student and a hard worker. Knowing that work means success, he has not shrunk from the "drudgery of preparation" incident to law practice, and now finds himself, while comparatively a young man, esteemed as a lawyer of integrity and ability, who has won an honored position in the profession by industry and perseverance, and for whom the future holds yet other honors and successes in store.

JAMES M'INTYRE.

THE ancestors of him whose history is outlined in this sketch were among the early settlers of New York State. His father, Hial H. McIntyre, was an extensive lumberman for many years in the lumber districts of York State. In 1849 he entered into an agreement to come west and take charge of some lumber mills for Robert Christie, and traveled by way of Lake Champlain, the Erie canal, Lake Erie and Lake Michigan to Racine, Wisconsin. From there he traveled overland to Illinois, and finally settled in Le Claire Township, Scott County, Iowa, for which place he had started. Mr. McIntyre remained in Scott County until his death, which occurred in 1854.

James McIntyre was born in the State of New York, June 26, 1844, at Schroon Lake, near Crown Point. He was five years of age when his father came west, and found his first employment in the office of William Renwick, proprietor of an extensive lumber yard in Davenport. At the age of seventeen years he enlisted in Company D of the Twentieth Iowa Infantry Regiment, as a private under Captain Adolphus Torry. The company was made up in Davenport, was equipped at Clinton, Iowa, and started for St. Louis. Their first battle was at Prairie Grove, Arkansas, December 7, 1862. The following year they participated in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, Mississippi, which capitulated July 4, 1863. After taking part in the capture of Fort Morgan, Alabama, August 23, 1864, and Fort Blakely, Alabama, April 9, 1865, the company was ordered to Mobile, Alabama, where it remained until July, 1865, when the troops were mustered out of service, the war being at an end.

September 11, 1873, Mr. McIntyre was united in marriage to Miss Ida S., daughter of H. H. and Mary Kenower. Of this union four children were born: Irma E., married to S. T. Morris, bookkeeper for the Davenport Gas Company; Harry H., who died in infancy; May I. and Clyde W., who reside at home. In 1876 Mr. McIntyre entered the employ of the Emerson & Fisher Buggy Company of Cincinnati as traveling salesman, and in 1880 the company decided to establish a branch house in Davenport. Mr. McIntyre was placed in charge of the branch house as general manager, having entire control of the western trade. In this position he has demonstrated that he is possessed of the qualities that command success in the business world. He has built up from a small beginning a large and profitable business, and his standing in the community, both socially and in commercial circles, is a creditable one.

He and his family are members of the Fourteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and of Davenport Lodge No. 37, Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. McIntyre's mother was left, by the death of her husband in 1854,

with a family of small children to rear and educate. While she was left in comfortable circumstances, yet she had ample opportunity to demonstrate that she was a woman of marked ability and business tact. She not only reared and educated her family of children, but also took care for many years of an aged brother, and instead of encroaching upon the property left by her husband, added to and by prudent management and investment increased the same to a comfortable little fortune. This venerable lady is still living and enjoys excellent health, and the almost unimpaired use of all her faculties.

WARREN TEELE.

MR. TEELE was born December 31, 1828, in the town of Woburn, Massachusetts, where his father, Joseph Teele, took up his residence in 1818, and lived until his death in 1839. Mr. Teele's ancestry came to this country from the Netherlands in 1642 and settled at Medford, Massachusetts, where they lived until Joseph removed to Woburn. Warren's mother was Hepsibeth (Wheeler) Teele, who died in 1832. She was the daughter of General Abijah Wheeler, who was born in Temple, New Hampshire. The Wheelers came originally from England.

In the family of Joseph and Hepsibeth Teele were seven children, only three of whom are living. These are: Warren, of Davenport; Joseph E., a retired farmer residing in Waverly, Illinois, and Luthera, unmarried and residing in Winchester, Massachusetts. Those who have passed away were: Mary Wheeler, Lafayette, Edwin and Lucy.

Warren received the only schooling he ever had at the schools in and about his native place. He was not suited for a profession, so he

fitted himself for general business and left school when seventeen years of age. He went to Cannelton, Indiana, where he remained a number of years, engaged in the mercantile business, which finally proved a failure, owing to the fact that some large manufacturing establishments there proved unprofitable and their employés, who owed the merchants large sums, were unable to meet their obligations.

Having suffered a heavy loss Mr. Teele returned to the East. That was in 1856. Not satisfied to remain there, he, on the eleventh of October in that year, turned his steps westward and finally settled in Davenport, where he has resided ever since.

He took a position in the wholesale and retail grocery store of Messrs. M. Dalzell, Jr., and Company, where he kept books and was a salesman for several years. When President Lincoln was elected for his first term Mr. Teele was appointed by Montgomery Blair, the Postmaster-General, mail route agent between Davenport and Dubuque, which position he held five years, serving the Government with faithfulness and great industry. In 1865 he became a traveling salesman for the firm of Sanger & Leal, manufacturers of paper bags and dealers in vinegar. This position he held until 1869, and during that time he had the distinction of introducing the now commonly used paper flour bag in the West.

In 1869 he was appointed assistant postmaster at Davenport, under Mr. Edward Russell. His efficient work and his fidelity to the interests of the people commended him to succeeding postmasters and he was reappointed successively, even under the Democratic appointee under Mr. Cleveland's first administration, and again under the Democratic postmaster who took the office on the eighth of February, 1894. He has never been a partisan in politics, nor has he ever changed his politics in order to secure the appointments he has had, but has been kept in the office solely upon his merits.

In many ways his is a distinctive type of manhood. He has strong characteristics, which are especially shown in his moral and temperate

habits. He has never touched liquor, nor has he ever been inside of a saloon; he was raised in the faith of the Congregationalists, but in early life he listened much to the teachings of Theodore Parker, and hence is a more liberal churchman, perhaps, than the average Congregationalist. His is chiefly a religion of liberality of thought, coupled with charity, and a belief that in this world we should prepare ourselves, physically, mentally and morally, so that we may be fit subjects for the life eternal.

On the twentieth of September, 1853, Mr. Teele married Miss Dora Nichols, a daughter of Stephen Nichols of Winchester, Massachusetts, who is descended from one of the Pilgrim Fathers. Their children are: Jennie, who is a teacher in the public schools of Davenport, and Addie Sanger, who is the wife of Herman Zeuch, a native of Davenport and now in the employ of Messrs. Van Patten and Marks.

JOHN HASTINGS BERRYHILL.

JOHN H. BERRYHILL was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 18, 1815. He was the son of John and Eliza (Hughes) Berryhill. His ancestors were patriots in the Revolutionary cause. His father was a prominent wholesale merchant in the Quaker city, but removed from there to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, when John was three years of age. Mr. Berryhill graduated with high honors from Washington College, Pennsylvania, in the class of 1835. He then read law with G. W. Harris, a prominent lawyer of Harrisburg, whose father founded the town which bears his name. Mr. Berryhill was admitted to the bar in 1838, and practiced law in the Pennsylvania courts until 1864. During this time he held many positions of trust, and during the earlier years of his practice he took an active part in politics. In November, 1836, he was appointed, by Governor Ritner, captain of the Seventh Company

of the Ninety-eighth Regular Militia of Pennsylvania, and was made aid-de-camp to Governor Johnston in 1848, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was president of the Atlantic & Ohio Telegraph Company during the War of the Rebellion and was in the telegraph office when Lee's army reached Hagerstown on its way to Chambersburg, with Harrisburg as its ultimate destination. A dispatch was received from Lee, directed to a friend in Harrisburg, asking how many Union troops were in that city. Mr. Berryhill answered: "McClellan's army, seventy thousand strong"—a pardonable fiction under the circumstances. This diplomatic action of Mr. Berryhill undoubtedly had much to do with saving Harrisburg from attack and possible capture.

As a recreation from his labors Mr. Berryhill used to delight in the chase, and frequently made trips to the West on hunting excursions. He became much impressed with the West as a place of residence, and when he decided to give up the practice of law he removed to Davenport, Iowa, and made the city his home the remainder of his life.

He was married, March 2, 1854, to Miss Caroline Jaudon Smith, daughter of Wade T. and Elizabeth (Jaudon) Smith of Philadelphia. Her ancestors were Huguenots, of noble birth, who were exiled to this country at the time of the French persecution. They came to Berks County, Pennsylvania, afterward removing to Philadelphia, where the grandfather of Mrs. Berryhill opened and for many years conducted a select private school for finishing the education of young ladies who desired to progress further with their studies than the average academy of that period could carry them. Mr. Berryhill's mother was a graduate of this school. After his removal to Davenport Mr. Berryhill gave up the practice of law and devoted his attention to investments and financial matters. He was for many years vice-president of the Davenport National Bank, and was interested in other financial enterprises. He was a man of fine physical appearance, and of excellent mental culture. Always a student he kept himself abreast of the times, and with the leisure his later years afforded, he had ample time to devote

to his favorite pastime of reading. He was very domestic in his tastes, and thoroughly devoted to his family. Generous to a fault, in his death the poor of Davenport lost one of their best and most munificent friends. Although his life was a very active one, and his business career brought him into intimate relationship with men of the world, he was by temperament devotional, and was always a religious man. He was for twenty-five years vestryman of St. Stephen's Church in Harrisburg, and for many years warden of Trinity Church in Davenport. As a result of his sagacity and untiring application to business in the prime of his life, he was possessed of an ample competence in his declining years, and it may be truly said of him that he used his wealth for no selfish ends. All worthy charities found in him a cordial supporter, and his private donations were frequently known only to himself, not even the recipients themselves in many instances being aware of the source of the relief that came to them so opportunely.

An able lawyer, a successful financier, a ready and fluent speaker, a consistent member of the church, a loving and devoted husband and father, he presented a worthy and exalted example of the highest type of our American citizenship. He died March 3, 1880.

NICHOLAS KUHNEN.

IN the death of an honorable and upright citizen the community always sustains a serious loss, and such was the loss Davenport sustained when the subject of this sketch passed away.

Nicholas Kuhnen was a native of Rhenish Prussia, Treves being the place where he first saw the light of day, May 19, 1828. He received a fairly good education and was later apprenticed to the cigar maker's trade. At the age of eighteen he came to America and worked at his

Nicholas Kuhnen

trade in different places until June, 1854, when he came to Davenport, where he spent the remainder of his life. On arriving in Davenport he opened a small cigar and tobacco store with capital saved from his earnings as a journeyman cigar maker in St. Louis. In addition to selling cigars and tobaccos he began the manufacture of cigars and thus laid the foundation of a business which has grown to large proportions.

In the course of a few years he established himself in more commodious quarters on one of the more prominent streets. Prosperity crowned his efforts in the new location, and he shortly afterward enlarged his factory and engaged in the wholesale tobacco trade. Year after year his business continued to grow and his trade to extend throughout the Northwest, and after a time he removed his factory and store to its present location, where he built up the largest house of its kind in the State of Iowa.

The success of Mr. Kuhnen marked him as a man of superior business qualifications. The same principle of exact honesty which made him friends in the beginning was most carefully maintained through his entire business career. Thorough discipline prevailed in every department of his factory, and yet his uniform courtesy and the consideration shown for his employés caused them to have for him the most kindly regard. Though enjoying the esteem and confidence of the best business and social circles of his adopted city, he did not seek office or public favors for gain, but accepted various positions in the city council, educational boards and many similar offices as a matter of duty to the public. As a bank director and in other positions of trust and responsibility he always made a record that his friends may ever regard with just pride.

Nicholas Kuhnen was united in marriage in November, 1861, to Miss Mary Alexander of New York, to whom were born four children: Nicholas V., Mary M., Esther A. and Alice L. In the enjoyment of a handsome fortune and surrounded by the comforts and luxuries of life, Mr. Kuhnen continued to reside in Davenport, and to give a share of his

attention to the business he had built up until the end of his life. His son, Nicholas V. Kuhnen, a worthy successor of the elder Kuhnen, has since had charge of the business which his father established.

WALTER LAWRENCE BIERRING, M. D.

DR. BIERRING, professor of pathology and bacteriology in the State University of Iowa, at Iowa City, is one of those deserving men whom fortune has favored early in life. He was born in Davenport, July 15, 1868, being the son of Jeppe Bierring and Elizabeth (Jessen) Bierring, and received his first education in the public schools of this city. From his earliest boyhood he was confronted with the knowledge that he must depend upon his own efforts for the education he hoped to obtain, and the necessity of the case naturally developed him into a self-reliant and determined man.

His father and mother were married near Hamburg, Germany, in 1866, and came to Davenport during the same year. Mr. Bierring is of Danish and his wife of German descent. The former had been in this country previous to the time he located here in 1866. He has spent the most of his life in the occupation of a seafaring man. During the war he served in the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, under Admiral Dahlgren.

Professor Bierring was a newsboy during his schooldays, but at the same time gave careful attention to his studies and obtained a good education in the public schools and high school. He did not graduate from the latter, however, having been compelled to leave his studies because of injuries received in a railroad accident. When he had sufficiently recovered to admit of it, he obtained private instruction at his home from a tutor. He studied Latin while confined to his bed.

It had been his intention from boyhood up to study medicine. He

had a natural tendency in that direction, but when he had recovered from the injuries he had received he was unable to take the medical course which he desired, on account of the lack of funds, and for that reason began a course in the Davenport Business College in 1885, graduating in the spring of 1886. Immediately after graduation he became bookkeeper for S. P. Bryant & Co., wholesale coat and shoe merchants, and remained with this firm until September, 1889. His services were of great value to his employers, and although the work was not to his taste, nevertheless, he did not shirk and was regarded as a faithful and hard-working man.

In 1889 he had accumulated enough money to enable him to take a course in the medical department of the State University of Iowa. After he had been there two years, and during the summer of 1891, he was appointed house physician at Mercy Hospital in Davenport, but returned in the fall to the university to complete his course of study. At that time he was appointed assistant professor of pathology and bacteriology, the professorship then being held by the late Dr. J. M. Parker, Jr. He also acted during five months of that time as house physician to Mercy Hospital, connected with the university.

Dr. Parker's health was not good during this time, and it was evident to the Board of Regents of the University that he would be compelled, sooner than he might desire, to give up the chair of pathology and bacteriology.

Dr. Bierring had been more than ordinarily successful as an instructor, and had devoted all his time and energies to close application to the study of these branches. It was decided by the Board of Regents early in 1892 that Dr. Bierring should become the successor of Dr. Parker when the latter should find it necessary to give up his work. For this reason, in March, 1892, Dr. Bierring went to Europe to more completely equip himself for the work he was eventually to undertake.

At Vienna he remained at the Royal University for three "semesters," or three terms of six months each. During the summer

vacation of 1892 he did special work in bacteriology at the University of Heidelberg, Germany, and in the fall of that year began his course in Vienna. His work was done in the university and in the general hospital which is connected with the latter and is one of the largest in the world. He had every opportunity he could desire to fit himself thoroughly for the chair at the University of Iowa.

Previous to his departure for Europe there had been an understanding between himself and the Board of Regents that he should take up the work at the commencement of the fall term of 1893. However, a vacancy was caused much sooner than any one had anticipated, by the sad and untimely death of Dr. Parker, in August, 1892. The official appointment to the chair, therefore, reached Dr. Bierring in March, 1893, but he continued his course at Vienna, returning to Iowa City in the fall. The chair had been filled temporarily by Dr. E. H. Williams, of Iowa City.

Shortly after the close of the school term in 1894 Professor Bierring went to Paris, to be gone five months, for the purpose of engaging in work in the bacteriological laboratory of the Pasteur Institute, and also to work in the Paris hospitals. He and his friends consider that he was extremely fortunate in being able to secure a place at the famous institute in Paris, for the simple reason that applications for admission there are so numerous that the great majority of the applicants are unfortunate enough not to obtain entrance. The Pasteur Institute, as almost every one knows, is so liberally endowed that it has greater facilities for special work in the sciences than any other institution in the world. It was, perhaps, the best place in which Dr. Bierring could pursue his studies, and the time he spent there was productive of great benefit to him, and to the institution with which he is connected.

As Dr. Bierring is only twenty-six years old, his advancement has been truly remarkable. It is by no means flattery to say that he is possessed of a peculiar adaptability for the profession in which he is engaged, and that he perseveres to a greater degree, perhaps, than the

vast majority of men. He began life with a fixed purpose, and has wavered from it only when circumstances were such that he was compelled to go into commercial life for a few years in order to secure the financial aid necessary to continue his medical course; and even when he was engaged in business for a short time, every odd moment was spent in study for his chosen profession. He has been rewarded to a great degree for his perseverance and determination, and the future undoubtedly has much in store for a man possessed of such superior talents.

Dr. Bierring is a member and a past captain of the Sons of Veterans and very active in the order. He is a member of the Johnson County Medical Society, being vice-president of the same.

DR. MILES GREENWOOD BLAKEMORE.

DR. BLAKEMORE is a typical representative of the capable, self-reliant man. He is an energetic and industrious worker, and standing as he does among the leading members of the dental profession in the City of Davenport he has the satisfaction of knowing that his success is due to his own unaided efforts. The citizens of Davenport have given abundant evidence of their appreciation of personal worth, and Dr. Blakemore as a result has one of the largest practices of any dentist in this section of the State. He is a native of the city with which he is still identified, and has, perhaps, struggled as hard for the position he occupies as has any man, anywhere, who has attained prominence in any branch of life's work.

He was born July 27, 1851, being the son of T. V. Blakemore, an Englishman by descent, and Emily Blakemore, born in Ohio. In the family were five children, one of whom—a boy—died when very young. Those living, other than Dr. Blakemore, are: Emma E., married to W.

W. Brown; Sarah E., unmarried, and residing with her parents at No. 1525 Grand Avenue, and William F., all residing in Davenport.

Dr. Blakemore's life in early youth was uneventful, a good part of his time being taken up in attendance at the public schools, until, while still quite young, he quit school to learn the painter's trade. He became an expert painter in a comparatively short time, and could have made a great success of this business, but the natural trend of his mind was toward a different vocation. He was ambitious to attain a position of prominence, and felt that in one of the professions his chances for becoming prominent and influential would be much better than in the mechanical field.

In 1875, filled with a desire to see something of the world, and perhaps to find an opportunity for carrying out his plan of entering a profession, he went south, visiting New Orleans, Memphis, St. Louis and a number of other cities, remaining away from home for about nine months. On this trip he followed his trade, thereby paying his expenses, and upon his return to Davenport had fully decided that he would enter the profession of dentistry at the earliest opportunity.

He secured a place in the office of Dr. E. T. Rigby in the fall of 1876, and remained there for a year or more, making rapid progress. He was not only possessed of a liking for the profession, but he had a natural adaptability for the work. He took a short trip to Illinois, stopping at Reynolds for a few months and at Taylor Ridge for a short time, returning to Iowa in 1878, soon after which he went again to Illinois, opening an office in Moline. He remained there but a few months. It took him but a short time to discover that the pathway of a man entering one of the professions and struggling to build up a practice is not a smooth one by any means. He found it an absolute necessity to resume work at his trade in order to obtain a livelihood. Coming over to Davenport, in the course of a year and a half or two years he opened a dental office in the Forrest block. He attempted to build up a practice, but had only fair success. He resumed work at his trade a number of

times after he had established himself in the office, and but for this fact he would have been unable to get along at all. He was employed by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, and proved himself an expert in graining cars at the company's shops.

To a young man full of ambition and hope, and with a reasonable degree of pride in his make-up, it was more or less humiliating to Dr. Blakemore to be compelled to leave his office, practically giving up his profession, to work at a trade which had become distasteful to him, but it was a necessity, and, confident that in the end he would be rewarded, he laid aside his pride and went to work with great determination. A good many patients sought his services while he was painting coaches in the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific shops, and from time to time he filled engagements at his office by obtaining leave of absence from his work, and in many cases by not reporting for duty at all. It is interesting to note that his superiors in the shops were not aware of his whereabouts when absent from work. Had he been a man of bad habits they might have suspected that he was not engaged in the most elevating pursuits when he was away from them, but Dr. Blakemore was not a man in regard to whose conduct they had any misgivings, though they were probably at something of a loss to know just what he was doing, if they ever thought about the matter at all.

By degrees, and slow ones at that, Dr. Blakemore built up a practice which has since become very large. It was hard work; it required determination which few men possess, and was productive of the results which usually crown the efforts of a man of determination and perseverance and with a well-defined purpose in life.

Early in September of 1889 Dr. Blakemore was married to Elizabeth Rachel Hooley, a native of Davenport, and for a number of years a teacher in the public schools. She was a woman much respected and admired. By this union one son was born—Arthur Thomas. Mrs. Blakemore's sudden death occurred soon afterward. Miss Clara M. Denkman of this city became Dr. Blakemore's second wife, July 7, 1892.

HENRY KORN.

HENRY KORN, alderman from the Fourth Ward of Davenport, is a native of Germany, being the son of Peter and Anna (Scheafer) Korn, both deceased, who were residents of Kur Hessen, Germany. Mr. Korn was born December 29, 1838, and twenty years later immigrated to America, landing in Baltimore, unaccompanied, but filled with the idea of seeking his fortune in the new world. He learned the baker's trade, and then occupied a position in the Government bakeries in the City of Baltimore during the war. On the second of September, 1864, he came to Davenport, and his career in this city began as an employé for William Pape, who was at that time the most prosperous baker in the city.

He continued with Mr. Pape until the first of January, 1866, at which time he took charge of the bakery and kitchens at the Orphans' Home. In this work he remained until the first of March, 1868, and it is said of him, by those who knew him at the time, that his faithfulness and diligence made him an invaluable employé to those who had the Orphans' Home in charge. Mr. Korn, however, being ambitious and energetic, was not inclined to remain in this position for any longer time than was absolutely necessary, and accordingly he rented Mr. Pape's establishment—the latter retiring from business on the date above mentioned—and continued with considerable prosperity until 1873, when he bought the establishment entire, since which time he has made a notable success and has established himself in business circles in Davenport, making a reputation for fair methods and sincerity and honesty of purpose which has won him the respect and esteem of the citizens generally.

Mr. Korn's business has been enlarged and extended to a remarkable degree since he first became proprietor of the establishment in 1868. At that time his bakery was a small, unpretentious affair, and everything which was turned out for the trade was the product of "hand work." He has now the best improved machinery and the most complete equipment in every detail which his business demands, and not only supplies an enormous trade in the City of Davenport, but various other sections of the country, having established an enviable reputation as to the quality of his goods. His specialty is Vienna toast, which is extremely popular.

As tending to show the extent of Mr. Korn's public spirit and enterprise it may be stated that he is interested in the Tri-City Packing Company, the Davenport Milling Company, the Cold Storage Company, the Davenport Fair and Exposition Society, the Mile Track Association, and numerous other smaller institutions. He is a prominent member of the Turner Society, of the Knights of Pythias and of the Freie Brüder Society. He is the staunchest kind of a Democrat, and has always fully endorsed the principles of that party. He is now serving his third term as alderman, having been first elected in 1891, and his connection with some of the most important affairs affecting the city's government has been quite prominent. In everything he undertakes he displays a spirit of fairness and justice to all parties concerned, and his constituents recognize his ability to take care of their interests.

Mr. Korn's marriage occurred in the City of Baltimore, August 13, 1864, just a month or two previous to his coming to Davenport. Mrs. Korn's maiden name was Elizabeth Alheith, and she was a native of the same place in Germany in which Mr. Korn was born. The children of this union are: William H., who is married to Susan Tanner of Davenport, and who has one girl; Charles H., who is married to Hulda Schlapkohl, and who has one girl; Harry H., John H., Otto H., Lena and Bertha. The first two mentioned—William H. and Charles H.—are partners in the business with their father under the firm name of Henry

Korn & Sons. There is good reason to believe that the name will be perpetuated through many years, and that the sons will be able to conduct the business which their father has established, with equal success.

CHARLES D. MARTIN.

CHARLES D. MARTIN is a native of Davenport, having been born, October 26, 1848, the son of Luke and Mary (Dyer) Martin, both natives of Ireland. Mr. Martin's father was a farmer, and came to Davenport in 1846, where he resided until his death in 1848. Mrs. Martin's death occurred in 1862. In the family there were but two children, James, residing now in the West, and Charles D., who is prominently identified with the business interests of the city in which he has spent his entire life.

The latter was educated in part in the public schools, and in part at Father Pelamorgues' school, an institution which flourished in Davenport for a number of years. Mr. Martin has been his own guide and counselor since he was thirteen years of age, and since that time has depended entirely upon his own resources for his advancement in the world. The first employment he had after leaving school was at farm work, for which he received eight dollars a month. Then he learned the harness maker's trade, in which he continued for about four years. Some time in 1868 he gave up his trade to accept employment on one of the river packets, with which he was connected for a couple of years.

In 1870 he joined a party of Davenporters, who immigrated to the Greeley Colony, in Colorado. A spirit of adventure and a desire to accumulate money prompted Mr. Martin to undertake this trip. Greeley at that time was an insignificant hamlet, there being few people there, and the chances for making money did not seem at all promising. The outlook not being favorable Mr. Martin remained there only about six

months, returning to Davenport to take a position in the retail grocery establishment of J. F. Kelly. In this he remained for a couple of years, when he engaged in the grocery business on his own account in partnership with Daniel Leonard, under the firm name of Martin & Leonard. Mr. Leonard retired from the business at the end of a year and Mr. Martin continued the establishment in his own name for six years. In 1879 he formed a partnership with J. F. Kelly in the wholesale liquor business under the firm name of Kelly & Martin. He had disposed of his grocery establishment, in which he had been quite successful, and in the new venture with Mr. Kelly was more than ordinarily prosperous. Their business continued until prohibition was inaugurated in this State. The latter had the effect of bringing about a dissolution of the partnership and Mr. Martin went into the wholesale fruit business, in partnership with O. C. Woods and George W. Noth, under the firm name of Martin, Woods & Company. This establishment is still doing business in Davenport, having since been incorporated. It is now known as the Martin-Woods Company.

In 1891 Mr. Martin was appointed County recorder to fill the unexpired term of Recorder Susenmiel. This position Mr. Martin held for six months, and in 1892 he organized the Davenport Bag and Paper Company in connection with George Noth and Gus Eckhardt. Of this company Mr. Martin is still the president.

On the first of January, 1892, Mr. Martin formed a partnership in the real estate business with George A. Koester, in which business he is engaged at the present time, giving the greater part of his attention to the transactions of this firm.

He has had a busy life for a young man, and the fact that he has succeeded in different kinds of business evidences his resourcefulness, sagacity and executive ability. He has to-day interests in a number of enterprises in the city, and has stock in concerns which are not mentioned above. He is a very energetic man, but has a great aversion to office work—in fact, this is one of his peculiarities, if it may be termed

such—and for that reason has never been able to content himself with a life of confinement. In his present active connection with the firm of Koester & Martin he does the greater part of what is commonly termed "outside work" in connection with real estate transactions, and is better suited, perhaps, to this kind of work than to any other. He likes to come into contact with other men, enjoys the making of new acquaintances, and is full of enthusiasm concerning the prospects for Davenport's future greatness. He gives strangers a splendid impression of the city and its resources, and is an active promoter of its material growth and prosperity.

He has always taken a lively interest in the city's welfare, and has found time to serve the city in the capacity of alderman from the Fifth Ward for six years. He was for five years chairman of the finance committee, and in this position many important matters came under his supervision. His record as an alderman is that of a man faithful and diligent in the performance of his obligations to his constituents.

Mr. Martin was married February 19, 1878, to Miss Johanna Grace, daughter of Edward Grace of this city. To this union have been born seven children: Mary Elizabeth, William Henry, Grace Alice, Raymond Luke, Charles D., Florence Gertrude and Charles Edward, the last of whom died in his infancy. Mr. Martin has a handsome home located at the northwest corner of Eighth and Farnam Streets.

JOHN HOYT.

MR. HOYT has figured more or less prominently in Davenport for a number of years, particularly at the time early in the eighties when he was a member of the city council, and labored—with final success—to secure for the city a paid fire department. His record at that time was considered by the citizens a good one, and shortly afterward they placed him on the Republican ticket as a candidate for

mayor, but his very pronounced views in favor of high license caused his defeat and gave the election to the late Mayor Ernst Claussen. Mr. Hoyt lacked, however, but thirteen votes of election and his record was one to be proud of, especially since the sentiment in Davenport has always been strong in opposition to high license.

He was born in Bernardston, Franklin County, Massachusetts, June 20, 1829, being the son of Theodore Bernard Hoyt and Sophia (Whipple) Hoyt, both deceased. His parents were of English descent and were born in this country. Mr. Hoyt attended the district schools as a boy and then graduated at Goodale Academy of Bernardston, an institution which has since been merged into the Powers Institute. After his graduation from the academy in 1844, and when he was fifteen years of age, he began an apprenticeship to a cabinet maker in Brattleboro, Vermont, and remained for almost three years in that employ. From this he drifted into the manufacture of organs, going into Jones & Burdette's factory in Brattleboro, where he first engaged in making melodeons. This concern was the famous Estey Organ Company in embryo, for the latter had its origin in this factory. Mr. Hoyt was peculiarly successful in the work in which he was then engaged, and became very valuable to his employers. From the manufacture of melodeons the work progressed to the manufacture of aeolians, and later, at the suggestion of Mr. Hoyt, piano-cased melodeons were manufactured and placed upon the market. This latter was the starting point of the Estey Organ Company. The firm changed from time to time, but Mr. Hoyt remained with it through its various changes until 1861. He assisted in the construction of the first organ which bore the name that has since become a household word.

In 1861, feeling that his health was not as good as it should be, and believing that in the western part of the country he would be able to recuperate to better advantage than in the East, he made arrangements to come to Davenport. His choice of a location was natural enough, because he had been west a couple of times, and on the occasion of his

trips up and down the Mississippi river he had taken a fancy to Davenport. He brought with him from the East a large stock of carriages and buggies. He had no intention of remaining here permanently; it was his idea at that time that a year's sojourn here would enable him to recover his health to such an extent that he might return east and take up his business in Brattleboro. Although not a member of the firm in the latter city, he was a valuable assistant and displayed no small degree of inventive genius.

He was in Detroit when Fort Sumter was fired upon, and would have returned to his home for the purpose of enlisting in the army but for the fact that he had on the road a large stock of vehicles, and there was nothing left for him to do but to continue the plans previously laid out. He, therefore, opened up a repository in this city. During that fall the Emerson Piano Company and the Estey Organ Company found their business very dull and shipped a carload of pianos and a carload of organs to Mr. Hoyt without saying anything about the matter to the latter until the consignment had been started on the road. Mr. Hoyt was in despair when he discovered what the companies had done, but circumstances were such that in the course of a year or so he was able to dispose of the stock to some advantage. During 1861 and 1862 he sold the most of his carriages and buggies and made an effort to work up a trade in pianos and organs. At this time Adjutant-General N. B. Baker of Iowa, ex-Governor of New Hampshire, having his headquarters in this city, approached Mr. Hoyt with the proposition that the latter engage in the purchase of horses for the United States Government. Mr. Hoyt saw an opportunity to promote his business interests and, therefore, took advantage of the proposition. He traded his carriages and buggies and his pianos and organs for horses, and turned the horses over to the Government, receiving therefor Government vouchers. Finally, when he had sold out his complete stock of vehicles, he continued in the piano and organ business, and has been more than ordinarily successful.

As previously stated, Mr. Hoyt has not been a public character in the community, in the broad sense in which that term is usually used, but while advancing his business interests he has never lost sight of the interests of the city. He has always been willing and ready to undertake anything which would benefit Davenport. His vigorous fight to secure a paid fire department in this city will not be forgotten in a great many years. He was elected to the city council from the Fourth Ward because of his natural ability, and also because of the fact that he had expressed himself very forcibly upon the inability of the volunteer fire department to take care of property in case of a conflagration. At the first meeting after his election he laid the matter before the council and found that he was the only one who favored the abolishment of the volunteer and the establishment of the paid department. It took him a long time to persuade any of his fellow-members to his way of thinking. However, he finally secured several sympathizers, and at the same time secured very general censure throughout certain portions of the city, because of the fact that a slight increase in tax would be necessary to maintain the department which he was so anxious to establish. He continued his efforts in behalf of his proposition, however, in spite of all criticism, and finally succeeded in winning over to his side of the case enough of the aldermen to pass proper resolutions for the appointment of committees, whose duty it should be to establish a paid department and purchase hose carriages and other apparatus. It was a memorable contest, and during its course Mr. Hoyt was sneered at, and even threatened, but he never wavered from his purpose. Although meeting with a storm of opposition at first, he was very soon afterward complimented by almost every one. Property values increased almost immediately, and insurance rates were decreased just as quickly. The citizens were not slow to see the advantage which a paid department would naturally be to them, and their criticism was turned into commendation.

Mr. Hoyt was placed on the Republican ticket for mayor in 1883,

with the result already stated. It is a noteworthy fact that he never canvassed any of the wards in the city, and took very little interest in the progress of the campaign—not because he was uninterested in the city, but because he did not feel that he could sacrifice his business interests.

He was one of the organizers of the Advance Club, which in the years gone by accomplished a great deal for the good of the city. He is a member of the Business Men's Association, which was the natural outgrowth of the Advance Club. He is a Master Mason, a Royal Arch Mason, a Knight Templar and a Shriner. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and helped to organize the Iowa Legion of Honor, being one of the charter members and first officers.

On January 1, 1851, Mr. Hoyt was married in Brattleboro, Vermont, to Miss Harriet V. Willard, a native of Dummerston, Vermont. Mrs. Hoyt is of English descent; her parents were Captain Benjamin F. and Lydia (Bennett) Willard.

JOSEPH E. HALLIGAN.

MR. HALLIGAN has been managing editor of the Davenport "Daily Leader" from the establishment of that paper in 1891. The success of the "Leader" reflects a great degree of credit upon Mr. Halligan, for every one knows that upon the managing editor of a paper necessarily falls the task of forming the paper's character. A newspaper necessarily absorbs much of the character of the person who guides its destiny, consequently the esteem in which the "Leader" is held speaks volumes for the stability and sturdiness of the man who is at the helm.

Mr. Halligan is a son of P. J. Halligan (elsewhere mentioned) and was born in Davenport, Iowa, July 3, 1862. His early education was obtained in St. Marguerite's parochial school and at St. Vincent's

College, Cape Girardeau, Missouri, from which institution he graduated in 1880, after taking a four years' classical course.

He taught in the public schools of Scott County from the time of his graduation in 1880 to 1882. His teaching there was marked by great success, as it was when he was principal of the commercial department in St. Ambrose College for nine years, dating from September, 1882, to June, 1891.

It is said of Mr. Halligan as a teacher that he was not only earnest and persevering in his work, but that he had the faculty to a greater degree than most people of impressing upon his pupils the principal facts with which he wanted them to be familiar. He was generally liked by his pupils and had no difficulty whatever in commanding their esteem and respect.

Mr. Halligan gave up school-teaching for another department of educational work; he became one of the founders of the Davenport "Daily Leader," the first copy of which was issued by the Leader Publishing Company on October 27, 1891. His brothers, W. P. and T. F., are members of the company.

The "Leader" has been a success from its establishment to the present day. Its prosperity has been beyond the most sanguine expectations of its publishers. It caught the public fancy and approval from the very first, and has an influence in the community which is very seldom equaled by a publication so young.

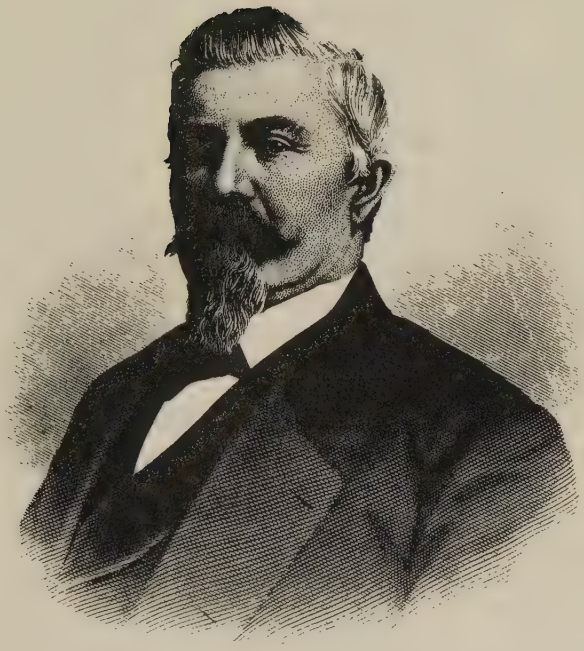
Mr. Halligan is an accomplished gentleman. He is a musician of ability and a public speaker of much force and eloquence. He has been a delegate to all city, County and State conventions of the Democratic party as one of the representative Democrats of Davenport for several years past, and his counsel is sought upon occasions when political matters of great importance are to be decided.

In personal appearance Mr. Halligan is a gentleman of large and impressive physique. His manner is pleasant, his conversation bright, and he impresses one as being an earnest and honest man, which is very true.

JOHN LITTIG.

THE career of John Littig, a prominent retired farmer of Scott County, illustrates what a man can do if he will. He was born on March 9, 1823, at the village of Spichern, Lorraine, then a province of France. His father, Pierre Littig, was a stone and marble cutter, and fought under Napoleon at Leipzig and Waterloo. His grandfather was also a stone and marble cutter. When John was three years old his father moved to Paris, where he worked at his trade, and there, when he arrived at the proper age, John, for a while, attended the Brothers' School, and later on worked in a cotton factory, a paper mill and served as an apprentice to a cabinet-maker for a year. When he was thirteen years old his father removed with his family to America and landed at New Orleans in March, 1836, and there Mrs. Littig died, the year following, of yellow fever. Here young Littig saw a good deal of life as a newsboy and managed to save some money.

In 1837 the family moved to St. Louis, where they remained about three months and then continued up to Rock Island, then known as Stephenson, where Pierre Littig settled and remained till 1858, in the meantime building several breweries, which he conducted for a while and then sold at a profit. John Littig crossed the Mississippi to the Village of Davenport, which then contained four stores and consisted of about fifty or sixty houses, and went into the employ of Harvey Leonard, who was a contractor and built many of the buildings erected at that time. After working for Leonard a year or so he was employed by Antoine Le Claire, to whom his knowledge of the French and German languages made him useful as an interpreter, for Le Claire frequently had to deal with German customers, whose language he could not speak.



John Lilley

He remained with Le Claire seven or eight years, doing whatever was necessary to be done, and for his work he received one hundred and eighty dollars a year. He also spent three months on an upper Mississippi river steamboat. In 1842 he accompanied the Davenports and Le Claire to Des Moines and was present at the treaty made by the Indians ceding their lands to the whites. During these years Mr. Littig had been a hard-working, economical man and had saved enough to buy a farm, and he bought one hundred and ten acres of land at Gilberttown, for which he paid cash. He prospered as a farmer, and in winter he worked for Burroughs & Prettyman, often making nine days' time per week in a packing-house. Five or six years later he bought eighty acres of land near by and also thirteen hundred acres of wild land in Fayette County. After selling his first farm he bought one hundred and sixty acres on the Dubuque road and moved on to it, purchasing one hundred and fifty acres on the Harrison road also, both of which farms he greatly improved. After selling the farm on the Dubuque road he built a fine stone house, barn and other buildings on the other farm, his improvements comparing favorably with any buildings of the kind in the County. By good management he kept on saving money and in a few years added three more quarter sections to his tract of farm-land, one of them being the Mount Joy fair-grounds farm. He also bought six sections of land in Thayer County, Nebraska, upon a part of which the town of Davenport, named by him, now stands. After selling all of his land outside of Scott County, and also two quarters within the County, one of which is the old homestead, which is now occupied by his son Joseph, Mr. Littig still has over four hundred acres of fine farm-land, but resides in Davenport. In 1878, after an absence of forty-two years, he visited his native land and saw the great International Exposition at Paris. In 1892 he again traveled through France, Germany, Belgium, Switzerland and Austria, visiting most of these countries in company with his son Lawrence, who was then studying in Europe.

Mr. Littig has been twice married. His first wife was Margaret (Staver) Littig, to whom he was married in 1846. She died, leaving two children. He subsequently married Miss Louise Rogge, a native of Kreis Muhlhausen, near Berlin, September 14, 1857. Mr. Littig has a family of thirteen children. Peter and Adam are farmers in Davenport Township; Lawrence is professor of theory and practice in the medical department of the Iowa University, at Iowa City; Joseph is a prosperous farmer now living on the old homestead; M. Josephine is a teacher; Henry, a dental graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, is practicing in Davenport; Hortense is a Sister of Mercy in Joplin, Missouri; Eugenie is a Sister of Charity at Holden, Missouri; Marquis Lafayette, also a dental graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and Harvard Dental College, is practicing in Boston; Victor, a graduate of the State University in Iowa City, is a law student at Harvard; John V. is a student at Iowa City; Edward and W. Thomas are school-boys at home.

It is a remark often repeated that there is no country like America for acquiring riches. Merchants, manufacturers, professional men and farmers, all, by proper management, may acquire fortunes that are the pride of their possessors and the envy of their less fortunate neighbors. Along the fertile banks of the Mississippi, where the soil brings forth abundant crops with almost unvarying regularity, it seems that a region has been created purposely to afford an opportunity to the farmer to become rich. The three things necessary are economy, good management and plenty of hard work. With these three qualifications many a Scott County farmer finds himself, in the decline of life, the possessor of far more than a competency and with plenty of leisure to enjoy it. Mr. Littig's life is an illustration of what an industrious and economical man may do. He came to America a poor boy, unable to speak a word of English, and by hard labor and good management has become the possessor of valuable farm and other property. His life has been principally spent in looking after his own business. He has held but one public office and that was the position of school director, which

he held for twenty years. He served one term as president of the Scott County Pioneer Settlers' Association. His strong physical organization has made it possible for him to perform a great deal of work, and the proceeds of his labor have been invested so as to bring the best returns. His life shows what can be accomplished by one who applies himself industriously and intelligently to the dignified and noble calling of the farmer.

Peter Littig was born in the Province of Lorraine, France, on the twentieth day of August, 1794. His childhood was passed in obscurity, but at a tender age he became an enthusiastic admirer of Napoleon's daring genius, and early resolved to follow in the footsteps of the greatest general France ever produced. When Peter was nineteen years old he entered the French Army, fought under Bonaparte at the battle of Waterloo, took part in the engagement at Leipsic, plunging boldly into the River Elster after the great stone bridge was blown up by the Corporal, and was at the side of the noble and heroic Marshal Poniatowski when he (the marshal), wounded, bleeding and exhausted, fell from his horse while attempting to scale the banks of the Elster and sank beneath its waters. Both engagements proved most disastrous to the interests of Napoleon and Mr. Littig never could talk of the result of these encounters without emotion, and they were subjects of deep interest to his children and grandchildren. He was also fond of telling how he and other young soldiers of Napoleon skulked about the country for weeks after the battle of Waterloo, hoping that the emperor would lead them again. His parents and sisters, in the meantime, had mourned him among the slain. Mr. Littig remained faithful to Bonaparte during his exile at Elba, and when the conqueror returned to France he was one of the escort who went with him into Paris. In 1826, five years after the death of Napoleon Bonaparte, Mr. Littig went to Paris to reside and engaged in business as a marble-cutter. There he continued to ply his trade for eleven years, bringing it out in all its perfection. But one little souvenir now remains of his genius; a small

watch-stand carved out of solid marble by hand, in the city of Paris, passes down as an heirloom in the family. He emigrated with his family to the United States, landing at New Orleans because French friends lived there. He resided in that city two years, then came to Stephenson, now Rock Island. In New Orleans he had worked at cabinet-making, but now he set out as a stone-mason and contractor, following that trade and business until 1851, when he engaged in the brewery business.

Mr. Littig built the first stone house erected in Rock Island, and also built Huber's and Wagner's Breweries in that city, and operated them both. In 1866 he erected the Eagle Brewery, corner Fifth and De Soto Streets, Davenport. His whole manhood, up to his seventy-second year, was a life of industry and usefulness; but, the infirmities of old age coming on, he retired from active business life, taking up his home at the corner of Eighth and Marquette Streets, where he spent the remaining fifteen years of his earthly career, when death released his spirit. Mr. Littig was a fervent adherent of the Roman Catholic faith from his youth up, and expired after receiving the last rites of the church, in the eighty-seventh year of his age, August 9, 1881.

Mr. Littig was married four times. His last consort, to whom he was united in 1853, survives him. He was the father of nine children: Augustine N., of Davenport; Peter, of Atlantic; John, of Davenport; Mrs. Mary Robida, of Chatfield, Minnesota; Mrs. Margaret Bub, of Winona, Minnesota; Mrs. Rosalie Smith, of Camanche, Iowa; Mrs. Alexandria Enderly, of Moline, Illinois; Mrs. Sophia Leeds, of Peoria, and Mrs. Augusta Smith, of Wilton. His grandchildren and great-grandchildren are numerous. After having been very liberal with his children, Mr. Littig died possessed of an estate valued at sixty thousand dollars. He was interred in St. Margaret's Cemetery at Davenport, and his son John erected to his memory a beautiful monument, on which is engraved "A Hero of Napoleon 1st."

GEORGE EVANS GOULD.

GEORGE E. GOULD was born in Cumberland County, North Carolina, December 4, 1848. He was of English ancestry, and many of the family, especially on the maternal side, were eminent in various professional and intellectual pursuits. One of his uncles, George Sweeting, was an eminent physician in England, and on one or more occasions was called in consultation to treat England's prospective king, the Prince of Wales. Another uncle, Robert Sweeting, was an eminent and distinguished artist, and painted the portraits of some of the most notable of the queen's subjects. Mr. Gould's parents were William E. and Frances E. (Sweeting) Gould. In 1856 they removed from North Carolina to Scott County, Iowa, and here George E. was brought up. He was educated in the public schools and also at Griswold College, where he spent three years under the tutelage of that eminent educator, Professor Sheldon. He early manifested an inclination to become a lawyer, and upon quitting college entered upon the study of the law in the office of Stewart & Armstrong. He was admitted to the bar in 1871, and in the year following began the active practice of his profession in Davenport. A short time after this Alfred Sully went to New York to become associated with Austin Corbin, and the firm of Brown, Sully & Campbell became the firm of Brown, Campbell & Gould. This partnership continued some ten years, when Messrs. Brown and Campbell also went east and the firm's business and practice were continued by Mr. Gould. He next became junior partner of the firm of Ellis, Murphy & Gould, which firm was afterward Murphy & Gould, and so continued until Mr. Gould's death, which occurred November 13, 1891. He was married in 1872 to Miss Emiline E.,

daughter of J. J. Humphrey of Davenport, who with two sons, George H. and John W., survive him.

Probably no attorney who ever lived in Davenport was more sincerely mourned than was George E. Gould. He possessed in an eminent degree those qualities that win and hold the affectionate regard of all classes. As a lawyer he gave more attention to commercial law than to any other branch of practice, and became an authority on intricate points of that line of practice. He was also a good criminal lawyer. He possessed a high order of intelligence, a keen insight into the merits of a case and seemed intuitively to grasp the very pith of the points involved. His opinion on any question of law was highly valued by his associates at the bar, and he was frequently consulted by his brother attorneys when they had a case requiring careful handling.

He was a man of great modesty, and this quality undoubtedly stood frequently in the way of his advancement, as he often allowed opportunities for personal preferment to pass unimproved, where more ambitious or selfish men would have utilized them to the utmost.

He was a Republican in politics, and an active worker for the interests of his party, but always refused office. While of a most genial nature, he was a man of very positive character; once having decided on the right and justice of a position he would maintain his views at all hazards. He became a Mason in the early years of his manhood, and was an earnest and active one.

When his untimely death came, his associates at the bar, his brethren of the legal fraternity and his neighbors and friends vied with each other in paying tribute to his sterling worth, for he was, in very truth, the friend of all.

CHARLES HILL.

MR. HILL is a native of Germany, having been born in Gelnhausen, March 6, 1828, being the son of Conrad Hill and Margaret (Ditzenberger) Hill, well-to-do and prosperous residents of the city named. In the family were five boys and two girls, those aside from Charles being: John, a resident of Davenport; Jacob, now residing in Whitestown, Indiana; Conrad, residing in the City of Indianapolis; Henry, residing in the "old country"; Margaret, also residing in Germany and married to a Mr. Ditzel; Doredea, who married a Mr. Werner (now deceased), at present residing near Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. Hill received his education in the German schools, and when he was about twenty years of age—in 1848—he came to America, landing in the City of New York, where he remained until about 1850. In Germany he had learned the cabinet maker's trade after he left school, and when he reached this country he began work as a cabinet maker in the City of New York. Soon after his arrival here he acquired a knowledge of the wood carver's trade, and pursued this vocation in connection with his work as a cabinet maker. Leaving New York he went to Newark, New Jersey. The latter city had a comparatively small population at that time, and Mr. Hill remained there only about six months. Some time in 1851 he came west to Indianapolis, remaining there about a year, and leaving, in 1852, for Madison, Indiana, where he remained for a year or so, after which he returned to Indianapolis. During this time he was engaged at his trade, and had had reasonably good success. Upon his return to Indianapolis—where he remained until 1854—he worked part of the time at his trade, and during the remainder of the time was interested in a newspaper which had been

started by some of his friends. He traveled on the road, soliciting subscriptions and advertisements, and in this business also was quite successful. It was not suited to his taste, however, and he gave it up in a short time. He came to Davenport in 1854, and since that time has been a resident of this city, with the exception of what little time he has spent in travel. After he arrived in Davenport he worked at his trade for a few months, and then built a shop for himself, where he conducted a prosperous business. In 1855 he opened up a furniture store on Harrison Street. His progress since that time has been steady. He has advanced in business until he now stands among the foremost men in the furniture business in Davenport. He has not only established himself in business, but he has also established himself in the esteem of his fellow-citizens to such an extent that he is regarded as one of the most substantial and trustworthy members of the community.

He bought the property upon which his establishment is now located in 1861. Upon it was located at that time a frame building, in which he conducted his business for several years. About the year 1866 he put up a three-story brick building, and on the lot adjoining he built a four-story brick building in 1872. These buildings he joined in one about 1890, making them all four stories high. He has since occupied them as a repository for his stock in trade.

Mr. Hill is not a politician and is an independent voter. Although taking no active part in the conduct of public affairs, he takes an active interest in the welfare of the city in which he resides and of the country at large. He is a Mason, being a member of the Blue Lodge and a member also of the Turner Society. Other than this he is not identified with secret societies. In years gone by he has been connected with many enterprises of a public nature in the city, and has always given his hearty support to any movement which had a tendency to promote the welfare and improvement of the City of Davenport.

On the twenty-sixth of May, 1857, Mr. Hill married Catherine Greenwald, whose death occurred in January, 1892. Mrs. Hill was a native

of Germany, and came over to this country early in the "fifties." To this union were born three girls and two boys: Annie, Laura, Emelie, Oscar and Oswald. Of these, Annie is the wife of George Stark, Laura is at home, Emelie died about four years ago, Oscar died in 1863 at the age of one year, and Oswald is a clerk in his father's store.

In personal appearance Mr. Hill is of medium height, and his hair and whiskers are tinged with gray. He has a frank expression of countenance and an ease of manner which make him a pleasant gentleman with whom to converse.

THOMAS WILKINSON.

THOMAS WILKINSON was born in Albion, Edwards County, Illinois, October 18, 1823. His parents, William and Margaret (Kershaw) Wilkinson, immigrated from England to this country and were among the early settlers of Albion. The subject of this memoir was reared on a farm and received a common school education. In 1884 he went to St. Louis, where he learned the trade of bricklayer. He was engaged in this employment, in connection with building and contracting, for a number of years in St. Louis. In the fall of 1854 he came to Davenport, Iowa, where he engaged in the same occupation until 1857, continuing a partnership previously formed with William McManus. From this time until his death, which occurred December 24, 1876, Mr. Wilkinson was engaged in no active business, his attention being given almost exclusively to the management of his place, which is a part of the well-known Rose Hill farm (the oldest in Scott County), originally owned by Alexander MacGregor.

On the sixth of January, 1853, Mr. Wilkinson was married to Ellen McManus, who was born in Mystic, Connecticut, and is a daughter of the late Hon. James McManus. Their children are: Mrs. Marcius

Curtis Smith and Thomas L. Wilkinson. In politics Mr. Wilkinson was non-partisan. He was an independent thinker, and appreciated the fine distinctions which may sometimes be drawn between principles of right and justice and principles of party. In his death Davenport lost one of her most prominent and highly esteemed citizens.

EDGAR HARVEY RYAN.

MR. RYAN is a representative of that class of men who have made the western part of this country famous because of the enterprise and determination with which they have undertaken, and pushed to completion, plans for the betterment, not only of themselves, but of the communities where they have resided. It may be said with truth that few have been more closely connected with, or more deeply interested in, everything tending to the good and welfare of the City of Davenport and its inhabitants than Mr. Ryan. It has been said that he who sets before his fellows an example of industry, sobriety and honesty of purpose has a present as well as a future influence on the well-being of his country, for his life and character are woven into the lives of others for all time to come. It is no exaggerated statement to say that Mr. Ryan has done this. His life, identified with the city's development from his earliest boyhood, has been one of activity, not only in his own interests, but in those of the city as well.

He was born on the thirteenth of January, 1851, in Warren County, Indiana. His parents were Edgar and Salinda (Osborne) Ryan. His father was a stock-breeder and a man of consequence and influence in the community. In the early "fifties" he represented his County in the State Legislature. He was a successful man of affairs and enjoyed a large share of the confidence and respect of the community in which he lived.

In 1855 he removed with his family to Davenport, Iowa, and in company with Mr. A. C. McCarn, a former fellow-citizen of his in Indiana, embarked in the wholesale grocery trade in this city, handling a general line of goods. His career in Davenport was cut short by his death in 1857, less than two years after his arrival.

Edgar Harvey Ryan received his early education in the public schools of Davenport and afterward attended a commercial college in La Fayette, Indiana. On the first of January, 1873, he, in partnership with his brother, J. A. Ryan, began business in Davenport as a merchant, dealing in gentlemen's furnishings, etc., at the corner of Second and Main Streets in this city, under the firm name of Ryan Bros.

This copartnership continued until 1877, when J. A. Ryan removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, and the business was continued by Edgar H. Prior to engaging in business for himself Mr. Ryan had been a traveling salesman for Keith Bros., wholesale hatters in Chicago. His experience in this capacity had given him a valuable insight into business methods and was of great value to him when he undertook to conduct business for himself.

In 1887 he closed his career as a merchant and in August, 1888, in company with Mr. C. G. Bosch, incorporated the Bosch-Ryan Grain Company. Previous to this he had built what is known as the Ryan block, corner of Second and Brady Streets, one of the most modern and commodious business blocks in the city. The firm of which Mr. Ryan is a member is one of the most prominent in its line in the city, but Mr. Ryan has not confined his transactions to this one line of business. He has been and is interested in many extensive enterprises in the city. He is secretary of both the Davenport Town Lot Company and the Davenport Safety Deposit Company and is financially and otherwise interested in numerous other enterprises in the city. He is a member of Trinity Lodge No. 208, Free and Accepted Masons, also of Davenport Chapter No. 16.

Although comparatively a young man, it is no exaggeration to say

that Mr. Ryan ranks as one of the leading business men of the city. He is a man of calm and sober judgment and belongs to that type of men who leave their impress upon the community in which they live. He is noted among his associates for his energy, enterprise, shrewdness and integrity. His counsel is often sought by business associates older than himself, a fact which attests that his business contemporaries have a good opinion of his sagacity and ability.

Mr. Ryan was married, in June of 1873, to Miss Ella, daughter of Thomas Coleman, of La Fayette, Indiana. They have but one child—a daughter, Julia C.

JAMES HOWARD CAMP.

MR. CAMP was born May 3, 1828, in Durham, Connecticut. His father was Heth Frisbee Camp, and his mother was Phoebe (Bates) Camp. The elder Camp was an auctioneer for many years, and for a long time was proprietor of the Palestine Gardens in Middletown, Connecticut. These gardens were connected with the Military Academy at that place and were kept up for the amusement and entertainment of the citizens of the city. A prosperous and respected citizen, Mr. Camp brought up a family of several children, the eldest being Ebenezer Bates Camp, who resides in the town of Grant, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, with whom resides an unmarried sister, Elizabeth M. Emily B., another sister, married Amos Johnson and resides in Mitchellville, Iowa, and her sister, Anna Juniata, unmarried, resides with her. Mrs. Johnson's husband died some years ago. The brother residing in Pennsylvania —Ebenezer Bates Camp—has retired from business, but was formerly engaged in the general merchandise and lumber trade.

Mr. Camp's father removed to Middletown from Durham in 1829, and about five years later (in 1834) removed to Washington, District of

Columbia, and for two years was owner of horticultural gardens in that city. From Washington the family returned to Connecticut. Mr. Camp, Sr., went to Pennsylvania later on as the representative of a company which owned extensive timber lands. He had an interest in the company, it having been organized in Washington during his residence there. The family followed him to Pennsylvania in 1837 and the home was at Cherry Tree, or Canoe Place, now known as Grant—at the junction of Indiana, Clearfield and Cambria Counties—an interesting and historic spot. The place derived its first name from an old cherry tree which stood on the banks of the Susquehanna, near or under which some of Penn's treaties with the Indians are said to have been consummated.

The subject of this sketch received a limited schooling in early life, because of the fact that the family removed from the East before he was old enough to attend school, and settled in what was practically a wilderness when they got to Pennsylvania. Even log school-houses were scarce then in that portion of the Keystone State. His mother died when he was sixteen, and he soon afterward went alone to Connecticut, in midwinter, walking from Holidaysburg to Harrisburg, a distance of one hundred and thirty-four miles, and making the rest of the trip by rail. The object of his journey was to reach the home of his grandparents, who were residing alone in his native State, and who desired that he should make his home with them. While in Connecticut he worked on his grandfather's farm and went to school part of the time.

In 1849 his father was thrown from a horse and killed. Upon this occasion he returned to his home in Pennsylvania and soon afterward went into partnership with his brother and the gentleman who afterward became his brother-in-law, Mr. Johnson, in the lumber and mercantile business. The firm shipped enormous rafts of logs down the Susquehanna, sometimes having as many as fifty rafts afloat at one time, and bought cattle in Ohio, which they drove across the Allegheny Mountains to the eastern markets. They were compelled to drive the

cattle because there were no railroads. It was part of the firm's business to furnish beef to the employés engaged in the construction of tunnels for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the partners managed to make a good deal of money out of this trade.

Mr. Camp left Pennsylvania, his family, his business and his old associations on the tenth day of March, 1857, and came straight through to Davenport, arriving in this city on the twenty-fifth day of that month with two carloads of horses. It was his intention to follow the livery business in this city, and accordingly he opened stables on Second Street, in what is known as the Bowling property. He remained in this business, however, only two years, finding business exceedingly dull because of the fact that the country was on the eve of the financial panic of '57, and money was a scarce article.

In the spring of 1860 he went into the grocery business at the corner of Fifth and Brady Streets, having sold out his livery stock. He remained in this business for two years and then disposed of it, going into something entirely different from anything he had previously been engaged in, viz: the marble and granite business. This was in the spring of 1862. The firm was Davis, Camp & Company, composed of J. W. Davis, James H. Camp and James Whitney. They were more than ordinarily prosperous in this business, but in 1865 Mr. Camp sold out his interest to the other members of the firm. In 1869 he found it necessary to repurchase the interest in this business and the firm continued to be Davis & Camp until January 1, 1891, when Mr. Davis retired and Mr. Camp succeeded him in the business.

During all the years of his residence in Davenport Mr. Camp has maintained a reputation for honesty, enterprise and public spirit which has won for him the respect and esteem of the community and drawn about him a large circle of friends. In politics he is a Republican, but has never sought public office.

On the eighth day of February, 1859, he was married to Mary J. Woodcock, who then resided in Pennsylvania, in the little town of Grant,

where Mr. Camp had resided when a boy. Mrs. Camp is still living and in the family are five children: Laura M., who teaches school in Davenport; Walter Lincoln, in the carriage business in Seattle, Washington; Mabel Hosmer, employed in the general office of the Iowa Union Telephone Company in Davenport; Anna Gertrude, residing with her parents, and Howard Frank, who is still residing at home.

CHARLES RICHARDSON BAKER, D. D. S.

AMONG the prominent practitioners of dental surgery in Davenport is Dr. Baker. He is a native of the city, a gentleman of broad education and first-class attainments. Born on the fifth day of January, 1859, educated in the public schools until he had reached his "teens," he completed his literary course in Iowa College at Grinnell, Iowa, and entered upon his dental studies in Philadelphia in 1881. However, before beginning the latter course he spent two years with Dr. Morgan, of Davenport, in the study of the profession in which he afterward engaged. He entered the dental department of the University of Pennsylvania and graduated in 1883 with high honors, at which time he was the president of his class.

From Philadelphia he went to Chicago and began the practice of his profession in the spring of 1883, remaining there nine years. While in that city he was connected with numerous dental societies, and was chosen lecturer of metallurgy and oral chemistry in the University Dental College. In addition to this honor Dr. Baker had a very large practice. During the latter part of his stay in Chicago, finding that his lectures interfered with his practice, he gave up the former and devoted his entire attention to his patients.

In November of 1883 he was married to Miss Lillian Merrill, who was a niece of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Dr. J. F. Baker, now a resident of St.

Paul, Minnesota. Mrs. Baker, née Merrill, visited her aunt in this city, and it was here that Dr. Baker met her. She had a sister, Miss Cornelia Merrill, who married B. J. Merrill, M. D., a resident of Stillwater, Minnesota, and a physician of large practice. Dr. Merrill, though bearing the same name as the lady whom he married, was no relation whatever to her, and had been a student with Dr. J. W. H. Baker (a sketch of whom appears elsewhere), the prominent physician of Davenport and father of the subject of this sketch.

Mrs. Baker's parents were Mr. and Mrs. Norman Merrill, of Cassville, New York. They afterward resided with their daughter and their son-in-law in Chicago. Mrs. Merrill died about four years ago, and Mr. Merrill still resides at the home of Dr. Baker in this city.

In the spring of 1892 Dr. Baker found an opportunity to exchange his practice and property in Chicago for the practice and property of a well-known dentist of Davenport, and he took advantage of it. He had a strong inclination to return to this beautiful Iowa city, not only because it was his native place, but because his parents earnestly desired it. Accordingly he established himself in Davenport, and has now a very large practice.

Dr. Baker is a Mason, a member of the order of Knights of Pythias and was for a year president of the Tri-City Dental Association, an organization in which he takes great interest and of which he was one of the chief organizers. He has devoted his time exclusively to the study and practice of his profession and has never sought public office of any kind.

Dr. Baker is a man of medium size, with dark hair and whiskers, a frank expression and attractive address. His manners are easy and his conversation pleasant.

Dr. and Mrs. Baker have one child—a boy—born November 1, 1894. His name is Norman Merrill Baker.

CAPTAIN LE ROY DODGE.

CAPTAIN LE ROY DODGE, for many years a wealthy and prominent resident of Scott County, was born in Herkimer County, New York, December 25, 1811. His father was Daniel Dodge, also a native of New York, whose ancestry dated back to the Dutch settlers of the Mohawk Valley, but Le Roy's desire to see the West, and perhaps to locate in a section where the opportunities for accumulating money might be better than in the East, led him to leave his native County some time in 1832. He had been born on a farm, but farm life was distasteful to him and for several years he taught school, earning sufficient money to enable him to make the journey West without assistance of any consequence from his parents. He reached Dubuque, Iowa, about the time of the lead-mining excitement, but, although he had gone there for the purpose of prospecting, he never spent a day at that occupation. He engaged in other employment, and his success was perhaps better than it would have been had he undertaken to carry out his first plans.

Captain Dodge was a man of strong character and great self-reliance, and these qualities were materially developed in his early youth. While in Dubuque he clerked for a time in a general store and postoffice, doing efficient work. During these early experiences he developed a first-class business talent, which in comparatively few years made him one of the most prominent men in this section of the country. After working for a while in the Dubuque store he took a clerkship on one of the Mississippi river steamboats, and soon after rose to the dignity of a pilot, running between St. Louis and St. Paul. It was not long until Captain Dodge owned one of the steamboats. His frugality, industry and perseverance had won this for him, and they afterward did more; they enabled him to secure the ownership of several valuable boats.

Some time in the fifties he was instrumental in organizing the Rapids Packet Company and became its manager, making his headquarters in the City of Davenport. He had resided here at different periods in his life for many years previous to the organization of this company, and in 1843 had purchased six hundred acres of land situated in Buffalo Township, to which he retired in 1860. The farm he purchased then is one of the most beautiful pieces of land on the Mississippi river. It has about a mile water frontage, and has been richly cultivated, so that it is one of the most valuable pieces of property in the State of Iowa. A part of it was purchased from the late Judge James Grant, who had entered it.

When Captain Dodge retired from active life in 1860 and took up his residence on his farm in Buffalo Township he gave his attention simply to the direction of those who had in charge the management of his lands. He lived in peace and quiet during the later years of his life and brought up a family of worthy children. At his death, on the twenty-seventh day of June, 1871, his wife and four children survived him. The first sorrow which has come into the home since the laying away of Captain Dodge was the death of Worth, the youngest son, in 1891. Sorrow again entered the home on the seventeenth day of January, 1894, when Mrs. Dodge passed away from earth. Mrs. E. E. Cook, of Davenport, is a daughter of Captain Dodge by his first wife. Mrs. C. G. Raguet, of Washington, Iowa, and Frank L. Dodge, of Davenport, are children by his second wife. Worth, whose death was referred to, was the child of the third wife.

Captain Dodge was at one time a member of the Legislature, having been chosen by the Democratic party to represent his County as a colleague with the late Judge Grant in 1852. In the capacity of Legislator Captain Dodge displayed that firmness and determination which were characteristic of him, in the effort to secure for his constituents the legislation which would be of most benefit to them. He was a member of the school board and held many minor offices as

the gift of the people, although, in spite of it all, he was not a politician, and cared very little for political life and the strifes connected with it. He was an enterprising man and believed in all movements which tended to the betterment of this section, particularly the City of Davenport. At a time when he was opposed by almost all of the men connected with river traffic he advocated strongly and determinedly a movement for the construction of a railroad bridge across the river at this point. He was far-seeing enough to perceive that the development of this section depended largely upon the progress which the railroads were enabled to make, and he believed that an opportunity should be given the railroads to push their lines farther west than they had at that time been able to do.

Captain Dodge was a man of self-reliance, a man who had read a great deal and gained the education he possessed through his own efforts. He was of a literary turn of mind, spending much of his time during the later years of his life in his library, which was a valuable one. He possessed great force of character, was of a jovial nature and very hospitable, being never happier than when he had around him a group of friends, especially children, at which times he was always among the most youthful in spirit of those who enjoyed his hospitality. He was kind-hearted and devoted to his family. His acquaintance throughout the community was very extensive and he was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him.

His father died in New York in 1839 and his mother came west, residing at his home until her death in 1860. His parents are now lying side by side in the cemetery at Buffalo, the remains of his father having been removed here after the mother's death.

One of the most successful attorneys at the Davenport bar is Frank L. Dodge, born July 20, 1856, son of the late Captain Dodge. Mr. Dodge attended the public schools of Buffalo Township in his boyhood, and later graduated from the State University of Iowa, in June of 1877. He entered the law office of E. E. Cook immediately after his graduation and

admission to the bar here, and since 1880 has been a partner with Mr. Cook under the firm name of Cook & Dodge.

He was married on the fourth day of November, 1880, and suffered the loss of his wife on the fifteenth day of June, 1890. Mrs. Dodge's maiden name was Caroline Berryhill, a daughter of the late J. H. Berryhill, of this city. One child born of this union, a daughter (Helen), eleven years of age, resides in Washington, Iowa, with her aunt, Mrs. Raguet.

DR. JOHN J. OLSHAUSEN.

IN the death of Dr. John J. Olshausen, which occurred March 16, 1890, Davenport sustained the loss of an influential and much-respected citizen, whose memory is warmly cherished by all who knew him and who left to his family that which they prize above all else—the heritage of an honored name.

He was a native of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, and was born June 16, 1817, the son of John D. and Julianna Olshausen. His father, who was a prominent clergyman of the Lutheran Church in Germany, was superintendent of all the churches in the Duchy of Oldenburg, the highest office to which a clergyman there could attain. He was a noted author and an eloquent preacher and published numerous works on theology and geography.

Dr. Olshausen's mother still survives and lives in Rock Island, Illinois, the wife of Dr. Bernhardi. His maternal grandfather was a famous surgeon in Germany. His eldest brother, Herrman Olshausen, is a noted author of religious works, among which are "Olshausen's Commentaries on the New Testament." Another brother, a celebrated philologist in Berlin, received many titles and honors and left a son who is now physician to the emperor and a man of note. Still another brother, who achieved distinction in Germany, afterward settled in

Davenport, where he was editor of "Der Demokrat." He is now editor of the "Westliche Post" in St. Louis, Missouri.

Our subject enjoyed the best of educational privileges in his boyhood. He attended the gymnasium at Schleswig, later entered the University at Königsberg, Prussia, and was graduated from the department of natural science and medicine at Kiel. In the furtherance of his researches in natural science he traveled extensively through Europe and parts of the Orient and also visited South America. Not finding this line of research entirely satisfactory in a financial way, he returned to Kiel and completed his medical studies, and, after spending several months visiting and investigating the German hospitals, he immigrated to the United States and established himself in the medical profession at St. Louis, Missouri. That was in 1847. Seven years later, in 1854, owing to the uncongenial climate of St. Louis, he removed to Davenport and there continued his professional work with great success until his decease.

Dr. Olshausen was a man of broad intelligence, liberal-minded, warm-hearted, generous and genial, and with his refined and cultivated tastes and his wide range of knowledge, he impressed his personality upon all who came under his influence. He was a loving husband and father and in the charming circle of his home showed himself the soul of goodness and devotion.

December 10, 1848, he married Miss Elizabeth Shepman, a native of Hanover. Of eight children born to them four died in infancy and four still survive.

Dr. Olshausen was a Republican in sentiment, but liberal in his political views, as he also was in religious matters. He served fifteen years as a member of the Davenport School Board.

PATRICK JOSEPH HALLIGAN.

MR. HALLIGAN is a native of Ireland, being the son of John Halligan and Mary (Young) Halligan, now deceased, both born in England, but at the time of Patrick's birth on August 31, 1825, residents of Summerhill, County Meath. Mr. Halligan made up his mind early in life to come to America, thinking that in this country he would find better opportunities for his advancement, and accordingly he took passage in the year of 1849, reaching the United States on the fifteenth of July. He settled in Paterson, New Jersey, where he remained for a couple of years.

He was married in Paterson on October 27, 1850, to Miss Ellen McNally, a native of Clonard, County Kildare, and who was born on June 20, 1823. Mrs. Halligan came to America in 1850, touching the soil for the first time on August 18. Mr. and Mrs. Halligan have six children, all of whom reside in the City of Davenport. They are: John, James, Thomas, William and Joseph, sketches of whom appear elsewhere, and Mary, born October 18, 1859, now residing with her parents.

Mr. Halligan left Paterson in May, 1851, and came west to Peru, Illinois, where for about two years he was connected with the gas business. On August 17, 1853, he reached Davenport, where he has resided ever since. He was superintendent of the gas company here for thirty years (from 1858 to 1888), after which he retired from active life to the enjoyment of a well-earned rest.

He has never held a public office in the community, but he has been one of the most successful men who ever resided here, simply because he made his business the foremost purpose of his life. This, however,

should not be understood to mean that he was so much occupied with his business that he took no interest in public affairs, but simply that he perfected himself, as nearly as it was in his power to do, in the business he chose when a young man and made himself so proficient in it that his services to the company were very valuable. Politics had no charms for him. He preferred rather a peaceful, domestic life than an exciting political career. In religious belief Mr. Halligan is a Catholic and in politics he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM P. HALLIGAN.

FOR a young man Mr. Halligan occupies a conspicuous place in commercial life in Davenport. He is a self-made man and deserves a great deal of credit for advancing himself to the position he now occupies. Born in Davenport August 1, 1857, the son of P. J. Halligan, whose sketch appears elsewhere, he was early impressed with the idea that he would like to earn his own living and accordingly upon the first opportunity he left school and secured a position. Mr. Halligan as a boy attended St. Marguerite's parochial school and gave up his studies earlier than was really necessary. His parents would, perhaps, have been better pleased had he remained longer at his studies, but the anxiety to do something for himself took firm possession of him and as a result he became delivery boy for Charles Stewart & Sons, at that time well-known drygoods merchants. He was only about twelve years old then. From this firm he transferred his services to William Pool's grocery establishment, and from that place to the flour and feed store of John Morrison. He became collector for the Davenport Gas Company about 1870 and was a trusted employé of that concern for nearly eighteen years. It was at the end of this time—May 1, 1887—that he went into the coal business in partnership with the late Ross Woodmansee, who had also been an employé of the gas company for many years.

The firm was known as W. P. Halligan & Co., and the business was a success from the first. Mr. Woodmansee's death a few years ago left the business in such shape that Mr. Halligan purchased his former partner's interest from the estate, and he has continued it alone ever since, although he has retained the firm name—W. P. Halligan & Co.

Mr. Halligan went into the Leader Publishing Company in 1891, in company with two of his brothers, and has always been president of that organization. The "Leader's" great success financially and editorially is due largely to the superior management of the president and his brother, the managing editor elsewhere mentioned.

Mr. Halligan is also president of the Home Protective Building, Loan and Savings Association of Iowa, which office he has held since April 1, 1890; he has been a director of the Iowa National Bank of Davenport since its organization; he is a stockholder in the Glucose Works, Masonic Temple, Turner Hall, Davenport Mile Track Association, Davenport Fair and Exposition Society and a number of other associations. In religious belief he is a Catholic, in politics a Democrat, although he has no fancy for holding public office.

He was married July 25, 1883, to Miss Honora Cavanaugh, a native of Davenport and a graduate of the Academy of the Immaculate Conception. She is an accomplished lady, an excellent performer upon the piano and possesses a pleasant voice.

Mr. and Mrs. Halligan have one child—Ray, born October 7, 1884.

JOHN WILLIAM WIRTEL.

IN the decease of John W. Wirtel, which occurred at Davenport, March 14, 1892, the city sustained the loss of a most estimable citizen. He was a self-made man, and by honest industry, perseverance, economy and determination, overcame many difficulties and established a

thriving business, which still prospers under the careful management of his daughter and only surviving child.

He was a native of Prague, Hungary, and was born April 14, 1833. When he was twelve years old, in 1845, his parents immigrated to the United States and settled in St. Louis, Missouri. Their moderate means were not sufficient to give the son many advantages, but he received a fair education and made good use of such opportunities for learning as he had. He was early trained to habits of industry and economy and learned the worth of a dollar, and before he grew to manhood had accumulated a snug little sum. At the opening of the War of the Rebellion he enlisted as a private in a Missouri infantry company, served throughout the war and was honorably discharged at its close in 1865. After returning from the army he moved his family and effects to Davenport and engaged in the manufacture of trunks, establishing a factory and business which prospered and grew under his skillful management.

While living in St. Louis Mr. Wirtel married Miss Elizabeth Voita, then of that city, but a native of Prague, Hungary. Of six children born to them only two lived to maturity. Of those, John, the only son, who was associated with him in his business, died in August, 1891, and his death so affected his father that he never rallied from its effect. Grief-stricken, heart-broken and despondent, he never again went to his place of business, and after a lingering illness passed away, mourned by a wide circle of friends.

He left a widow, who still survives, and an only daughter, Miss Josie Wirtel, who assumed the management of the large business her father left and has continued to carry it on with great success, retaining the confidence and good will of the public, so richly merited by her deceased father.

JACOB BRUS.

DURING his lifetime the subject of this sketch was counted among Scott County's substantial citizens. He was a prosperous, enterprising farmer; and in his decease, which occurred on December 12, 1885, the community in which he had lived sustained a great loss. By his thrift and good management he accumulated an ample competence, and left to his family not only the rich fruits of his years of toil, but best of all, the heritage of an honored name. Jacob Brus was a native of Prussia. He was born near Essen on November 29, 1829, the son of Henry and Anne Brus. He immigrated to the United States in company with his parents in 1849, and settled with them in the State of Missouri. He remained there only about one year, and then, in 1850, removed to Davenport, Scott County, Iowa, whither his parents followed some three or four years later. They were hard working people, industrious and frugal, and from them Jacob inherited many of the sturdy qualities that characterized him. He acquired an ordinary education and during his boyhood and early manhood turned his hand to various kinds of work, farming, teaming, operating a threshing machine, steamboating, etc., and finally settled down to farming.

When a little past thirty-one years of age, on January 7, 1861, Mr. Brus married Eliza J., the daughter of John and Mary Robison. Her father was one of the early settlers of Scott County. He was a native of Warren County, Ohio, and was born October 9, 1809. With his parents he moved to Indiana, and in January, 1836, there married Miss Mary Oswaldt, and in the spring following removed with his young wife to Iowa, settling in Scott County, on the Mississippi river. One year later he located a farm in what afterward became Buffalo Town-

ship, and there lived, respected and beloved, until his untimely death, which occurred on August 15, 1850, as the result of a sad accident, he being thrown from a wagon which he was driving and which capsized, falling upon him. His widow died in 1881.

Three years after his marriage, in 1864, Mr. Brus purchased the Robison farm and lived there until his decease, after which it passed into possession of his widow, who still owns it. Of eleven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Brus, ten still survive. They are: John H., Anna M., Charles H., Rosa, William J., Edward T., Ella E., J. Theodore, Lena E. and Ida J. Flora M. died some years since.

Mr. Brus was a man of fine social qualities and had many warm personal friends. He was the soul of honor and in all his dealings with others sought to do as he himself would be done by. In politics he affiliated with the Democratic party. In religion he adhered to the Catholic faith.

THOMAS F. HALLIGAN.

MR. HALLIGAN'S record is that of an energetic, industrious, self-reliant man, whose ambition in life has been to make himself a respected citizen and a successful business man. He was born in Davenport, October 26, 1855, being the son of P. J. Halligan, for so many years connected with the Davenport Gas Light Company. He received his education at St. Marguerite's parochial school, remaining in school until he was about fourteen or fifteen years old. He then secured a position in a flour and feed store, where he remained for a year or so, and in December, 1870, he commenced work as a delivery clerk in the grocery store of Morrison & Glaspell. He worked for this firm and their successor for about five years. In June, 1875, he took a position with Milton J. Glaspell, with whom he continued for nearly nine years. On

the first of January, 1884, he entered into partnership with Mr. Glaspell under the firm name of Glaspell & Halligan. Their grocery store was located at No. 316 East Third Street, and the business carried on by these gentlemen was very successful.

Mr. Halligan has always had a natural head for business, and the firm of Glaspell & Halligan did a large business, besides jobbing in large quantities of apples and other fruits. This firm continued in business until the spring of 1887, when Mr. Halligan sold his interest in the grocery, and in company with Mr. G. J. Washburn organized the Washburn-Halligan Coffee Company. This was in May, 1887, and since that time Mr. Halligan's interests have been centered in this concern. The chief articles handled by the company are teas, coffees and spices of all kinds, and the business has been remarkably rapid in its growth during the past few years.

Mr. Halligan occupies a prominent position in the City of Davenport, being one of the youngest as well as one of the most successful men who have attempted to build themselves up in commercial life. He is thoroughly familiar with all the branches of his business, from his early boyhood to the present time, having been engaged in places where he had the best opportunities for learning. He is shrewd and cautious, and has every reason to think that he has before him the prospect of accumulating a large competence.

He is interested in numerous institutions of a public nature and is treasurer of the Leader Publishing Company, of which he was one of the organizers.

He was married on August 17, 1886, to Miss Mary A., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Lillis of Davenport. Mrs. Halligan is a native of this city, where she was born October 2, 1861, is a graduate of the Immaculate Conception Academy, and for a number of years was a teacher in the County schools here. She is a lady of many accomplishments. The children are Gilbert, Eugene and Grace.

HAROLD AUGUSTUS SINCLAIR.

THE subject of this biography is a splendid example of sturdy young manhood; and although he has his record yet to make, his qualifications and attainments and opportunities are such as to give promise of the most gratifying results.

He was born at Newtonville, Massachusetts, August 24, 1870, the son of William Guerin and Martha Keep (Snow) Sinclair. His father, now deceased, was a native of Newtonville, and was of Scotch ancestry. He was a man of rare business ability and was a prominent woolen and cotton manufacturer in Boston, and later in New York. Our subject's mother was born at Providence, Rhode Island, the daughter of Charles and Mary (Howland) Snow. Her mother was a daughter of Henry Howland, who was a lineal descendant of one Henry Howland, who immigrated from England on board the Mayflower in 1620. Henry Howland, the great-great-grandfather of our subject, was one of the early settlers of Providence, and with his wife still lives on the old homestead in that city, where they heartily enjoy the visits of the three generations of their descendants. Frederick William, a brother of our subject, is now pursuing a course of studies at Dresden, Germany.

Harold, after leaving the high school, pursued scientific and classical studies at Orange, New Jersey, and then completed his education in the schools of Hanover, Berlin and Dresden, Germany, spending one year in the Royal Conservatory of Music at Dresden. He is a skillful and accomplished performer on the violin, and besides playing on the occasion of numerous charitable entertainments connected with Mr. Beecher's church in Brooklyn, has done a vast amount of concert work.

He began his business career in the office of Messrs. Willett and

Gray, prominent sugar brokers in Wall Street, New York, and recognized statisticians on sugar in this country. The senior member of this firm being a personal friend of Mr. Sinclair, he enjoyed unusual advantages for acquiring a thorough knowledge of the sugar business and made good use of his opportunities, acquiring an insight into the business and familiarity with its details that else could have been obtained only by years of diligent application. His employers sent him on important missions and on one occasion he was sent to New Orleans in their interests. He represented the American Sugar Refining Company at a convention held in Dubuque, Iowa, being one of the youngest members there. A few years since he took charge of the Davenport branch of Mr. P. I. Earl, well-known throughout the State of Iowa, and still (1894) holds his position.

Mr. Sinclair's wide range of studies and extensive travels, both in his own country and in Europe, have given him a broad and comprehensive view of life and of men and affairs. In religion he holds to no creed, but entertains the most liberal opinions. He has a high ideal of moral worth and integrity; acts from conscientious motives and in all his dealings with others seeks to carry out the spirit of the Golden Rule. In political sentiment he is an Independent Republican, but is in no sense a partisan; and in using his privileges as a citizen he looks more to men and principles than to party, and supports for office only those whom he believes to be worthy. Mr. Sinclair has personal and social qualities of a high order, and is strongly attached to his friends. He has a sturdy, well-developed physique, and a determined will that yields to no obstacles. He is a lover of books and in his social relations seeks his intimates from among those of like tastes, who seek to make the most and best of their powers of heart and mind. He expects to make Davenport his permanent home, and with his opportunities for advancement, and his splendid abilities, there is every reason to predict for him a prominent place among her successful and reliable business men.

FRANCIS JOSEPH VON ACH.

FRANCIS J. VON ACH was born May 30, 1857, in the City of Davenport, Iowa, and was the son of Dr. Ferdinand and Crezencia (Benzer) Von Ach. His father was born in Austria, and his mother in Switzerland.

Dr. Von Ach was a graduate of a Vienna medical college and practiced in his native land before coming to America, in the year 1848. He came direct to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he opened an office and began practicing his profession. He remained in that city about five years, when he learned of the inducements that Davenport offered for another physician, and he decided to move his family to this city. In those days the only transportation to Iowa was by water or overland, hence he came by boat by way of the Ohio and Mississippi to his destination. Arriving here he opened an office and his practice grew very rapidly until he was one of the leading practitioners of this vicinity.

He was considered a superior authority on all matters pertaining to obstinate and chronic cases of diseases of long standing and was often consulted by other members of the profession. He was a classic scholar and one of the most thorough mathematicians in the State. In 1862 Dr. Von Ach bought a drug store in Coal Valley, Illinois, and moved his family to that place, where he enjoyed a lucrative practice until his death, which occurred in 1884.

Francis J. Von Ach was educated in the public schools of Coal Valley. At about the age of fifteen he entered the employ of Cable & Company of that town as a delivery clerk, working in that capacity for one year. After that he was gradually promoted until he was placed in charge of the drygoods department, which position he held for ten

years. He was also for a long time assistant postmaster at Cable, Illinois. By economy and frugality he saved some money and decided to embark in business on his own account. He accordingly entered into partnership business with a Mr. Greenwood, under the firm name of Greenwood & Von Ach, and the firm was in existence about eighteen months. Disposing of his interest in this business he then accepted a position with a clothing house in Rock Island, where he had clerked for a short time only when he was solicited to go to Orion, Illinois, to take charge of the drygoods department of the Orion Mercantile Company. He accepted the position tendered him and remained at Orion four years, when he joined the army of commercial travelers and started on the road. Having had several years' experience in the drygoods business he was successful from the start as a salesman, and has built up an enviable reputation among the commercial men of the country. For the past eight years Mr. Von Ach has traveled for the wholesale drygoods house of A. Steffen of Davenport, and enjoys the full confidence of his employer.

May 25, 1882, Mr. Von Ach was united in marriage to Miss Emily, daughter of John and Kate (Flory) Greenwood, to whom two children have been born. Katie, the eldest, is taking music and is a very apt student; Florence, the younger, is but three years of age.

On May 18, 1889, the traveling men of Davenport organized the Tri-City Travelers' Association, which is now a flourishing organization, having a membership of over eighty members and still growing. Mr. Von Ach was a charter member of this organization and was one of its promoters. In 1892 he was elected president of the association—after filling the office of vice-president the previous year—and is now serving his third term in that office.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Knights of Pythias, and a charter member of a new order known as the Princes of Iran, an organization of which no one can become a member unless he is a Mason, Odd Fellow, Knight of Pythias or Red Man. It is the second

conclave in the United States, and an order with over one thousand members in good standing. Mr. Von Ach was one of the first to join the Iowa State Traveling Men's Association, his number being 1260, the order having now over twelve thousand members.

JOHN POLLOCK.

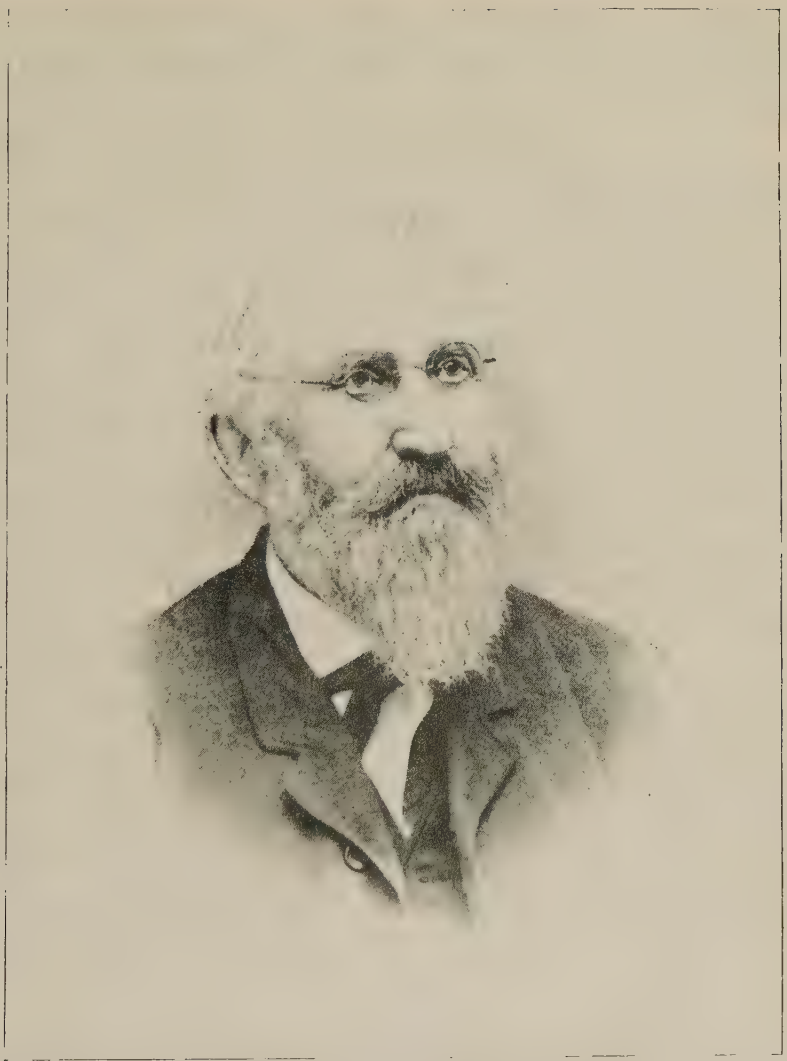
THE subject of this sketch can rightfully be termed one of the old settlers of Scott County. He was born in Tofeckin Parish, Linnickshire, Scotland, February 14, 1820, son of Thomas and Margaret (Lang) Pollock. He was educated in the common schools, his advantages being very limited on account of the death of his father before the son had reached his tenth year. He being the eldest of a family of five children, had to leave school and work hard to assist his mother in supporting the family.

In 1843 he was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Robertson, daughter of John and Jane (Crawford) Robertson, also natives of Scotland. The following spring (1844) in company with H. M. Thompson, John Robertson, John Grieve and their families, they immigrated to America, landing in New Orleans and coming thence up the Mississippi river to Davenport, arriving June 21 of that year. They secured accommodations for their families in Davenport, which was then a mere village, and at once set out for Winfield Township, where he filed up a claim on Government land, which he later developed into the farm on which he now lives. The three men built a house together, completing it in about four months. The families were then moved into it and all lived together for about a year, when Mr. Pollock erected a house on the site where his present residence stands. His first entry of land was forty acres, and as circumstances would admit of it he added to the original tract, until he became owner of a farm of two hundred acres.

When he settled in Winfield Township the country was all wild prairie and not more than three families lived between Long Grove and Davenport. He was poor, but both he and his very estimable wife were young and strong, and knew how to make the best of their situation. They worked and saved their earnings until a competency was obtained and they are now enjoying the fruits of their early labors. Two years ago they celebrated their golden wedding.

ROBERT HARPER POPE.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Broome County, New York, May 2, 1821. His parents were Esquire S. and Sally (Angel) Pope, who were also natives of that State. Robert received a common school education, and after the death of his father in 1842 he came to Scott County and settled in Pleasant Valley Township on a farm. In 1851 he embarked in the mercantile business in Pleasant Valley, but only remained there about six months. He then moved to Le Claire and opened another store, carrying on a successful business in that city for two years. At the end of that time he moved to Princeton, where he erected a large stone and brick hotel, which was the pride of the village at that time, at a cost of five thousand dollars. The first story, or ground floor, he used for his store, and the two upper stories for a hotel. He continued in the mercantile business until 1862, when he became the owner of a most advantageous landing for boats, which was known as Pinnacle Point. This was the only safe place for boats to land during low water in Princeton. Mr. Pope established two warehouses there, and was appointed steamboat agent for all the lines running on the river. The old original line was the Keokuk & St. Paul Packet Line, then the White Collar Line and then the Diamond Joe Line. For more than forty years he acted as agent for various steamboat companies,



Yours Truly

R. H. Pope

though he was not actively engaged in the warehouse business until the year above mentioned. In 1852 he was one of the trustees appointed to lay out the town of Princeton, and from that time to the present he has always taken an active interest in town affairs.

Mr. Pope was united in marriage to Miss Angeline H., daughter of Bishop and Hannah (Comstock) Stebbins, on February 25, 1852. To them were born six children: Alvaretta married Henry Garber, Adelbert died August 27, 1856, Clarence, also deceased, Frank married Miss Fannie James, Fred is single and makes his home with his father, Winfield S. married Miss Ida Beckel. Mrs. Pope died in March of 1885, and the following December Mr. Pope was united in marriage to Miss Mattie G., daughter of Moses N. and Jane R. (Nichols) Griswold, who were natives of New York. They emigrated to Michigan in 1833, where they lived until 1859, when they moved to Hannibal, Missouri. Mr. Griswold was a soldier in the late war, receiving injuries from which he died. Mrs. Griswold is still living and makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Pope.

Mr. Pope has served as an alderman in the Princeton City Council; also as Township trustee. In political matters he affiliates with the Democratic party. He is one of the old and highly respected citizens of Princeton. He is a man of pleasing manners, his cordiality being one of his marked characteristics. He is liberal and always willing to spend his time, influence and money to promote the interest of his town or the public in general.

ANDREW WASHINGTON BOWMAN, M. D.

DR. BOWMAN was born in Andalusia, Rock Island County, Illinois, on the tenth of January, 1847. His father was the late Dr. Edward H. Bowman, who was a man of great prominence for many years. Dr. Bowman, Sr., was a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born on the

fifteenth day of August, 1816, in Franklin, Venango County. There his boyhood was passed, but as he approached manhood's estate he came to Kentucky for the purpose of making his way in the world, and, while engaged at cabinet making, succeeded in securing enough money to enable him to take a course in college. He took the medical course at Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky, graduating as a physician and surgeon in 1841. The same year he returned to Pennsylvania and married Miss Elizabeth Ann Byles, in the City of Harrisburg.

In 1843 he became a resident of Rock Island County, which was his home during the greater part of the time until his death on November 30, 1893. In 1852 he went to California, where he engaged in mining quite extensively, remaining there about two years. Upon his return he settled in Edgington, Rock Island County, where he pursued the active practice of his profession. In 1860 he was elected circuit clerk of Rock Island County, but when the war broke out he was one of the first to respond to his country's call. Enlisting for three years he rendered efficient and faithful service as surgeon of the Twenty-seventh Illinois Volnteer Infantry, participating in seventeen engagements, chief among which were Belmont, Island No. 10, Stone River, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. He retired at the close of his term of service—while the army was before Atlanta—as chief surgeon of the Second Division, Fourth Army Corps. Forty physicians and surgeons in all served under his command, and he rendered especially valuable services while on the staff of General N. B. Buford of Rock Island, who was later succeeded in command by General W. A. Schmidt of Rock Island. Returning with this honorable record he settled on his farm near Andalusia, which he christened "Oakland." In 1879 he was appointed agent for the Pawnee tribe of Indians in the Indian Territory, a position he held for three and one-half years. He was for a number of years a member of the County board of supervisors from Andalusia Township, and in 1886 was elected chairman of the board, serving one term.

During the latter years of his life he was a conspicuous figure at regimental reunions and meetings of the Iowa and Illinois Central District Medical Society, and lived in comfortable retirement at "Oakland," his country home.

He was a man of strong character, positive in his views, and unflinching in his devotion to his ideas of right, no matter if all the world stood opposed to him. He was manly, courageous and independent. He was tenderly attached to his friends, whom he loved, and who loved him. He was possessed of a generous heart, his inspirations were noble, and in life he sought the highest ideals. He went unfalteringly where duty pointed, and stood faithfully at his post until the end.

There were eight children born into the family of Dr. Bowman, two of whom died in infancy; the others are all living with the exception of a son—M. B. Bowman—who died a few years ago in New Mexico. Mrs. Bowman also survives, and is residing at the old homestead near Andalusia.

Dr. Andrew Washington Bowman of Davenport, during his boyhood, worked on his father's farm. His early education was obtained in the district schools in the neighborhood in which he was brought up. His father had always expressed a desire that his sons should not choose medicine as their profession, and had always discouraged them from undertaking the study of it. Andrew, however, displayed a liking for it, and in the course of a few years developed a remarkable aptitude for the profession. It had been his father's custom for many years to keep his medical books locked up so that his sons should not be tempted to undertake their study. Andrew was with his father during the latter's service in the war, and had unusual opportunities for securing an insight into the practice of medicine and surgery. It was probably the fact that he had this opportunity to develop his talents that led to his taking up the study with his father, the latter having come to appreciate his son's fitness for the profession.

However, he traveled extensively throughout the West previous to

taking a collegiate course, and in California and Old Mexico remained for some time. It was in the latter country that he had some remarkable experiences which developed him into a physician, even before he had had the chance of making medicine a study. What knowledge he had acquired of medicine he put into practice among the natives, and they came to look upon him as a physician of no mean ability. During his residence there an epidemic of smallpox raged, and he was compelled as a matter of self-defense to undertake the treatment of the patients. His success was remarkable. Out of several hundred cases there were comparatively few deaths, and the doctor himself very fortunately escaped becoming a victim of the disease.

After his return to Iowa he took a course at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and in 1878 graduated with honors from Rush Medical College in Chicago. During a portion of the years 1879 and 1880 he practiced at Inland, Cedar County, Iowa, but since that time he has been a resident of Davenport.

He was married on the eleventh of August, 1879, to Miss Marie Maxwell, daughter of the late Dr. A. S. Maxwell, at one time a well-known physician of this city.

Dr. Bowman's advancement in his profession has been rapid. He has one of the largest and most desirable practices in the city and has made an enviable record. His time and attention have been devoted almost exclusively to his professional duties and he has felt a just pride in keeping himself abreast of the developments of medical science.

He is a typical representative of that class of physicians sometimes termed the "new school." It is the exception to find one who has enjoyed the large measure of success which has fallen to the lot of Dr. Bowman, who has not been tempted to participate in politics or enter public life; but he has steadfastly declined to allow anything to divert his attention from professional duties, and neither the honors nor emoluments other than those attaching to the successful practice of medicine have had any attractions for him.

He has traveled considerably in this country, has been a reader always, and is an attractive conversationalist when he can find time for social intercourse.

JOHN THOMAS TEMPLE.

FOR more than thirty years John T. Temple has been engaged in business in Davenport, and has long been classed among her enterprising and public-spirited citizens. He is a native of New York City, and was born March 7, 1844, to Thomas and Mary (Billsborough) Temple, the former a native of Scotland, and the latter of Yorkshire, England. His parents immigrated to the United States in 1843 and settled in New York, where John was born, and where the father was in business as a florist some thirteen years. In 1856, for the purpose of obtaining more land and putting himself in position to engage more extensively in the cultivation of flowers, shrubbery, etc., he removed to the West, and settled at the place known as "Little's Grove," four miles from Davenport. He remained there three years, but finding that he needed to be nearer to the city in order to sell his products readily, he purchased a tract of five acres—which is now within the limits of Davenport—and there erected extensive greenhouses. Here he laid the foundation of a successful business, which was cut short by his untimely death in 1862. His widow still survives and at the age of seventy-five is vigorous and well preserved. She is an entertaining conversationalist, and her recollections and reminiscences of early days are exceedingly interesting. After the death of his father, John, who had been associated with him, took charge of the business, which under his careful management has prospered and increased from year to year. He has now (1894) six acres planted in flowers, fruit and shrubbery, and is known far and near as a successful nurseryman and floriculturist. He is a member of the executive committee of the Society of American

Florists, and has attended the conventions of that organization at Buffalo, Boston and Toronto, Canada. He is also a director of the Florists' Hall Association.

Mr. Temple has always sought in every way possible to advance the growth and welfare of his adopted city, and has at all times been ready to do his part to increase its prestige and add to its attractiveness. For eighteen years he was a member of the Fire King volunteer engine company of Davenport, and also served as its secretary. He is prominent in Masonic and other secret and benevolent orders; was a charter member of Lodge No. 10, Knights of Pythias, and has held the office of Master of Exchequer in it continuously since 1876. He belongs to Fraternal Lodge Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is a Royal Arch and Scottish Rite Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is district deputy of Lodge No. 7, and also is a member of the Princes of Iran post, of which he is an official.

December 30, 1868, Mr. Temple married Miss Josephine A., daughter of John and Mary Aheru, who were natives of London, England.

HENRY HANS SINDT.

IN the younger class of Scott County's enterprising, public-spirited and successful business men Henry H. Sindt is worthy of prominent mention. He has made his way in the world from humble circumstances to a position of prominence among his neighbors and associates by honest effort and force of character, and is a worthy citizen of a prosperous and intelligent community. He was born at Davenport, Iowa, October 9, 1850, the son of Thies and Abbe (Stoltenberg) Sindt, both of whom were natives of Germany. They immigrated to America in 1847, prior to their marriage, sailing on the same steamship, and were married in

1849. The mother died in 1871. The father is still living and is a prosperous and influential farmer of Blue Grass Township, Scott County. Henry had good educational advantages and after leaving the public schools pursued a course of study at Bryant & Stratton's Business College of Davenport. In 1873 he left Davenport, and going to the town of Wolcott opened a hotel, of which he has been the successful and popular proprietor and manager ever since. He has interested himself in everything pertaining to the welfare of his town and community, has taken a leading part in the conduct of local public affairs and is universally respected and esteemed by his fellow-citizens.

He has been honored by them with numerous offices of trust, which he has filled with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the public. For nine years he served as Township trustee; he was Township clerk six years, served the same length of time as County supervisor, and for seventeen years was constable of his Township.

In all the relations of life Mr. Sindt has demeaned himself as a conscientious and honorable business man, seeking in everything to do unto others as he would have others do unto him. He is a man of genial, sunny temperament, large hearted and hospitable, faithful to his friends and conspicuous for his good qualities of head and heart.

February 22, 1873, he married Miss Katharina Horst. Of four children born to them, three, August, Clara and Alma, are living. Laura died in 1876 at the age of eleven months.

ALONZO BRYSON.

ALONZO BRYSON is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio. He was born July 23, 1840, to Isaac and Jane (Kerr) Bryson. His father, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1816, moved to Cincinnati when a young man and became a pilot on the Ohio river. Later he was captain of the

"Bostonian" and among the men of his class he was prominent and well-known from Pittsburgh to St. Louis. Alonzo received a good common school education, and at the age of sixteen began his career, steamboating on the Ohio river. In 1857 he accepted a position on the "Frank Steel," the first side-wheel boat to ply the Minnesota river. Afterward, returning to Cincinnati, he was employed on various boats, serving as clerk, then as pilot and finally as captain and in this last-named capacity went with the "Phil Sheridan" on her first trip from Pittsburgh to St. Paul, Minnesota. He afterward had charge of the "Bell Cross," plying the Mississippi between St. Louis and St. Paul, and in 1875, while captain of this boat, terminated his steamboating career. After leaving the employment in which he had spent so many years, Mr. Bryson became agent of the Keokuk and Northern line of steamers, known as the "Davison Line," at Davenport, Iowa. Through his thorough and practical knowledge of the business, and his eminent ability and fitness for that line of work, he built up a large trade for his company, deserving and receiving high commendation. In 1889 he engaged in buying and selling grain and coal, and also was made general western agent of the Fleischmann Compound Yeast Company of Cincinnati, Ohio. He is a man of careful and correct business methods, and has made whatever he has turned his attention to a financial success. He has always found in his legitimate business enough to fully occupy his time and gratify his ambition, and has never aspired to office of any kind. In politics he is a Republican. In religious faith he is a Methodist.

On October 21, 1861, at Dayton, Kentucky, Mr. Bryson married Miss Valeria Wright, a native of Ohio. Of four children born to them, Elmer E. resides at Omaha, Nebraska; Robert H. is agent of the Fleischmann Compound Yeast Company of Cincinnati, at Indianapolis, Indiana; Mary V. is married and lives in St. Louis, and Pearl E., the youngest, lives at home.

CHARLES F. RENZON.

AS an example of persistent effort in the line of an honorable purpose, the history of Charles F. Renzon's life is well worthy of record. A man of modest mien, quiet and unassuming, he has by dint of his own efforts worked his way from humble circumstances to an honorable position, and lives in the enjoyment of an ample competence, the fruit of his own industry, perseverance and business thrift.

He is a native of Holstein, Germany, and was born October 30, 1825, the son of John C. Renzon, who came to the United States in 1847 and who died in 1859. He was a brickmason and contractor. Charles received an ordinary education in his native land and there learned the painter's trade, giving special attention to carriage painting, in which he became an expert. He remained in Germany following his trade until 1849, when he came to this country and settled in Davenport. There he at once found employment, and became known as a master workman. He conducted a thriving business and by his industry and thrift accumulated some capital, and after continuing to work at his trade until 1875, he established a wholesale and retail paint business, which has steadily increased from year to year, until it has reached large proportions and yields him a handsome income. Mr. Renzon is widely known for his careful and correct business methods, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his business associates. He is a man of fine social qualities and in his family and among his intimate friends is a most agreeable and entertaining companion.

He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen of America. In politics he is a Democrat, but has never cared to take any more prominent part than to discharge the duties incident to good citizenship.

On August 1, 1849, he married Miss Julia Podey, a native of Mecklenburg, Germany, by whom he has four children, viz: Dora, the wife of Mr. William Ruge of Milan, Illinois; Rica, the wife of Mr. James Carroll of Rock Island; Charles W., who married Miss Katie Hart and lives in Davenport, and Lena, who lives at home.

AMANDUS WOEBER.

THE subject of this sketch, a native of Germany, was born in Elsenfield, on the River Main, February 5, 1827. When he was thirteen years old his father immigrated with his family to the United States. Going down the Main to the Rhine and thence to Rotterdam, he sailed on board an American vessel for Baltimore, Maryland, arriving in that city after a voyage of fifty-eight days. Thence he went to Havre-de-Grace, from there to Pittsburgh, and thence by steamer to Cincinnati, Ohio. At Cincinnati the son, Amandus, served an apprenticeship and became a carriage maker. In 1853 he settled in Davenport, and there erected the first carriage factory in the State of Iowa. His business prospered from the first, and to meet the demands of his rapidly growing trade he, in 1855, enlarged his plant and increased the number of employés. During that year his factory turned out what was known as the "Pilot," the handsomest hose-cart ever built in the West. It was elaborately carved and trimmed with brass, and for many years was in use in Davenport. During that year, also, he made large profits from some real estate investments. Associated with him in his factory was his brother Adam. In 1860 Amandus retired from active business, and the brother went to Denver, Colorado, and established a carriage factory which he now conducts under the firm name of Woeber Brothers.

Mr. Woeber has always been an enterprising, energetic and progressive man, and in all his relations with others has demeaned himself in a manner to command confidence and respect. He is a member of St. Joseph's Benevolent Society of Davenport, and liberally contributes to worthy charities. In religious faith he is a Catholic. His political affiliations have always been with the Democratic party, and he has served one term as a member of the Davenport City Council from the First Ward.

October 12, 1852, Mr. Woeber married Miss Therisca Schennes of Cincinnati, and twelve children have been born of this union.

ELIEL PECK.

THE life-history of him whose name heads this sketch is well worthy of record as illustrating what may be accomplished by earnest and conscientious effort, directed along the line of an honorable purpose. While it has many things in common with that of others who have made their way from humble circumstances to positions of prominence by their own force of character, there is also in it an individuality peculiarly its own, and worthy of note. Eliel Peck is a native of Lebanon, New Hampshire, and was born June 12, 1824, to John W. and Fannie (Huntington) Peck. His ancestors on both his father's and mother's side were of English descent and were first represented in this country in the early part of the seventeenth century, having settled in New England, whither they had immigrated from Britain. Members of both families were active participants in the Revolutionary War. Our subject's father was a thrifty, well-to-do farmer, and a man highly respected for his upright character and moral worth. His mother possessed those true womanly instincts characteristic of New England mothers. Eliel was the eldest of a family of three sons and two

daughters, and from his worthy parents inherited many of those qualities of energy, perseverance and thrift that have characterized his life. He spent his boyhood on his father's farm and received a good common school and academic education at Lebanon. He recalls as a pleasant memory that one of his teachers was the late "Long John" Wentworth, of Chicago, who at that time was a student at Dartmouth College, making his way by teaching country schools. After leaving school at the age of nineteen he taught district school during two winter terms and worked on the farm through the summer seasons. Upon attaining his majority in 1845 he left home, and going to New York City, secured a position in the freight department of the Erie Railroad Company. After five years' service in that place he became receiving clerk in the office of the United States Express Company and held it until 1855, during which year he left New York and turning his steps westward, settled in Davenport, Iowa, then a prosperous, growing young city of about ten thousand inhabitants. Close confinement to office work had somewhat impaired his health, and this was one of the main causes of turning his attention to the growing West, since there he would have abundant opportunity for out-of-door employment and exercise.

Mr. Peck's first business venture in his new home proved a success and in a measure determined his future course. Beginning on a limited scale in the ice-packing business he continued in that line, growing with the growth of the city, until the winter of 1887-88, a period of more than thirty years. By his careful and correct business habits he built up an extensive trade that yielded him most gratifying results, and throughout his long active business career was regarded as one of the city's substantial and reliable business men. He was always keenly alive to public interests and cheerfully lent his aid to all matters pertaining to the prosperity and welfare of his adopted city. He has been many times honored by his fellow-citizens with important official trusts and has always discharged his official duties in a way to command

their admiration and respect. As early as 1857, under the mayoralty of Mr. George B. Sargent, he was elected city clerk. In 1883 he was elected city and county assessor and still fills that office, having been reëlected for the city every year and for the county every two years since that time. Such a record speaks louder than words of commendation and praise for his faithfulness and impartiality as a public servant.

Mr. Peck is president of the Davenport Produce Exchange and in all worthy public enterprises shows commendable zeal. His political affiliations have always been with the Democratic party, though he is not a strong partisan. He is a member of Pioneer Lodge No. 2, Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a man of attractive personal qualities; of social disposition, generous and genial; simple in his habits and domestic in his tastes.

In 1852, on November 27, he married Miss Julia E. Fitzsimmons, daughter of Patrick Fitzsimmons, a native of Troy, New York. Their one child, Fannie E., resides at home with her parents.

COL. PARKER WHITTLESEY M'MANUS.

COLONEL M'MANUS has resided in Davenport the greater part of his life. He came west with his parents from Newark, Delaware, at an early age and the longest period he has remained away from the city of his adoption was the time he spent while fighting for the Stars and Stripes in the War of the Rebellion. He has seen the city in its growth from infancy almost, and has been prominent for many years in its development.

His father, James McManus, was a stone-cutter and later a railroad contractor in the East. He built the chief stone works of Fort Hamilton, Long Island, and on that island was married to Sarah Whittlesey on

March 10, 1831. Mrs. McManus was a descendant of the founders of Mystic, Connecticut, her grandfather having been one of the original proprietors of the town. It is through this ancestry that Colonel McManus would be eligible to the Sons of the Revolution if he so desired, for his mother's ancestors were not only pioneers in Connecticut, but they were fighters in the Revolution as well, and one of them was an officer.

In 1843 James McManus went to St. Louis from Delaware, and on March 10, 1844, he brought his family to Davenport and settled himself here by engaging in farming, purchasing land adjoining the City of Davenport on the west.

Parker Whittlesey McManus was born in Newark, Delaware, June 21, 1842. His education was obtained, first in private schools in Davenport, then in the Iowa College, at that time located in Davenport, of which his father was a founder and one of the first trustees, and later at Amherst College, Massachusetts. He was a member of the class of '63 at Amherst, but left his studies in '61 to enlist in Company B, Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Infantry.

An honor of no little consequence was bestowed upon him when he was chosen first lieutenant in this company. He was then only nineteen years of age. At the battle of Roanoke Island he was in command of the company. He was captured on May 16, 1864, at the battle of Fort Darling. He had then risen to the rank of adjutant. Immediately after his capture he was sent to Libby Prison, but was removed from one prison to another until on November 29 he escaped from Columbia, South Carolina, traveling two hundred miles in seventeen days, in company with several comrades, in the effort, which finally proved successful, to reach the Union gunboat "Nipsic" at Winyaw bay. The "Nipsic" was reached December 16. On June 4, 1864, during the time of his imprisonment, he was commissioned captain. He was mustered out in February, 1865, having served five months longer than the term of his enlistment and having participated in fifteen battles.

He then went to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and took a course in the Iron City Business College, remaining until September of 1865, when he returned to Davenport on account of sickness, and worked on his father's farm for two years. In 1867 he joined his uncle, William McManus, then a contractor on the Union Pacific Railroad, and was a wood inspector and contractor for two years. In 1869 he returned to his father's farm and has resided there ever since.

Colonel McManus has spent thirteen years in the service of the Iowa National Guards and has been, successively, first lieutenant, captain, lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the Second Regiment. The latter rank he held for eight years and then gave up the position because of a pressure of business. He is also a member of the Illinois Commandery of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

Colonel McManus was a member of the Nineteenth General Assembly; was elected County treasurer in 1887 for a two years' term, sweeping out a Democratic majority of thirty-three hundred and obtaining a majority for himself of six hundred and twenty-nine. In 1888 he was a candidate for Congress against Judge Hayes and a majority of about eight thousand, and while he failed of election he reduced his opponent's majority about three thousand. He was secretary of the Mount Joy Fair Association for eight years and has been secretary of the Davenport Fair and Exposition Association for two years; he is president of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Building and Loan Association, secretary of the Register Life and Annuity Company, a member of the school board and has held many minor offices.

This record speaks for itself of the prominence and popularity of Colonel McManus. He is to-day in the prime of vigorous manhood, with a lively interest in all public affairs.

On March 9, 1876, Colonel McManus married Miss Flora N. Meek, who is a native of Missouri, having been born in Lexington. Colonel and Mrs. McManus have four children. They are: James M., P. W., Jr., William G. and Florence E.

HENRY ABEL.

THE subject of this brief biography was born November 3, 1821, at Fort Redsburgh, Holstein, Germany, where he was reared and educated. At the age of thirty-four he decided to come to the United States, as he believed that in this country he would find a better opportunity for advancement than he possibly could in his native place. He accordingly bade farewell to his native land to cast his fortune with others in the new world.

On his arrival in this country he started at once for Davenport, where he arrived in October, 1855. Shortly after his arrival here he went to Knoxville, Illinois, where he remained about a year and a half, and then came back to Davenport. Subsequently he went to Minnesota, where he was engaged in selling jewelry until about the year 1857, when he again returned to Davenport and was employed in a watch and jewelry store, continuing in this business until about 1860.

He then accepted a position which was offered him in the sheriff's office under Harvey Leonard, and so faithfully performed his duties that he was reappointed to the same position by Mr. Leonard's successor (James Thorington), with whom he remained two years as a deputy. At the expiration of this time he was elected constable of Davenport Township for a term of three years. At the expiration of his term of office as constable he engaged in the agricultural implement business with McNear & Jordan, with whom he remained one year, then entered the employ of W. F. Russ in the insurance business and remained with him two years.

In 1867 he opened up a second-hand store and did considerable business in this line, having a branch store at Waterloo, Iowa. He took

in as partner Mr. J. C. Petersen, and they continued the partnership three years, when Mr. Abel disposed of his interest to accept the position of deputy sheriff which was tendered him. He retained this office three years, when he was again elected constable, which position he held until 1883, when he received his present appointment of overseer of the poor. This position is one that is difficult to fill to the satisfaction of both the public and the County, and that Mr. Abel has retained this position for over eleven years is ample proof that the right man is in the right place.

Mr. Abel was married April, 1853, to Miss Bertha Voege, a native of Holstein, Germany. They have six children living, viz: Fred, Henry, Max, Otilie, Rieckey and Agnes.

Although in his seventy-third year Mr. Abel retains in a wonderful degree his mental and bodily vigor. The duties of his office require accurate calculation and the keeping of numerous accounts, all of which he does in a manner that shows he still retains the vigor of youth. As a citizen Mr. Abel is public-spirited, ever identified with the best interests and substantial progress of the city. A man of upright character and excellent example, liberal in political and religious views, tolerant, sympathetic and honest, he commands the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

WILLIAM BISCHOFF.

WILLIAM BISCHOFF, alderman from the Second Ward, was born August 3, 1866, in Cleona, this State. His father was Claus H. Bischoff, a farmer by occupation, who came to Iowa thirty-three years ago from Marney, Germany, bringing with him his wife and five children. The children who came from Germany are Cecelia, Lena, Emily, Claus and John; those born in this country are William and Henry, who are twins.

William Bischoff attended country schools in his early days, and then the public schools, leaving the latter when he was fourteen years of age. He then attended a business college, taking a complete course, and after his graduation clerked for J. H. Meisner, now deceased, who was in the insurance business. This position Mr. Bischoff held for seven years, and then started for himself in the same business as a partner of the firm of R. Rohlfs & Company.

Mr. Bischoff has been unusually successful as an insurance man, and has built up a large business. For a young man he has attained a flattering position in the community, and is looked upon as one of the coming citizens.

He was married on June 13, 1889, to Miss Alivinia S. Asmus, a native of Davenport. Mr. and Mrs. Bischoff have two children: Edwin, aged three, and Lillie, aged four.

Mr. Bischoff has served as alderman from the Second Ward four years. He has never given much time or attention to politics, however, preferring rather the peaceful pursuits of his own private business and his domestic life.

AUGUST STEFFEN.

TO say of him whose name heads this sketch that he has by his own efforts risen from comparative obscurity to rank among the wealthy wholesale merchants of Davenport, is but stating a fact that seems trite to those familiar with his early history. His record entitles him to a prominent place in the present work, for his life illustrates the potency of fixed purposes, hard work and strict integrity, and demonstrates that it is possible to achieve success in life with no other capital.

August Steffen was born in Herford, Westphalia, Germany, October 24, 1824, and was one of a family of four children, one of whom—a sister

whose name is Sophia—is yet living in Herford. The other two members of the family are dead.

At an early age Mr. Steffen learned the tobacco manufacturer's trade, engaging in that occupation until he came to America at the age of twenty-four years. His journey across the Atlantic occupied about eight weeks, making a long and tedious trip. After landing in New York in September of 1848 he at once came to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he found employment at his trade for about two months, after which he went to New Orleans, and from there to Natchez, Mississippi; but at neither of those places did he remain long. His trip on the Mississippi river to Natchez was far from a pleasant one, owing to the fact that the money he had received for work in the former city proved to be a counterfeit bill and he was compelled to work his passage on the boat. Notwithstanding this misfortune, he did not lose courage, but worked hard with other employés of the vessel until he reached his destination. In the spring of 1850 he went to San Francisco, California, and from there to Sacramento, where he secured employment in a bakery. About this time he heard a great deal of the gold fields. The excitement ran high in California and he made up his mind to seek his fortune in the mountains. After reaching the gold fields he began prospecting and was fairly successful, but the business had its drawbacks. Provisions were scarce and hard to get, and the prices demanded were enormously high. He often paid five dollars a pound for a good grade of flour and for other kinds of food prices which were proportionately high. Mr. Steffen had, like many others, some unpleasant experiences with the Indians, and remembers that on one occasion while he was camping in the mountains they entered his tent and stole the pick and a revolver from under his pillow while he was sleeping, and robbed the larder of every morsel of food which it contained. He remained in the gold fields for four years, when he returned to St. Louis by the way of the Isthmus of Panama. While in St. Louis he formed a partnership with Ferdinand Roddewig and came to Davenport to engage in the grocery business, locating here

at No. 224 West Second Street. Soon after he came here he bought the interest of Mr. Roddewig and embarked in the business alone. After continuing in that line for about five years he decided to go into the grain business and soon became one of the heaviest operators in the State, being successful also as a speculator. This was the stepping-stone to Mr. Steffen's financial success, and he since has acquired a handsome fortune. In 1879 he purchased the drygoods house of M. Weidemann, and after engaging in the retail business about three years established also a wholesale business in the same line. Since that time his business has steadily increased and the last year aggregated over four hundred thousand dollars.

He married Miss Margarete Gehrlicher, a native of Coburg, Germany, to whom four children were born: Meta, the eldest, married Dr. C. Matthai and resides in Davenport; Alfred married Miss Emma Schreier and resides in Sheboygan, Wisconsin; Adela married B. F. Aufderheide, who is connected with the store; August is the youngest member of the family of children, is single and assumes the responsibilities which would otherwise devolve on his father, who seeks rest from active business.

Mr. Steffen was president of the Davenport Plow Works for many years. He is one of the directors of the First National and Davenport Savings Banks, and is the largest stockholder in each of the above institutions.

LOUIS HEBERT.

LOUIS HEBERT was born October 15, 1814, in St. Louis County, Missouri, about six miles from the City of St. Louis. His father, who was one of the early settlers of that County, was a son of Joseph Hebert, who was a native of France, and came to America about the year 1770, settling in St. Louis, where he died in 1820.

In 1829 Louis, then a boy about eighteen years of age, came up to

Fort Armstrong on a keel-boat and then to Rock Island with Mons Labeau, a Government gunsmith connected with the Indian Agency there. He remained about one year with Labeau, when he was employed by Colonel Davenport, father of George L. Davenport, with whom he remained a year or two. At that time he and George L. were the only white boys in all this section. They were almost constantly in each other's company and grew up with all the intimate and friendly relations of brothers. Leaving the island he came over to Davenport and was employed by Antoine Le Claire for two years in erecting his block-house on the ground where the passenger depot now stands, and that was the first house erected within the present corporate limits of the City of Davenport. He began as an apprentice under Harvey Leonard and soon mastered the brick mason's trade, after which he went into partnership with Mr. Leonard and the firm existed for a number of years. Mr. Hebert built many of the residences and brick blocks in this city, which stand to-day as monuments of his handiwork.

The following paragraph is from his obituary notice:

"Louis Hebert was one of our most respected, most industrious and most reliable citizens. A more honest, upright, conscientious man never lived. In all his dealings he was the soul of honor, and when he gave his word it was as sacred as a sworn obligation. He was a perfect pattern of industry. Though a man who could count his own dollars by the tens of thousands, he never could find any resting place in his business affairs. Commencing the battle of life without a penny he early learned the value of money, and though reared without the benefit of any book learning he was remarkably successful. Let it not be inferred that he was at all miserly or illiberal, for a warmer-hearted and more benevolent man was not often found. He ever had a good word and a helping hand for the needy and distressed. He leaves a wife and one son to mourn his loss. In their deep bereavement they have the kindest sympathy of hundreds of warm friends."

Mr. Hebert died August 20, 1867, after one week's illness.

Joseph L. Hebert was the only child born to Louis and Margaret (Motier) Hebert, January 31, 1845, being the date and the City of St. Louis the place of his birth. Mr. Hebert received his primary education in Davenport, after which he attended college in South Bend, Indiana, and graduated from the University of the Lake at Chicago in 1864. After he returned from college he entered his father's office as bookkeeper, where he remained about three years. He then went into the grocery business, in which he engaged one year. At the end of that time he began work for John L. Coffin in a real estate office, and was employed there two years, after which he was in the livery business for seven years. At a later date he went to Northwestern Iowa and Southern Minnesota and engaged in baling and shipping wild hay, continuing in that business several years and then returning to Davenport. Shortly after his return he was elected to the office of city clerk for a term of two years, and was later elected secretary of the Davenport Fair and Exposition.

On June 29, 1866, he married Mary Eugenia, daughter of Stephen R. and Rachel T. King, who were natives of Baltimore, Maryland, and came to Davenport in 1857. Mr. Hebert is a thorough business man and is held in high esteem by his business and social associates. He and his wife are members of the Catholic Church.

JOHN H. KULP, M. D.

DR. JOHN H. KULP* is the youngest of the original Kulp family and was born in Summit County, "Western Reserve" of Ohio, in the Village of Sherman, June 21, 1849. He was educated at the Mennonite Academy at Wadsworth, Ohio, and came to Iowa in 1869.

*For ancestral history of the Kulp family see sketch of Dr. W. O. Kulp, whose portrait and biography appear elsewhere in this volume.

He determined on the practice of medicine as a vocation, and qualified himself under the tutelage of Professor Robertson of Muscatine, professor of theory and practice in the medical department of the State University at Iowa City, where Dr. Kulp attended lectures and graduated in the class of 1872. Before graduation he entered the State Hospital for the Insane as hospital clerk or apothecary, and after graduation was appointed second assistant physician, which position he held in this institution for the period of two years and a half, and was then promoted to first assistant.

He came to Davenport in January, 1874, and established himself in the practice of his profession, and for twenty years has been active here in the general practice of medicine and surgery.

He is a member of the Scott County Medical Society and of the Iowa State Medical Society, and was at one time president of the Scott County Society. He has been for fourteen years a trustee of the Mount Pleasant Hospital and still holds that position, and has recently been appointed as one of the consulting board of the new St. Luke's Hospital, which is just being established in Davenport. He is also alienist of the insane department of Mercy Hospital and local surgeon of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad. He is a member of Xenium Lodge No. 207, Free and Accepted Masons, at Mount Pleasant, and of Lodge No. 50, Knights of Pythias, at Davenport. In politics he is a Republican, but takes no active part in campaign work, preferring to devote his entire attention to his chosen profession.

He was married September 24, 1873, to Miss Mary E. Cauffman, daughter of D. W. Cauffman of Mount Pleasant, Iowa. They have two sons: Oliver W. and Ray Ranney. The eldest son read medicine with his father and is attending lectures at the State University, and will graduate in the class of '96.

Dr. Kulp is a man of imposing presence, of massive build and a genial warmth of manner that at once wins confidence and friendship. He is calm, dignified and self-possessed, and belongs to that type of men

who, had he chosen surgery as a specialty, and located in a large city, would doubtless have won honors and distinction. As it is he ranks as one of Davenport's best physicians and most respected citizens, and has a large circle of friends and clients. He has always avoided rather than courted public attention, otherwise he has the qualities that might easily have carried him to the foreground had he chosen a public or official career. In the prime of a splendid physical manhood he bids fair to continue one of Davenport's representative physicians for a generation yet to come.

JOHN M. HELMICK.

SUCCESS in any calling is an indication of close application, industry and faithfulness. There are few professions more honorable and few which offer better opportunities than does that of the law for the display of character, sterling worth and ability. To the lawyer are intrusted matters of confidence involving property, reputation and even life itself, and upon his skill, loyalty and ability the rich and the poor alike depend.

John M. Helmick, a well-known member of the bar, was born January 26, 1852, on his father's farm near Columbus City, Iowa. His father, Samuel K. Helmick, was a native of Urbana, Ohio, and his mother, Mary A., née Worthington, was born at Baltimore, Maryland.

Mr. Helmick received his early education in the district schools and then entered the State University of Iowa, at which institution he received a liberal education, graduating from the academic department in 1880 with the degree of bachelor of arts, and from the law department in 1881 with the degree of bachelor of laws. The honorary degree of master of arts was conferred on him in 1884. The Alumni Association of this institution elected him poet for the year 1882, in response to

which he read before the annual meeting for that year a poem entitled "Liberty," which was published in the "Northwestern News" of Davenport, July 20, 1882. After his admission to the bar in 1881 Mr. Helmick located in Davenport, where he has ever since remained in the active practice of his profession. He has always given his entire time to this business, and as a result has steadily grown into a lucrative practice and gained the esteem of his clients and a large circle of friends.

On November 16, 1887, Mr. Helmick was married to Miss Mae E. Streeper, a lady of marked culture and refinement, the daughter of Mr. C. S. Streeper, who was at one time extensively engaged in the drygoods business in Davenport. Mrs. Helmick received her early education in the public schools of Davenport, and her liberal schooling, belles-lettres and fine arts at Cornell University, Iowa. Mr. Helmick is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Masonic Fraternity and the Sons of Temperance, and in politics is a Republican.

DAVID ALWORD BURROWS.

DAVID A. BURROWS, who has spent most of his life in and near Davenport, is rightly classed among her substantial and influential citizens. He was born near Elizabeth, New Jersey, March 12, 1825, and passed his early boyhood in his native place. When he was fourteen years old he accompanied his eldest brother, John McDowell Burrows, to the West, and went to live with him on a farm near the then small town of Davenport. Here he worked for his brother gardening and selling his products to the people of the village, being the first to engage in that line of work here. That was in 1839. After two years of hard work the monotony of his life and the longing to visit the scenes of his childhood proved stronger than the dissuading arguments and entreaties of his brother, who vainly sought to induce

him not to attempt such a perilous journey alone. But the young man had made up his mind to go home and go he would, however great the difficulties. While going the rounds of his daily routine on a certain day he learned that a steamer called the "Indian Queen" would come down the river that afternoon, and at once determined that he would take passage on board it. Hastening home he delivered the receipts of his morning sales to his brother's wife, and quickly packing his personal effects in two small bundles, started on foot for Buffalo Landing, ten miles southward on the Mississippi river, and arrived there just in time to see the boat, which refused to stop in answer to his signal, pass the desolate hamlet. Undaunted by his misfortune and disappointment, he resolved that he would not return home, and took shelter with the ferryman, a Mr. Gardner, with whom he staid a week in hiding from his brother, who, having learned whither he went, had pursued and was searching for him. Bidding good-by to his friend, the ferryman, he crossed the river and made his way through the woods by night to Oquawka, Illinois, where, on the following morning, he traded a copy of "The Life of General Marion" for an Indian canoe and started down the river, meeting with no more serious drawbacks than being capsized by the waves caused by a passing steamer. He reached St. Louis in safety and from there to Cairo and thence up the Ohio river to Pittsburgh he worked his way on a steamboat, through the agency of a kindly disposed relative. From Pittsburgh he went by way of the canal to Cleveland, earning five dollars during the journey by driving a team on the tow-path. With this five dollars he secured passage to Buffalo, whence he went to his home, arriving there with four cents in his pocket. He remained about home some three years, working at anything he could turn his hand to, and then returned to Scott County and began farming and teaming for the railroad company. He followed that line of work some years, after which he turned his attention to milling and buying and selling grain with good success. During his residence in and near Davenport of more than fifty years Mr. Burrows has always borne

himself as an enterprising man of affairs, and so demeaned himself in all his business and social relations as to command the confidence and high esteem of his wide circle of friends and acquaintances. In politics he is a Republican, though in no sense a politician. He is an earnest and devoted Christian and a member of the Christian Church.

He married Miss Mary Jane Glaspell of Davenport. Of three children born to them, two, Ida M. and Anna M., are successful kindergarten teachers in Davenport. Mrs. Burrows died September 8, 1886.

HARVEY LEONARD JONES.

HARVEY LEONARD JONES, though comparatively a young man, has reached an honorable station among the leading citizens of Scott County and is one of the popular and progressive men of the County.

He is a native of Davenport and was born on January 10, 1857, the son of Elisha and Julia Ann (Jeffries) Jones, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania.

Harvey received a good common school education, and after leaving school turned his attention to any honest employment that he could obtain to earn a livelihood. In 1880 he became turnkey at the Scott County Jail and served in that capacity two years. During the following eight years and until 1890, he filled the office of deputy sheriff, after which he was elected on the Democratic ticket sheriff of Scott County, and reëlected in 1893. Mr. Jones is an efficient public officer, and through his official career of fourteen years has demeaned himself in such a manner as to command the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens of all classes. His geniality and kindliness, with his open-hearted generosity and love of good fellowship, make him a popular man, while

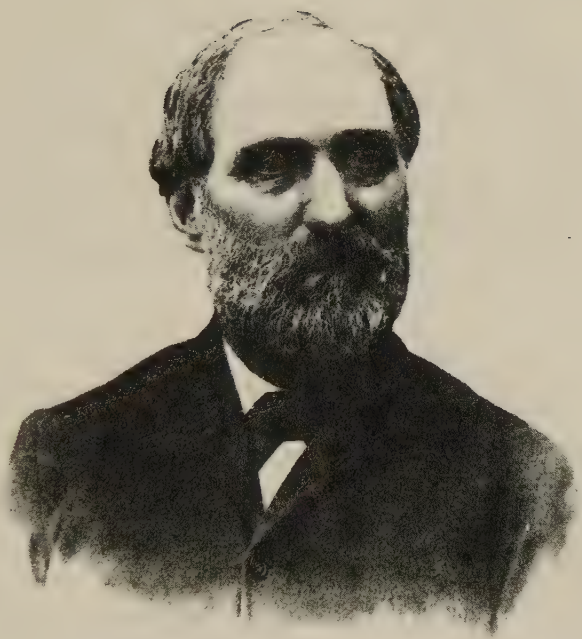
his manly bearing, his firmness and adherence to the right, have won for him universal respect.

On January 17, 1889, he married Miss Laura, a daughter of Charles and Christie (Gerts) Priester. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have two children: Charles A. and May C. Jones.

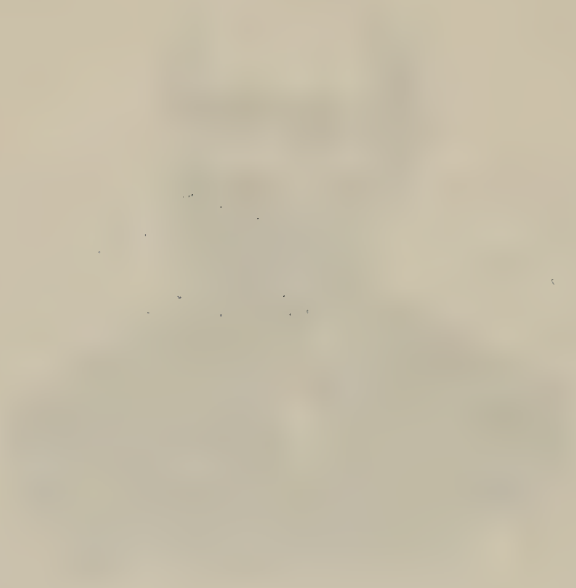
ISRAEL BARR.

ISRAEL BARR, a resident of Davenport, is one of the most prominent and influential citizens of the County. He resides on section eighteen and owns in the County over one thousand acres of well-improved land. He was born in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, July 18, 1834, and is the fourth child born of the union of Simon and Susan (Kissingler) Barr. His father was a merchant, dealing in drugs and groceries, while in his native State. In 1846 he emigrated to Iowa, locating in Davenport, where he remained a short time, after which he purchased a farm near by and spent the remainder of his life there. He died June 21, 1878, and his wife in 1891.

Our subject received his elementary education in the public schools of his native town, after which he engaged as teamster on a canal boat. At the end of one year he returned to his father and assisted him until he reached his twenty-second year. He then worked one year at the carpenter's trade in Davenport, after which he entered a piece of land in Lincoln Township, on which he lived from 1854 to 1870. He then removed to the City of Davenport for the purpose of educating his children. After two years he made a purchase of one hundred and eleven acres of land, on which he now resides, two and one-half miles out of the city. While in the city he was engaged in the buying and selling of small grain. Mr. Barr is quite an extensive farmer and cattle raiser. He owns one of the finest herds of shorthorn cattle in the



Yours Truly
O. Barr



County, and he has been awarded numerous premiums at public fairs and exhibitions. He is also interested in thoroughbred horses. In politics he is a Democrat and an active worker in his party.

On the second of October, 1856, he was joined in the holy bonds of wedlock with Miss Sarah West of Clinton County, Iowa. Of this union have been born four children, viz: Charles W., William A., John E. and Sarah E. Mr. Barr is truly a self-made man and is always ready to help along any worthy public enterprise. He has been interested at different times in the banks of Davenport and at one time held stock in all of them. Mr. Barr receives the highest encomiums, from those who know him, for his honesty and business ability.

PATRICK M. BRACELIN, M. D.

OF Dr. Bracelin it may be said that he is not only noted as one of the pioneers of this region, but also as one of those strong, self-reliant men who, having been dependent upon himself since early youth, has come to regard ordinary obstacles in the way of his progress as mere trifles which vanish like shadows when attacked with zeal and determination.

His parents—John Bracelin, a weaver by trade, and Sarah (Brogan) Bracelin—came from the North of Ireland to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1832. In the latter place Patrick M. Bracelin was born, February 14, 1840, and with his parents fourteen years later—in 1854—came to Clayton County, Iowa. He had received a partial education in the public schools of his native city, but in Iowa his opportunities for intellectual development were by no means all that he might have desired. In spite of discouragements, however, and when the chances seemed that he would be compelled to follow an uncongenial occupation, he studied assiduously when time could be spared from his farm work.

At the age of seventeen he had fitted himself to teach a winter school. He continued teaching until he was twenty-five years of age, giving it up then to engage in business. He then opened a store at De Witt, Clinton County, but soon turned his attention to the profession in which he has since attained high standing in the City of Davenport. With the same diligence and close application that had made him successful as a school-teacher, he applied himself to the study of medicine in spare moments in his store at De Witt, and in 1872 he entered the medical department of the Iowa State University of Iowa City, from which he graduated in 1875. He remained in Iowa City a few months, engaging in active practice, and then located in Davenport, where he quickly began to build up a large practice.

Dr. Bracelin has practiced almost continuously here since 1875, although in the spring of 1888 he went to Omaha with the intention of remaining permanently in that city. He gave up the idea, however, after a two months' visit and returned to Iowa, going to Crawford County, where his brother and sister reside. He found country practice uncongenial and, therefore, in the spring of 1891, after an absence of three years, he resumed his practice in Davenport.

He has not only practiced medicine with great success, but has given much thought and time to some valuable inventions, among which might be mentioned an improved truss for the cure of rupture, a pessary, an inhaler and a proprietary medicine for the cure of throat and lung diseases, particularly diphtheria and pneumonia.

Dr. Bracelin is identified with the Scott County Medical Society and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. In religion he is a Catholic and in politics a Democrat.

He was married in 1867, in Clinton County, to Susan Theresa Tiernan, daughter of Michael and Susan Tiernan. Of nine children born to them, three—two girls and a boy—died in infancy. Those living are: John T., Francis, William E. L., Henry, Robert Emmet and Helena Susan.

SAMUEL KNOX, M. D.

NEARLY thirty-five years of most devoted labor entitle Dr. Samuel Knox to rank among those who may be said to have stood at the head of the medical profession of Scott County, and the kindly manner of his administration caused him to be loved as well as honored during the many years of his active practice. Samuel Knox was one of the earliest successful practitioners in Scott County. He was a native of Adams County, Pennsylvania, where he was born October 16, 1824. His parents were Samuel and Margaret (Witheron) Knox, who were also born in the same place. The great-grandfather of our subject came to Pennsylvania at a very early day, and purchased land from William Penn. (The deed for the land was given by Penn about 1704 and it has been handed down from one generation to another of the family, and is now in the possession of Dr. John Knox.)

Like other families of the name in America, Dr. Knox's family traced their ancestry back to John Knox, the great reformer of Scotland, who was born in Haddington in 1505 and died in Edinburgh in 1572.

The grandfather of Dr. Samuel Knox was a graduate from the medical department of the State University of Pennsylvania in 1783, and a very influential man as well as a leading practitioner during his lifetime. He had two sons, Samuel and John, one of whom became an eminent divine, having doctor of divinity added to his name before he was thirty-five years of age. For fifty years he filled a pulpit in New York City, and it was at a private school at his residence that Dr. Samuel Knox received his education. He was the second of a family of nine children, and after the death of his parents in Pennsylvania took charge of the family affairs and educated his brothers and sisters, his youngest sister being then but three years of age. He, like many

of his ancestors, had a predilection for the practice of medicine, and as soon as he was able to do so, he entered the office of Dr. David Horner of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, where he began fitting himself for the profession. This was in 1849, and in April, 1850, he came to Le Claire, Iowa, where he continued his studies under Dr. Hill until 1854-55, when he attended a course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City. In 1857 he graduated from the Pennsylvania Medical College of Philadelphia, and in the fall of the same year he began the active practice of his profession in Princeton. For more than a third of a century thereafter he continued to reside at Princeton and to treat the people of that community for the "ills which flesh is heir to." A generation grew up in the course of his professional life, and both the young and old among his patients loved and esteemed him for his virtues and honored him on account of his skill as a physician and his worth as a man.

He was married in 1851 to Miss Mary E. Culbertson, a daughter of Captain John Culbertson of Franklin County, Pennsylvania. Of six children born to them, four lived to maturity, and Dr. John A. Knox has followed in the footsteps of his father as a practitioner of medicine. The elder Dr. Knox laid out what is known as Knox's addition to Princeton in 1855. His political affiliations were with the Whig party in early life, and after its organization with the Republican party.

RICHARD SMETHAM.

ONE of the most accomplished, cultivated, refined and exemplary citizens of Davenport was Richard Smetham. At the same time it is doubtful if any man who ever lived in the town was so little understood. The innate modesty of the man was such that he was reserved almost to exclusiveness, and this reserve was mistaken by

every one for coldness, or lack of sympathetic feeling for his fellow-man, until years of acquaintanceship brought with them an insight into the depth of kindly feeling and soulfulness concealed behind this seeming reserve. And even then only a kindred spirit could fully appreciate the warm-hearted generosity of his nature.

Richard Smetham was born in England, January 8, 1819, and immigrated to this country in May, 1846. From that time to his death he made Davenport his home, only once revisiting his native land, and this long contemplated visit he deferred until the closing days of his career. As the autumn of his life came on, his desire to once more behold the scenes of his youth became so strong that he determined to cross the Atlantic, and this he did in 1885. In November of that year he was visiting relatives at Southport, England, when he was taken with the illness that proved fatal. He died at that place November 25, 1885.

He was a man of high order of literary ability, and yet his natural reserve was such that he shrank from giving to the public any of the productions of his ready and facile pen. Only one little poetic gem we believe ever found its way into print; this was a description of a prairie sunset in autumn, and abounds in beautiful imagery and fine poetic sentiment, evidencing the fact that the writer, had he chosen, might have taken high rank as a poet.

He chose rather, however, to spend his days in the more prosaic and retired walks of life, and in the paths he chose it can only be said he did his duty faithfully and well.

During his residence in Davenport he was eight years in the post-office, eight years in the County treasurer's office, eight years cashier of the Davenport Savings Bank, and was for some time connected with the adjutant-general's office, and for some years was the recording secretary of the Scott County Pioneer Settlers' Association. He was also a life member of the Davenport Academy of Science, and an active worker in and earnest supporter of that institution.

It is much to be regretted that one so highly gifted as Mr. Smetham should have refrained from giving to the world the benefits of his genius, for that he possessed genius of a high order those who knew him best—themselves men of ability, science and culture—all agree. Dr. Parry, the eminent scientist, in speaking of the poem before alluded to, says: "In its keen appreciation of natural scenery, its graphic imagery, tender vein of pathos, and polished poetic diction, it would be worthy the pen of a Gray or a Bryant."

DAVID COFFIELD GRANT.

ONE of the young and enterprising farmers of Pleasant Valley Township is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was born June 10, 1849, in Russell County, Alabama, and is a son of Thomas M. and Mary J. Grant, and a nephew of Judge James Grant, for many years one of the most widely known men in the State of Iowa. Young Grant was reared on his father's farm, where he received a common school education, after which he took a private course of study. At the age of twenty-five years he came to Scott County and settled on the farm which he now owns, and which is hardly second to any in the County. He has erected a beautiful residence and the evidences of his thrift and prosperity are numerous.

Mr. Grant married January 23, 1880, Miss Mary A. Norton, who is a native of England. Of this union two children have been born: Thomas M. and Nellie N. For nine years Mr. Grant was a member of the school board of his Township, and served as president of the board and Township clerk two years. In politics he is a Democrat.

CHARLES T. KINDT.

MR. KINDT'S record is that of an energetic and self-reliant man, whose best work has been done when he was compelled to depend upon his individual efforts for his advancement. Born in this country, a descendant of sturdy German ancestry, he has coupled the enthusiasm of the American with the sagacity and shrewdness of the German, and as a result has accomplished more than the average man of his years. His father, Louis Kindt, a native of Baden, Germany, who married Kate Sheibly of Sandusky, Ohio, has been one of the most successful scenic artists this country has ever known, and his son obtained a thorough knowledge of that profession in his early youth. Louis Kindt's family connections in the old country are of the best class. His father was an officer in the German revolution of 1848, and made a record for bravery and loyalty to the cause of which his descendants have a right to be proud. The sister of Louis Kindt is to-day the first court lady, the companion of the Queen of Roumania.

Charles T. Kindt was born on the twenty-eighth day of March, 1861, in the City of Sandusky, and in that city received the rudiments of his education. Some time during the latter part of the "sixties," the family removed to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where the elder Kindt had contracts for work in the line of his profession. From Oshkosh they removed to Milwaukee, and from there, in 1868, to Chicago, where the permanent home of the family has been to the present time.

Chicago was Mr. Kindt's headquarters, so to speak, inasmuch as he had extensive contracts in many other cities, and therefore was not engaged during the entire time in Chicago. He was remarkably successful during these years, and his son, who was just getting well started into the schools of Chicago, displayed a remarkable aptitude for

the work in which his father was engaged. At the age of ten years he was able to assist his father very materially. However, when he left school he learned wood engraving, and followed that employment with much success until about 1883. He then joined his father, who was engaged in painting panoramic views of the battles of Lookout Mountain and Vicksburg for exhibition in the City of Milwaukee. Later he helped his father paint a view of the "Second Day at Gettysburg," which was exhibited all over the country. His father had a financial interest in this work, and was quite successful in accumulating a comfortable, although not a large fortune.

After assisting his father in this work Mr. Kindt continued as a scenic painter for several years, remaining in the profession until he became the lessee and manager of the Burtis Opera House on the tenth of March, 1888. His acquaintance among the theatrical people of the country is very extensive. He is, perhaps, as well known and knows as many people as any of the younger theatrical managers in the country. He has traveled all over the United States, and has made theatrical friends in nearly every State he has visited. It is probably owing to his extensive acquaintance that he has been so successful in the management of the opera house in this city. In his capacity as caterer to the amusement loving public, he has become a conspicuous figure. He thoroughly understands what it is that the people of this section desire in the way of amusement, and he uses his best judgment in supplying what he believes to be the wants of the people.

Mr. Kindt has been manager also of the Black Hawk Watch Tower for a couple of seasons, and during 1894 succeeded in making it better and more favorably known than ever before. Black Hawk Watch Tower is a beautiful place, situated on a bluff overlooking Rock river, and affording a view for miles in every direction. It has grandeur of scenery, and is rich in historical reminiscences, and Mr. Kindt has been able to make of it a resort of the highest class; a place where the most refined and cultured of the people enjoy the summer afternoons and

evenings undisturbed by the rustle of busy city life. It is because of Mr. Kindt's ability to appreciate what the better class of people desire in the way of amusement that he has become so very popular during his residence here, and it is because of this that there is good reason to think he will in the future become a more extensive caterer to the public demands for theatrical entertainment. He has always been a keen observer, and there is a vein of humor as well as of pathos running through his conversation, which makes him an entertaining and delightful companion. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party, and although he is not a politician, he takes a very active interest in political matters. He is not much of a society man, caring little for that kind of life. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Turner Society. In his home he finds his greatest enjoyment.

He was married on the twenty-second of March, 1882, to Miss Nellie Stoddard, a daughter of Brigadier-General Stoddard, who was killed at Chattanooga during the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Kindt have three children: Lena, Julia and Charles Roy.

THEIS SINDT.

HE of whom we write is one who has risen from comparative obscurity to prominence by means of his own exertions and indomitable will power. He is the center of a large circle of friends and acquaintances, who honor and esteem him for his many manly virtues and genuine worth. Mr. Sindt was born in Holstein, Germany, on the nineteenth of November, 1824, and is the fourth of six children born of the union of Hans and Anna (Lamp) Sindt. His brothers and sisters were Claus, Henry, Jochen, Anna and Hans. Our subject's father died in 1858 at the advanced age of sixty-four. His mother died while he was quite young. Mr. Sindt, Sr., came to the United States in 1854 and

located in Davenport, where he remained for a short time, when he moved on the farm with our subject. He was an influential as well as an early settler of Scott County.

Theis Sindt preceded his father to this country, arriving here in 1847, and locating in the City of Davenport. He was educated in the public schools of his native land, after which he served an apprenticeship at the tinner's trade. After his location in Davenport he followed this trade from 1847 to 1855. He then made the purchase of a farm of one hundred and twenty acres on section seven, in Davenport Township, on which he still resides. He has one of the richest as well as one of the best improved farms in the County, and also owns about eight hundred acres in the western part of the State.

At the time he settled on the farm on which he now lives there were no fences and but few houses in sight.

He was united in marriage, in 1850, to Miss Adel Stoltenberg, who died in 1872. Of this union eight children were born, viz: H. H., Minnie, William, Theodore, Meta, Herman B., Lou E. and Clara. Mr. Sindt and family are supporters of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Republican and takes an active interest in all political issues. He is not a Republican through any desire to hold office, but because he thinks the principles of his party are best adapted to the government of the country and the promotion of prosperity among the people. He filled the office of supervisor from 1867 to 1870, and has for twenty-five years been a member of the school board and its president.

Mr. Sindt is public-spirited to a high degree and is thoroughly interested in whatever tends to promote the moral, intellectual and material welfare of the community. He is social, affable and genial, and a most agreeable and companionable man. In nothing does he take a greater pleasure than in having his family gathered about him, and entertaining his friends around his own fireside and hospitable board.

He is self-made in all that the term implies. He has surmounted one by one the barriers that obstructed the way to success, until now

he stands within the charmed circle of those rich in honor and in wealth, a devoted lover of his adopted State. He is a kind husband and father and has an enlarged and comprehensive view of the rights and liberties of his fellow-men.

JUDGE JOHN JOSEPH RYAN.

JOHN J. RYAN was born in Davenport, January 11, 1869, and is the son of Daniel and Julia (Organ) Ryan, natives of County Waterford, Ireland, who came to America and settled in Haverstraw, New York. After remaining there a short time the elder Ryan came to Iowa and became engaged in contract work on railroads.

Judge John J. Ryan obtained his primary education in Davenport and graduated with honors from St. Ambrose College in 1886. He then taught school four months, after which he took up the study of law, and being an earnest and apt student was soon fitted to enter the law department of the State University at Iowa City. After remaining there one year, he returned to Davenport and studied one year with E. M. Sharon, and in October of 1889 was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court, in Des Moines, but not being of age his commission was withheld until the following January, ten days after he attained his majority. He immediately afterward entered in a copartnership with E. M. Sharon, as junior member of the firm of Sharon & Ryan, their partnership continuing until February of 1893. He was elected police judge the following April.

Judge Ryan is a member of the Scott County Hibernians, Division No. 2; also a member of the Carnival Camp No. 1, Woodmen of the World. He is a Democrat in politics and a Catholic in his church affiliations. He has a fine library, is in all respects a well equipped lawyer and occupies a leading position among the younger members of the bar of Scott County.

GRISWOLD VAN DUZER.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Duchess County, New York, in 1807, and was a son of Abraham and Martha Van Duzer. He received a common school education, after which he learned the tanner's trade, and came west in 1836. After his arrival in Iowa he engaged in farming, having entered a quarter section of Government land near the village of Le Claire. He made all the improvements on the farm and lived there until his death. He was a gentleman of the old school, and highly respected during his lifetime. He was united in marriage to Miss Louisa A. Young, daughter of Peter and Martha (Reed) Young, in 1837, and his marriage is said to have been the first in Scott County. To this union two children were born: Elizabeth R. and James M. Van Duzer.

Mrs. Van Duzer is a lady of good business abilty, and is noted for being kind and charitable to those who deserve her benevolence. She now makes her home with her daughter, and is enjoying a quiet old age. Mr. Van Duzer died in 1882.

CHARLES E. PICKERING.

THE subject of this sketch was a native of Birdwood, Gloucestershire, England, where he was born, December 11, 1826. His parents were James and Hannah (Elliott) Pickering, of English birth.

Charles E. received his primary education in the village of his birth, where he resided until 1842, when he came to America and located

near Saratoga, New York, where he engaged in farming. After twelve years of residence in that State he came to Scott County, Iowa, where he purchased land in the northeast part of Davenport Township, consisting of two hundred and fifteen acres. In 1874 he disposed of his farm and purchased another tract of land just east of the city limits, where he lived until his death, June 30, 1890.

In 1869 Mr. Pickering was united in marriage to Miss Jane Parry, a sister of the late Dr. Parry. Their union was blessed with four children, three of whom are living: Sophia, Bessie, Mary E., who live with their widowed mother on the old homestead.

JAMES M. VAN DUZER.

ONE of the representative men of the village of Le Claire is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. His parents, Griswold and Louisa A. Van Duzer, were among the early settlers of Le Claire, and theirs was about the first marriage (in 1837) which took place in the County.

Mr. Van Duzer first saw the light of day in the old Van Duzer homestead in Le Claire Township, January 1, 1842. He received a common school education in the village school, which he attended during the winter months and worked on his father's farm in the summer.

In 1862 he enlisted in Company A of the Fourteenth Iowa Infantry Regiment, under Colonel Shaw of Davenport. In the spring of 1863 the company went to Cairo, Illinois, where it remained on detached service until the following fall, when it was sent to Columbus, Kentucky, and thence to Vicksburg, where in company with his comrades, Mr. Van Duzer joined General Sherman's army and marched to the sea. The company was then detached to go with General Banks up the Red river,

in which expedition they lost a greater part of their company, and were under fire for forty-six days. At Fort De Russ Mr. Van Duzer was slightly wounded. During the engagement at Tupelo, Mississippi, July 15, 1864, he was shot through the left lung. The ball ranged downward and came out in the small of his back near the spinal column. He was taken to the hospital at Memphis, and was afterward removed to the St. Louis hospital, and as the company advanced up the Mississippi river he was again removed and placed in the hospital at Keokuk, Iowa. The company was mustered out November 25, 1864, at Davenport, though he did not receive his discharge until he was able to leave the hospital.

Mr. Van Duzer was united in marriage to Miss Arty Wise of Dubuque, June 3, 1872. After her death he married Miss Sarah R. Glenn, October 20, 1888. She is a daughter of Robert and Rebecca Glenn, natives of England. Of this union one daughter has been born.

Mr. Van Duzer is held in high esteem by all who know him. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party.

DR. JOHN WENZEL WATZEK.

DR. JOHN W. WATZEK was born in Krubitz, Austria, September 28, 1856, being named after his father, John W. Watzek, who died when the son was very young. Dr. Watzek received a limited education in Austria, attending school during the winter months only and taking a partial course in the gymnasium. He came to America, in 1871, at the age of twenty-three years and settled first in Philadelphia. After taking a course at Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Pennsylvania, he began the study of medicine in Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. He afterward came to Iowa, entered the State University at Iowa City and was graduated from that institution in 1881. After his

graduation he located in Sigourney, Iowa, where he practiced medicine for four years and then came to Davenport in 1885.

On July 8, 1885, Dr. Watzek was married to Miss Nellie D., daughter of Charles Harlan, who belonged to an old and prominent family of Sigourney, Iowa. To this union three children have been born, Harlan, Aubrey and John W., all of whom are living.

Dr. Watzek is a Knight Templar, Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Iowa State Homeopathic Medical Association and chairman of the section on sanitary science.

A self-made man in every respect, he has gained a strong hold upon popular favor in Davenport, has become well known in other portions of the State and is a recognized leader among homeopathic practitioners.

ROBERT HUNTER.

ONE of the old and highly respected citizens of Princeton is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He first saw the light of day, March 28, 1818, in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, and was a son of John and Mary (Hunter) Hunter, both of whom were natives of Ireland, and came to America in 1811. They settled in Pennsylvania, where eight children were born, their home being for many years in Allegheny County, where they died at a good old age.

Robert received his first knowledge of books at a subscription school in the County of his nativity, which he attended during the winter months of each year. In summer he worked on a farm, and after he grew to manhood he continued farming in Pennsylvania until 1854, when he decided to come west, where land was cheap. Chance brought him to Scott County, Iowa, and he settled in Le Claire Township on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, on which was a small frame house. He subsequently erected a large and commodious frame dwelling and made

many other improvements. He afterward added more land and now his farm consists of two hundred and nine acres of very valuable land, aside from other real estate interests.

Mr. Hunter married Miss Eliza Jane, daughter of Benjamin Coe, of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, in 1844. To them were born nine children, three of whom are dead. Joseph C. married Miss Garver, now deceased; his second wife was Miss Bowler. He now resides in Helena, Montana, and is a prominent physician of that city. Luretta J. married Gustus Culbertson and resides in Carroll County, Iowa; John L. married Miss Chapman and resides in Boone County, Iowa; Mary married Harry Robison and lives in Jasper County, Iowa; Sarah C. married James N. White, a prosperous farmer and stock raiser of Le Claire Township; Robert S. married Miss Alpha Yawn and resides on the old homestead.

In March, 1895, Mr. Hunter moved to Princeton and retired from active business. He has been a successful farmer and has accumulated a competence which enables him to spend the declining years of his life in comfort and ease. He is a staunch Republican, and he and his entire family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Hunter is highly esteemed by his neighbors, is a man of pleasing address, kindly and gentle, and always willing to lend a helping hand to those in need or to contribute to the full extent of his ability to the advancement of the public welfare.

MARGARET D. MATHEWS.

MRS. MARGARET D. MATHEWS is a granddaughter of Thomas Lindsey, who immigrated from Scotland to Pennsylvania in the latter part of the last century, and comes of an old Scotch family which traces its ancestry to Sir David Lindsay, a fifteenth century nobleman. Her father, Thomas Lindsey, was born in Pennsylvania, and her mother,

whose maiden name was Sarah McGuire, was also a native of that State. Mrs. Mathew's father emigrated to Illinois and settled among the pioneers of what is now the City of Rock Island in 1835. He was born in Pennsylvania and was thirteen years of age when the family came west. As a child she witnessed the ceremony of locating the County seat at Rock Island. Her father owned the land on which the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific depot now stands in Rock Island, and had at the time one hundred and sixty acres in that location and a tract of eighty acres near Rock Island. Under the loose land laws of those days, however, he was deprived of his possessions and a large estate was thus lost to his family. Mrs. Mathews was first married to Lucius Moss, who was a very early settler in Pleasant Valley and operated a saw-mill there for many years. To this union two children were born, one daughter—now Mrs. Orville Welch—and one son, Joseph, now dead. After the death of her first husband Mrs. Moss married John B. Mathews, and four children were born to them. Sarah married Harley Anderson and lives in Dakota; Mary M. is a teacher at Sinsinawa Mound, Wisconsin; John died in infancy. Mrs. Mathews has been a resident of Scott County since 1839, and is a lady of high standing in the community.

WILLIAM SPEER.

THE Speer family is worthy of special mention in a history of the pioneer settlers of Scott County. James Speer, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, May 10, 1803, son of William and Margaret (Hunter) Speer. They were married in Cumberland County, where a family of seven children were born. In early life James learned the tailor's trade, but in later life followed farming. He died in Pennsylvania in 1862. He was reared on a farm, and after receiving a common school education, decided to

engage in the Indian trade. With that object in view, he secured employment with a fur company on the Tennessee river, traversing a country which was then a wilderness. His compensation was ten dollars a month, until he went to New Orleans, where he was offered better wages. He decided to remain there and applied to the captain of the boat for wages due him. The captain refused to settle until taken before the Mayor of New Orleans, who decided that he should pay him thirty dollars a month, which was the customary wages for that kind of work in Louisiana.

In 1829 he married Miss Margaret Crawford, a daughter of John and Mary Crawford of Pennsylvania, where she was born June 21, 1810. By their union eight children were born: Mary J. married William Miller, of Clinton County; John (deceased), Robert married Sarah Thomas, James married Miss Elizabeth King, Joseph married Miss Matilda Field, Andrew married Miss Rebecca C. McConnell, Eliza married James White of Shelby County, Iowa.

In 1840 Mr. Speer came west and settled in Scott County. His first home was in Le Claire, where he moved into a log cabin sixteen by fourteen, covered with clapboards and having a sod chimney, as Mr. Speer used to say, with "the wrong end down." Through the roof they could see the stars at night, and often during a storm they had to spread an umbrella to keep off the rain while in bed. These were some of the unpleasant experiences of pioneer life. In common with other early settlers this family endured many hardships and privations, but they had a well-defined object in view, and better times soon dawned upon them. After a few years Mr. Speer made a land claim in Lost Grove, where he improved a farm and began to prosper. Adding steadily to his possessions, he became the owner of one thousand three hundred and forty acres of land, and was noted alike for his thrift and his generosity.

When he first came to the County he had a cash capital of seventeen dollars, eleven dollars of which he spent for a cow. Having learned

the brick-maker's trade before coming west he decided to make a kiln of brick. He went in debt for a spade, made the woodwork of a wheelbarrow and again went in debt to have it ironed, and with these tools he started his brick manufactory. He sold the brick to the few settlers in the County, and in this way got the start which gave him a comfortable fortune. He died April 17, 1884, after a three months' illness, and Mrs. Speer died June 4, 1892.

William Speer was born near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, January 8, 1832. His education was obtained in the common schools of Le Claire Township, and he moved to Princeton Township with his father, where he cultivated land on his own account until the spring of 1860, when he decided to go to Colorado and prospect for gold. After six months' experience, which proved unsuccessful, he returned home and on March 14, 1861, he was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca McHenry, daughter of Archibald and Amanda (Eaton) McHenry. She was also a native of Pennsylvania. By their union eight children were born. Two died in infancy. Margaret M. married Samuel A. Wilson, a prosperous farmer of Le Claire Township; Anna N. married James D. Porter, Carrie B. married John Bammer; Jennie, William J. and Edward J. are single. After Mr. Speer was married he farmed on his father's land for two years. Afterward he rented a farm in Lincoln Township, where he remained for three years, and then moved to the farm where he now resides. He owns five hundred and twenty acres of as fine land as there is in Scott County, all being under a high state of cultivation, and is very extensively engaged in stock raising.

Mr. Speer is a liberal spirited man, always willing to aid any movement likely to promote the interests of the community with which he is prominently identified. In political matters he affiliates with the Republican party and is a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

JOSEPH STAFFORD.

IN writing the biographies of the representative men of Scott County and the pioneer settlers who have made this one of the leading agricultural Counties of the State, it may be properly said there is none who has been more interested in its development and progress than the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He has spent the greater part of his life in the County of his early adoption and has witnessed all the important changes which have taken place since his childhood. Mr. Stafford first saw the light of day in Greene County, Indiana, October 22, 1837. His parents were John and Nancy (Dixon) Stafford. They came to Scott County in 1843, when Joseph was but six years of age, and he grew up in Le Claire Township.

John Stafford, the father of our subject, came to Iowa a poor man. When he crossed Rock river he had just fifty cents. When he settled on his claim in Le Claire he built a shanty out of bridge plank which he hauled from the river. He lived in this house one year, and then he erected a small brick house which is still standing and is one of the landmarks of early days. He lived there until about 1880, when he moved to Kansas and made his home with his sons until his death.

Joseph Stafford was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Paul, daughter of John and Margaret Paul, in 1860. Of this union three children have been born. Mary E. married Charles Sorrowfree and resides in Le Claire Township, William J. married Miss Rose Erwin and resides at the old homestead, Henry L. married Miss Mary A. Turner of Clinton County. He resides just opposite his father.

Mr. Stafford has always been a hard-working man and has accumulated by his industry and economy two hundred and eighteen acres of very valuable land. In his declining years, surrounded by his children, he enjoys the fruits of his labors and the respect and esteem of his neighbors and friends. He has held Township offices, is a Democrat in politics and a Baptist in his church affiliations.

HENRY SCHUTTER.

ONE of the representative German-American citizens of Scott County, Iowa, who has not passed through life unnoticed and without gaining for himself a reputation among his fellow-men, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. His name has been heralded by the local press to all parts of the country, not as a public office holder or seeker, but a man who is authority on the growth of savory fruit, or the "Onion King" of his adopted County. Thirty-eight years ago, when agricultural men were striving to accumulate something from the growing cereals most familiar to the farmer, Mr. Schutter decided to try his success in the cultivation of onions. For his first crop he realized but thirty-five cents a bushel, but undaunted by this ill luck he decided to again try his experiment, and his labors the following year were crowned with a success which was the stepping-stone to the fortune he amassed in later years. For many years he has cultivated eighteen acres each season and has harvested as high as seven hundred and sixty bushels to the acre. To illustrate the enterprise of Mr. Schutter it may be stated that during the great drought of 1894, when other farmers were watching their crops fade beneath the scorching sun, he was on the alert for relief and to save his labor he purchased hose and attached to a pump, and in this way irrigated his land. This proved a boon to his

growing crop until the creek went dry, though the benefit received very materially aided in giving him more than an average harvest.

Henry Schutter was born in Hanover, Germany, October, 1830, and came to America in 1845. He landed first in New Orleans, and from there went to St. Louis, where he worked at the shoemaker's trade for many years. He then moved to Hampton, Illinois, where he worked one year, and then decided to make his future home in the Hawkeye State. He settled in Pleasant Valley Township, Scott County, and purchased the first lot in Valley City. He also has the honor of being the first German citizen to settle in the Township. Mr. Schutter began purchasing land as his finances would permit, adding a piece at a time, until he acquired five hundred acres, for which he holds seventeen deeds.

He was united in marriage to Miss. Loesa Kreiter in 1853, to whom five children were born: Millian C., Lena (deceased), George H., Charles J. (member of the insurance firm of Berwald, Mittelbuscher & Schutter, 19 Masonic Temple, leading insurance underwriters of Davenport). Frank F. is the youngest son, and is the clerk of Pleasant Valley Township.

In political matters Mr. Schutter affiliates with the Republican party, and he is a member of the German Lutheran Church.

MRS. MELVINA FANNING.

IN writing the history of any community, authors, publishers and the general public recognize the fact that full justice is seldom done to the worthy women who have shared with their husbands the duties and responsibilities of life, and who are entitled to an equal share of credit for results achieved. History should not, however, be partial in the distribution of its favors, nor should it overlook the women who have contributed so much to the advancement of American civilization.

Yours truly
Mrs. Melvina Fanning.

Especially worthy of a place in history are the women who have helped to build up the social and religious institutions of the western States, and who have helped to promote the splendid prosperity of the present day.

A lady who belongs to this class is Mrs. Melvina Fanning, who was born January 30, 1845, in Linn County, Iowa, near Lisbon, daughter of J. T. and Mary A. (Rathburn) Pope. The fifth child of a family of nine children, she received a common school education in the schools of Pleasant Valley Township, after her parents had moved to Scott County. When she was fifteen years old her father bought a hotel in Princeton, and she was installed in the hostelry as landlady, remaining there about two years. Four years later, in October of 1864, she was united in marriage to John A. Fanning, who was born in Clayton, Jefferson County, New York, May 20, 1835. In 1857 he came west and settled in Moline, Illinois, where he remained until 1859, when he moved to Princeton, Iowa, and resided there until 1861. In that year he enlisted as a volunteer soldier, and was assigned to Company C, Second Iowa Cavalry, in which regiment and company he served three years. As a soldier he was brave and fearless, always foremost in the charges for which the famous Second Iowa Cavalry was noted. After the war he returned to Iowa, and continued to reside in this State up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1885.

That Mrs. Fanning has held a prominent place in the community, and enjoys a large share of the esteem of her neighbors, is evidenced by the following, which appeared on the editorial page of the Davenport "Weekly Democrat," under date of September 4, 1884:

"The County Convention on Saturday, of which an extended report is given on this page, was probably the largest one ever held in the County. The delegate conventions of the Democratic party in Scott County have outgrown the limits of the court house, where they have heretofore been held, and as large a room as the auditorium of the German Theater was required. The manager, John Hill, decorated it

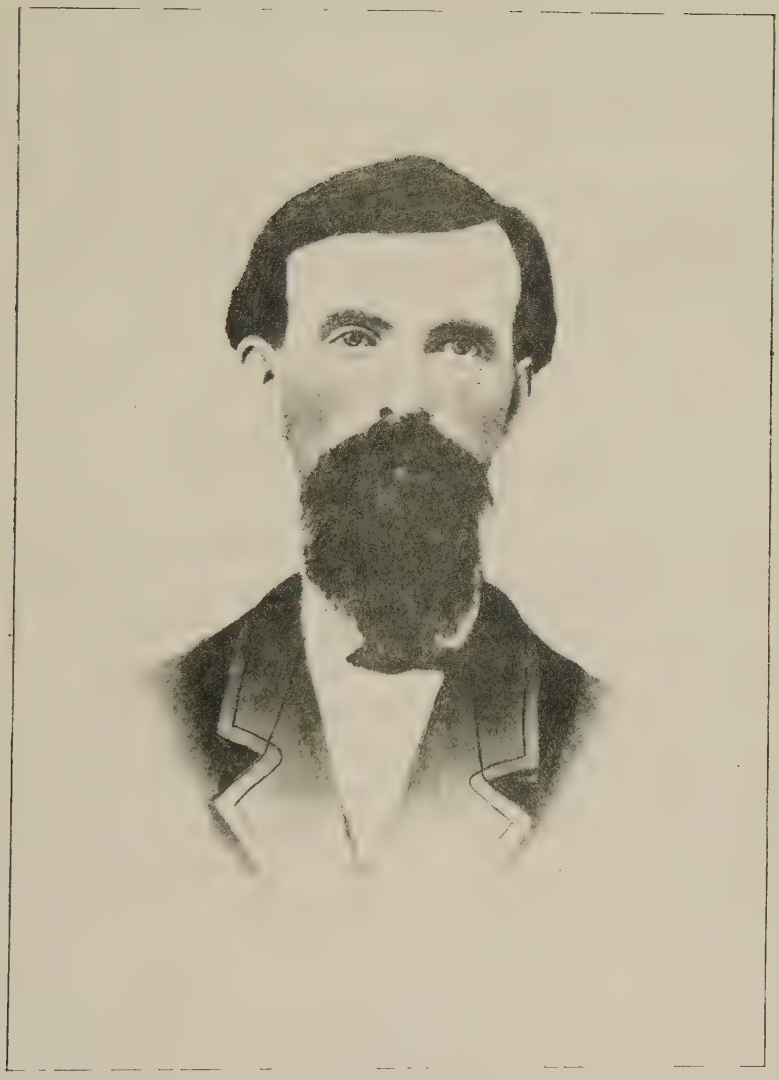
in excellent taste with the national colors, which concealed the balustrades of the galleries, and at the east end two superb flags embowered a large American eagle, which rested on its perch, as if to watch the proceedings. The place of each delegation was distinguished by a large double placard, which showed the name of Ward or Township, made strongly and neatly, so they may be used for years. Then, too, the table of each delegation was decorated with a splendid bouquet in pyramid form, supported in a crystal vase—a happy idea and contribution of Sheriff Leonard."

The Princeton delegates to the County Democratic Convention returned home highly pleased with the proceedings. The bouquet which was placed upon their tables being given them, they had some discussion as to who should ultimately have it. As it would not do to give it to the handsomest one of the delegation (for each one would then claim it), they decided to give it to the staunchest Democratic lady of the Township. The delegation decided Mrs. John Fanning to be that lady, so it was presented to her by one of the best looking delegates, with words appropriate for the occasion. She returned the following letter of thanks:

"To the Democratic Delegates of Princeton Township—I wish to say that I feel deeply touched, as well as flattered, by the compliment you have bestowed upon me, and that I heartily reciprocate the good wishes that accompanied the present. I accept the gift with pride and pleasure, and desire to offer my grateful thanks to the generous donors. May the Stars and Stripes float over you in sunshine and peace.

"MRS. JOHN FANNING."

No woman in Princeton has done more for the advancement of the town and the welfare of its people than the subject of this sketch. She never had the advantages of a classical education, but she has gained by practical experience the knowledge she possesses, and excellent judgment has made her a woman of admirable business qualifications.



Yours
John Fanning.

In 1883 she erected a three-story and basement building thirty-three by forty feet, with a hall on the second story, and for many years this was the largest hall in the town. It was dedicated that fall and used for a skating rink for several years, but is now occupied by the Grand Army of the Republic Post of Princeton.

In 1893 Mrs. Fanning visited the World's Columbian Exposition and made an extended trip through the East, visiting the birthplace of her mother in New York State and many of the leading cities of the State.

JOHN KNOX, M. D.

THE career of the subject of this sketch entitles him to a prominent place in the history of Scott County's most prominent citizens, for he has, by his indefatigable efforts and strict attention to his chosen profession, made for himself an enviable reputation. He enjoys the distinction of being one of the leading physicians of the County.

John Knox was born in the Village of Princeton, September 30, 1852, and was the first white child born in that town. He is a son of Dr. Samuel and Mary (Culbertson) Knox. His primary education was obtained in the public schools of Princeton, and he then took a course at an academy, where he was fitted for college. When eighteen years old he entered the Monmouth (Illinois) College and remained at that institution two years.

For generations back representatives of the Knox family have been leading members of the medical profession, and at an early age John showed a fondness for medical studies. His father, who had a well-selected medical library, was only too happy to foster his son's inclination, and he began reading medicine under his preceptorship. In 1873 he went to Philadelphia, and a little later entered the medical

department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he took a three years' course of study, graduating from that institution March 12, 1877. He was elected, after passing a rigid competitive examination, resident physician in the Philadelphia Hospital and served in that capacity one year. He then returned to Iowa and began the practice of his profession at his old home. His practice has since increased year after year and his success as a practitioner has been all that he could desire. Mention has been made of the fact that some of the ancestors of Dr. Knox have been distinguished physicians. It will be of interest to note also in this connection, that a rare collection of medical books has descended to him from his great-grandfather. This library was published in London during the early part of the eighteenth century. The volumes are bound in full leather, and the composition differs very materially from that of standard works of later days. The doctor owns a very extensive medical library, but these volumes are prized more highly than other books, on account of the historic associations.

Dr. Knox, like his father, has taken a great deal of interest in the welfare of his native town and its people. A man of exceptionally sound judgment, he has been chosen to fill many places of prominence and trust in the city's government. He has held the office of mayor seven or eight terms and is the present incumbent. Much credit is due him for many needed street and other improvements, and his liberal donations to charitable enterprises have caused him to be regarded as a public benefactor. He has interested himself in the advancement of educational movements in general, and has sought especially to promote higher education of members of the medical profession. He is a member of the Scott County Medical Society, of the Iowa State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association.

When Dr. Knox's father, Dr. Samuel Knox, first settled in Scott County, he purchased eight hundred acres of land at what was known as Pinnacle Point, a landing for river men. Together with a few other settlers, he platted a town, and a greater part of the present site was

called Elizabeth City in honor of the wife of Dr. Knox. For some time it went by that name and was then merged into the town of Princeton. Shortly after he located there, Dr. Knox, in company with Dr. Thomas Galt of Rock Island, became interested in the Sterling & Rock Island Railway. This venture proved disastrous to them financially, and the doctor lost over five thousand dollars, which was a fortune in those days. Undaunted by this misfortune, he organized a mill company and erected a grist-mill on First Street, which was the only mill of any size in the vicinity. In 1860 it was destroyed by fire, and there being no insurance on the plant, the loss to him was very heavy.

Along in the "fifties" Colonel Breckenridge, a relative of Dr. Knox, became in a way associated with the latter and they surveyed a line from the "Wapsi" with the intention of obtaining water power in Princeton, and it was found that a fall of twenty-two feet could be had, but from some cause the matter dropped and ground for the proposed canal was never broken.

The elder Dr. Knox was a very liberal spirited man, and one of his benevolent acts was the purchase of five acres of land near the village, which was platted for the cemetery now known as Oak Ridge Cemetery. He was also the prime mover in building the first Presbyterian church in Princeton, having donated the land and made other substantial donations for the building. He and his wife were charter members of the church. He was also one of the men who contributed largely to the erection of the first school building in Princeton.

In 1855 he laid out and platted an addition to Princeton, known as the "Knox Addition," and he was always an active supporter of public enterprises designed to promote the best interests of his adopted town.

In 1851 Dr. Knox was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Culbertson, daughter of Captain John Culbertson of Franklin County, Pennsylvania. Her family are very wealthy and influential people of the Keystone State. Of this union six children were born, four of whom are living:

John, James (deceased), Mary E., who married Elmer Meadley; Helen (deceased); Samuel, single; Charles Mc, who married Miss Rosa M. Evans, daughter of David Evans, a pioneer settler of Scott County.

In political matters Dr. Knox was first an old-line Whig, but when the Republican party was organized he joined it, and during the remainder of his life he was an ardent supporter of its principles. He died in Waukesha, Wisconsin, July 17, 1887, very suddenly, while spending a few days there in the hope of improving his health. By his death Scott County lost one of its most prominent and respected citizens as well as a leading member of the medical profession.

GEORGE J. HYDE.

GEORGE J. HYDE may with propriety be termed one of the fathers of Scott County, he having exerted a potent influence in promoting the advancement of the community with which he has been identified since its first settlement. He was born in Ferrisburgh, Vermont, June 22, 1815, and is a son of Jabez P. Hyde, whose ancestors can be traced back to William Hyde (first), who came from England in 1633, and settled at Norwich, Connecticut, where he remained but three years before removing to Hartford, Connecticut.

George J. Hyde received a common school education in the State of New York, and took a two years' course at Hamilton College, his father having removed to New York when George J. was a boy. In 1838, when the tide of emigration began flowing toward the West, George decided to cast his lot with the multitude and seek his fortune in the wilds of Iowa territory. He took passage on a canal boat to Buffalo, thence by steamer "James Madison" to Chicago. From there he came overland in a wagon to Pleasant Valley, landing with a cash capital of seventy-five cents to begin life on his own account. His straitened circumstances

gave him no concern, however, because he knew how to work and was self-reliant, capable and industrious. He at once began work at the carpenter's trade, which he had previously learned, and after accumulating some money bought land and erected the first good frame house in Pleasant Valley Township, near his present residence. It stands to-day as a specimen of his handiwork and a landmark of pioneer days.

November 3, 1842, Mr. Hyde married Miss Julia Ann Rowe, whose father was a native of Bath, New York, having immigrated to Scott County in 1836. Mrs. Hyde, née Rowe, has the honor and distinction of teaching the first school in Pleasant Valley Township, in 1841-42, in the first school-house erected in that Township. She is a lady who has retained in a remarkable degree her intellectual vigor, notwithstanding the fact that she has passed the age of three score and ten.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Hyde has remained unbroken, both having been spared to celebrate their golden wedding some two years ago. This one epoch in their lives is worthy of record and an incident that their children may remember with pleasure after they have passed away. Of this union nine children have been born. Mary F. married Alfred Helm, and resides at Carson City, Nevada. Mr. Helm has been connected with the County and State in various capacities during his residence there. At present he holds the office of Deputy Secretary of State and is a man of prominence. William F. married Miss Mary Morris and lives in Banning, California; Julia F. married William Anderson and lives in Carson City, Nevada; George F. married Miss Nancy Smith and lives in Grinnell, Iowa; Martha F. married the Rev. J. F. Wilcox, who died November 10, 1894. Mrs. Wilcox resides in Davenport. Benjamin F. married Miss Catherine McDonald and resides in San Bernardino, California; Wilfred P. is single and resides at home; Eva E. married John C. Fintel, who died in May of 1886. Mrs. Fintel makes her home with her father. Diadama, the youngest, is single and resides at home.

Mr. Hyde has held many school and Township offices during his residence in Pleasant Valley. Many years ago he built and principally maintained a school-house near his residence in order to educate his children, and for the welfare of the community in general. He has always been public-spirited and willing to aid any legitimate enterprise that would advance the interest of his neighbors. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party, and is a member of the Pioneer Settlers' Club of Davenport.

JOHN S. DODDS.

JOHN S. DODDS was born August 27, 1822, in Butler County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of James and Eleanor (Sproll) Dodds. He received a common school education in his native County, and after he grew to manhood he taught school for a time. He then entered into partnership with his brothers, William C. and W. W. Dodds, and the firm thus established manufactured shoes, operated a tannery and a general drygoods store at Prospect, Pennsylvania, under the firm name of W. W. Dodds & Company. He continued in business there until he decided to come west, which was in 1857. On arriving in this County he entered the employ of Spencer & Stafford of Pleasant Valley Township as weighing master, and was employed for eighteen months in their store. The firm then failed in business and Mr. Dodds invested his savings in the farm which he now owns. The improvements on the land at that time consisted of a log house and a barn, and he began his farm life in pioneer fashion. Comfortable buildings took the place of the primitive structures in the course of time, but in 1879 his residence was destroyed by fire, entailing loss and hardship. The same year he built the home in which he has since continued to reside.

Mr. Dodds was united in marriage to Miss Susan Shanor, daughter of J. J. and Ann (McDonald) Shanor, March 16, 1857. To this union seven children were born. James B. married Miss Ida Bennett and lives in Colorado; Samuel B. married Miss Lillie Stacy and lives in Keokuk, Iowa; one son, Orrin S., is dead, and two daughters, Lillie and Minnie, reside at home. John B. is a resident of Kansas and George lives in Missouri. Mr. Dodds has never been an office-seeker, though he has held many local offices and is a staunch Republican. An active man in his early life, in his declining years he is enjoying a well earned competency, and is much attached to his home and family and highly esteemed by his friends and neighbors.

JOHN W. THOMPSON.

JOHN W. THOMPSON, who ranked high as a member of the Davenport bar and was greatly beloved as a citizen and public official, was born in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, October 14, 1823, and died in Davenport, August 11, 1883. He began teaching school in his native County when only nineteen years of age and for two years followed teaching as a profession, when, on reaching his majority, he began the study of law in the office of Thomas P. Campbell of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania.

Two years later he commenced practicing law in Williamsburg and Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, where he remained until the spring of 1854, when he took a trip throughout the West. In April, 1855, he moved to Davenport and immediately afterward formed a law partnership with Colonel H. G. Barner.

The partnership was dissolved in 1861 and he continued in his profession alone for five years and then formed a partnership with Captain J. D. Campbell. This arrangement was dissolved in 1870. In

1877 he entered into partnership with Judge Nathaniel French. As a lawyer he stood in the front ranks of the Davenport bar. He was a plodding student rather than a versatile and forcible speaker, while he was always a very conscientious attorney, and particularly strong as a safe and prudent counselor. He never resorted to petty intrigues in trying a case, but labored on the merits of the cause he represented.

He cast his first vote for Henry Clay as a Whig and entered the Republican party at its organization, becoming a warm supporter of its principles and policies.

By this party he was elected to represent his district in the Iowa Legislature in 1857 and two years afterward was elected State Senator. He was a member of the convention of 1860 that nominated Lincoln for President, and also a delegate to the convention of 1880 that nominated Garfield for President of the United States. In the spring of 1878 Mr. Thompson was elected Mayor of Davenport. In speaking of the nomination a few days before the election, the "Daily Gazette" of April 5, 1878, said: "During the quarter of a century of Mr. Thompson's residence in Davenport he has steadily, and without approach to an exception, maintained the character of a worthy, reliable, and honest citizen. For years, too, his counsel upon any and all questions of public interest has been implicitly relied upon by all who have known him. A man of rarely vigorous and clear judgment, unswerving in his integrity, urbane and courteous in all his intercourse with his fellow-citizens, John W. Thompson is just the man for the place." How well the statement of the "Gazette" was fulfilled his subsequent successful history as mayor satisfactorily demonstrated even to his political opponents. He served in that capacity until the spring of 1879, and in 1883 was again elected and held the office up to the time of his death.

JOSEPH COE.

THERE is nothing more interesting than to examine into the life of a self-made man, and to analyze those principles that have enabled one man to pass on the highway of life many who were more advantageously endowed at the outset of their careers.

But few men who left their eastern homes in pioneer days to seek a fortune in the wild West were men of wealth. Their capital after landing here, generally speaking, consisted of two strong arms and a will power. It was this class of men who have made the great State of Iowa what it is to-day—men who faced hardships and privation and settling on the unbroken prairie have brought the wild lands under cultivation and made Iowa one of the leading agricultural States of the Union. They are the men who deserve their names inscribed on the pages of honorable history, and in this connection there is none more deserving than the gentleman whose name heads this sketch.

Joseph Coe was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, November 2, 1820, and is a son of Benjamin and Nancy (Shields) Coe, who were natives of the Keystone State. They were married about 1814 and to them ten children were born, eight of whom reached the years of maturity.

The ancestors of our subject can be traced back to Robert Coe, who sailed from Ipswich, Suffolkshire, England, with his wife and three sons, April 10, 1634, on the "Francis," landing in Boston the following June, and settling soon after in Watertown, Massachusetts.

Benjamin Coe, father of Joseph Coe, was a farmer and stock raiser of Allegheny County, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1873, his wife having died in 1862. Joseph Coe was reared on his

father's farm, and did not start out to fight the battles of life on his own account until he was twenty-six years of age. In 1846 he decided to come west, and settled in Scott County, Iowa. The following year he took up a claim of one hundred and sixty acres in Le Claire Township, and the Government land office being located at Iowa City, he made the journey on horseback from Le Claire, and entered his land. It cost him two hundred dollars, which he paid in gold. This took the greater part of his capital, but he began the cultivation of his land by breaking the sod and planting a crop. In May of that year (1847) he married Miss Elizabeth, a daughter of James Jack, who was a pioneer settler in Scott County. She died the following year. August 24, 1854, Mr. Coe was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Moyer, a daughter of John Moyer; to this union four children were born. Benjamin F. married Miss Jennie Peasley; Sarah J. married Matthew Wilson; John A. married Miss Fannie Hamilton; Joseph C. married Miss Mamie Rich.

When Mr. Coe landed in the Territory of Iowa he had but three hundred and fifty dollars, but he had a capital which he could not lose by wild speculation, and that was sound judgment, supplemented by a determination to make a success of life and become a man among his fellow-men. He has accumulated a great deal of real estate and now owns over nine hundred acres of valuable land in Scott and Jasper Counties. He attributes his success to his industry and that of his wife, who has always used economy and helped to save their earnings. She is a lady of pleasing manners and is held in high esteem by all her neighbors.

Standing six feet three inches in height, and very erect for one of his age, Mr. Coe is smooth shaven and has the bearing and manners of the old school gentleman. His home is a pleasant one, overlooking the Mississippi river, and he merits the pleasant life he is living in his declining years. He has never been an office-seeker, preferring the life of a farmer and stock raiser.

GARRETT HOOGHKIRK DONALDSON.

IT is with pleasure that we can record the life history of such men as the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. Not that he has been a public man and an office-holder, but a true and loyal citizen, one that his neighbors hold in high esteem, which is greater than riches. He has spent his life from a boy of nine years in Pleasant Valley Township, and has grown up to see the country transformed from a wilderness of wild lands into its present state of civilization, and the City of Davenport from a trading-post into the second city in wealth and population in the State.

Mr. Donaldson was born February 3, 1830, in Albany, New York. At the age of nine he came to Iowa with his parents in October of 1839. After arriving in Iowa he obtained but three winters of schooling, his education being obtained by actual experience. In 1849 he in company with S. S. Blackman and Alex Work went to California, for the purpose of prospecting. He returned in 1852 and began work for his father, remaining with him three years.

In 1867 Mr. Donaldson bought the farm on which he now lives, and all the improvements thereon have been made by him. He was first married to Miss Lucy Martin, December 31, 1856, to whom one child was born, which afterward died. Mrs. Donaldson died in November, 1858, and June 5, 1864, he married Miss Catherine Howe, whose parents were born in Germany and came to America in 1852. He has been a lifelong Republican and cast his first Presidential vote for Freemont in 1856. He is a man of fine physical appearance, a pleasant conversationalist and well informed on topics of the day.

THEODORE HARTWELL.

VIEWED in the light of what he has accomplished, Theodore Hartwell well deserves a place on the honor roll of successful and self-made men. He began life a poor boy in humble circumstances, and by dint of his native abilities, energy, perseverance and thrift, has achieved a success of which he may justly be proud, and attained to a position commanding the respect of all who know him. He is a native of Jeffersonville, Indiana, and was born April 23, 1835, to Ephraim and Sarah Hartwell. He traces his paternal lineage to one William Hartwell, who immigrated from England in the year 1636. His great-grandfather, also named William, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. His father, who was a successful farmer in Indiana and a man of considerable local prominence, died when Theodore was a mere infant, and soon afterward, in 1836, his mother, whose death occurred on June 19, 1892, moved to Buffalo Township, in Scott County, Iowa, where she lived some four years, supporting herself and family by hard work. In 1840 she was married to Mr. Peter Wilson, a Scotchman by birth, and with him settled on a farm in Blue Grass Township. Theodore made good use of the meager educational advantages then afforded in the new County, first attending school in an old log schoolhouse near the Mississippi river in Buffalo Township. Later he attended the district schools in Blue Grass Township whenever opportunity offered during the intervals when his help was not required on his stepfather's farm, and in this way and by reading such books as he could procure, he acquired a fair English education. At the age of nineteen he went to Marshall County, Iowa, and there entered eighty acres of Government land, seventeen miles northwest from Newton Center,

intending to improve it. He, however, changed his plans and soon returned home and went to work on his step-father's farm. By thrift and economy he soon began to accumulate property and before many years owned one hundred and twenty acres, bought with his own earnings. To this he has added eighty acres left him by his step-father, twenty-four acres which he purchased and forty acres left to him by his mother, making two hundred and sixty-four acres in all. Besides this he owns seventeen acres of island property, and a timber tract of thirty acres located in Muscatine County, Iowa. During all his life Mr. Hartwell has taken commendable interest in public affairs and has been honored by his fellow-citizens with numerous positions of confidence and trust. He has been school director some thirteen years, and has been Township trustee several years. In political matters he has always affiliated with and supported the Republican party, but has strong prohibition proclivities, and was nominated on the Prohibition ticket for the State Legislature a few years ago. He, however, declined the nomination, having no ambition for office and finding in his more legitimate sphere ample scope for the exercise of his abilities.

Mr. Hartwell is a man of genial, social temperament, strongly attached to his friends, and in all his relations bears himself as a whole-souled, large-hearted and conscientious man. He is progressive in his views, and in whatever he engages works with determination and a will. He has a strong, well-developed physique and, with his frank, open countenance and cordial greeting and manly character, commands universal respect. In dealing with his fellow-men his single motto is that expressed in the Golden Rule.

On November 21, 1856, he married Miss Verronique Pilloud, a daughter of Mr. Laurent Pilloud, a well-known farmer of Blue Grass Township. Of three children born to them, viz, Peter, Laurent and Elmer, the last-named alone survives and now has the management of his father's farm.

WILLIAM MORGAN.

WILLIAM MORGAN was born in Knox County, Indiana, August 18, 1822. His parents were Zadock and Mary Morgan, who, shortly after the birth of the son, moved to Greene County, Indiana, where he grew up and obtained a limited education at the subscription schools. In 1844 he came to Rock Island County, Illinois, where he was engaged for eighteen months cutting saw-logs, giving one-half the logs cut to teamsters for hauling them to the mills at Rapids City, and one-half of all that he received at the mill for sawing them into lumber. He settled on an eighty-acre claim of Government land in Le Claire Township in 1846, and his first house was constructed by placing four posts in the ground, boarding the sides of a square thus formed and covering it with clapboards. When he crossed the river at Pleasant Valley he owned three yokes of oxen and the charge for ferrying him across was one dollar and fifty cents. Having only a Mexican dollar, which was worth but ninety-five cents, he could not pay the toll, and was not able to meet the obligation until the following fall, when he did so by working it out.

He soon began to accumulate a little money, however, and investing what he made in land, he continued adding to his eighty acres until he owned six hundred acres, for which he paid from two dollars and fifty cents to sixty-five dollars an acre. At a later date he went to Jasper County, Iowa, and purchased nine hundred acres, which he divided among three sons. In April, 1890, Mr. Morgan retired from the business of farming and removed to Princeton. He owns a pleasant home there, and having recovered his health, which had previously been somewhat impaired, he is enjoying the rest to which he is entitled.

He was united in marriage to Elizabeth Stafford, and eight children have been born to them, two of whom are dead. John married Miss Mary M. Du Bois; Clinton C. married Miss Mary Thompson of Omaha; Jasper (now deceased) married a Miss Gibson; Sylvester married a Miss Jackson; Casius (now deceased) married Hannah Smith; Mary M. married Henry Whitson of Davenport, and Martha married Isaac Delano.

Mr. Morgan was married a second time in 1885, Rachel Slaughter becoming his wife at that time. A Democrat in principle, Mr. Morgan inclines to independence in political action or at least to liberal views and warmly espouses the doctrines of the American Protective Association. He has traveled extensively and is a man of broad, general information, considering the limited opportunities which he had for obtaining knowledge in early life.

STEPHEN SMITH BLACKMAN.

IN gathering together the facts which constitute the history of the pioneer settlers who faced the wilderness of Iowa and proclaimed their rights to the soil as American citizens, there is none more worthy of special mention than the venerable gentleman whose name heads this sketch.

Mr. Blackman was born in Seneca County, New York, in 1815, and his parents were Ebeneezer and Mary (Smith) Blackman. He was reared on a farm and his parents being poor, he hired out by the month, attending a common school only a few months during the winter. His father being something of a mechanic, young Stephen learned a trade and very materially aided his father in supporting the family. In 1837 he decided to come west. He walked from his home in Seneca County, New York, to Buffalo, where he took passage on a steamer for Detroit,

Michigan, and with his worldly effects in a gripsack, set out on foot for the Hawkeye territory.

After arriving here he began working at his trade, and followed that occupation until 1849, when the gold fever was at its height. With G. H. Donaldson and Alex Work he then joined the exodus from Iowa to the gold fields of California. Arriving there he did not prospect for mineral, but bought a ranch near Sacramento. The following year his father-in-law died and he sold out his interests there and returned to Iowa, where he bought a quarter section of land in Pleasant Valley Township and began farming.

He was married in 1840 to Miss Martha E. Work, to whom seven children were born, three of whom are dead. Those living are: John W., Stephen C., Julia A., Benjamin F. B. Mr. Blackman has held many school and Township offices. In religious belief he is a Universalist, and his first vote for President was for Zachariah Taylor. He is a man well preserved for one of his age and seems destined to see the dawn of the twentieth century. He has been a student of nature and what he learned was by actual experience and dealings with his fellow-men. He is courteous and always jovial, and is held in high esteem by all his neighbors.

CAPTAIN DANIEL V. DAWLEY.

IN studying the lives and characters of prominent men we are naturally led to inquire into the secret of their success and the motives that prompted their action. Success is not a question of genius, as held by many, but rather a matter of experience and sound judgment. When we trace the career of those who stand highest in public esteem we find in nearly every case that they are those who have risen gradually,

fighting their way in opposition. Self-reliance, conscientiousness, energy, honesty—these are the traits of character that insure the highest emoluments and greatest success. To these we may attribute the success that crowned the efforts of Captain Daniel V. Dawley.

The subject of this sketch was born in Burlington County, Vermont, August 3, 1811. His parents were Daniel and Hannah (Vary) Dawley. The ancestors on the paternal side were from old Massachusetts stock, and his father, Daniel, Sr., was born in Berkshire County, June 29, 1771. On the maternal side the parents were natives of New York State, and his mother was born in Rensselaer County, about 1780. They were married in the latter State in 1801, and to them were born nine children. In 1818 the elder Dawley moved to Otsego County, New York, near Cooperstown, where he engaged in farming. His wife having died in Vermont in 1815, he married for his second wife, Miss Mary Brimmer, of German descent. Of this union two children were born. Mr. Dawley died October 15, 1831.

Soon after the death of his father, Daniel, who was then but sixteen years of age, secured employment in a wholesale grocery store in Troy, New York, where he remained four years, when he was offered a more lucrative position in New York City, which he accepted. He remained in New York three years, when from close confinement and strict attention to business his health began to fail and he was advised by his physician to take a trip west. In December, 1834, he set out for St. Louis, making the journey by canal, stage and boat, and being fifteen days en route, landing in St. Louis on Christmas day. He remained in the southern metropolis but a few days, when he went to Jacksonville, Illinois, where he purchased a horse and made the return trip to New York City on horseback. This trip proved very beneficial to his health, as he gained forty-five pounds. He had been very favorably impressed with the West and the following spring returned to Schuyler County, Illinois, where he engaged in the mercantile business, remaining there two years. He then sold his

interests there and accepted a position as clerk of the steamer "Hero," plying on the Mississippi river. He soon acquired a liking for boating, and being a man of ability and steadfastness of purpose, and enjoying the confidence of his employers, he continued in the business for thirty-eight years, traveling almost every navigable stream in the South and West as clerk or captain.

In 1841 Captain Dawley was united in marriage to Miss Sabina Carleton, daughter of Robert Carleton, who was born in Readfield, Maine, May 24, 1793. He was a business man of prominence in his native State for many years, but met with reverses, and in 1835 he decided to come west and start in life anew. He first settled in Stevenson (now Rock Island), where he helped build some of the first houses in that village. He then returned east, where he remained until 1838, when he returned to Iowa Territory, and purchased land in what is now Le Claire Township, Scott County. He married Miss Jane G. Byram, who was born November 8, 1803, in North Yarmouth, Maine. Mrs. Carleton was a lady possessed of many graces. She was very benevolent to those whom she considered worthy of her charity, and was termed the "Lady Bountiful" of Le Claire Township. She was a Universalist and very pious.

To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Dawley nine children were born: Daniel C., Henrietta A., Louisa S., Florence F., Albert L., Rothues B., Jenevieve B., Arthur H. and Gertrude W. Captain Dawley was a self-made man, both in an educational and financial way. The property he accumulated was through his own industry and the economy of his wife, who has been spared to enjoy the fruits of her early labors.

Captain Dawley was recognized as a man of energy, clear foresight and unswerving integrity. He was a man of fine personal qualities, kind-hearted, genial and companionable. His death took place March 7, 1893.

HORACE BRADLEY.

SINCE 1838 the gentleman whose name heads this sketch has been identified with the interest and development of his adopted County. He was born in New Haven County, Connecticut, in 1819, where he accepted a position on the New Haven & North Hampton canal as captain of a vessel, and served in this capacity for three years, when he decided to come west, which was in June, 1838. He traveled over the mountains to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he took passage on a steamer to Cairo and up the Mississippi to Stephenson, which is now Rock Island. He purchased land at the mouth of Duck Creek and was for many years interested in a saw-mill there, being associated with Doolittle, Moss & Co. It is said that he sold the first load of wheat marketed in Davenport, and it is also stated on good authority that he built the first frame barn erected in Scott County. An incident of historic interest in his life is the fact that he assisted in making the survey of the territorial road from Davenport to Le Claire in 1839.

At the time he purchased his land a portion of it cost him two dollars and fifty cents and the remainder three dollars and fifty cents per acre. He has several acres in timber opposite his residence, which he has preserved and cared for until it is now one of the most beautiful groves in the County. In early days he hauled his firewood from Illinois in order to save this young timber.

Mr. Bradley has been twice married. His first wife was Elanor Lindsey. To this union five children were born, all of whom are dead, and Mrs. Bradley died also in 1884. His second wife was Miss Elizabeth Deutch, whose parents live in Davenport Township.

Mr. Bradley has in his possession a commission which was issued him by Governor John Chambers, Iowa's first Governor. It was appointing him first lieutenant under Captain Eldridge of the United States Army, and he is very proud of being the possessor of such a souvenir. He has never been an office-seeker, but has held many school and Township offices. Politically he is a Democrat, and a member of the Catholic Church, also of the Pioneer Club of Davenport. He is a pleasant conversationalist, well posted on the general topics of the day and is highly respected by all his neighbors.

YOUNG STOKES.

THE subject of this sketch was early identified with the eastern part of Iowa. He was born on Duck creek, East Tennessee, November 3, 1810, and was a son of Edward Stokes. When Young was one year of age his parents moved to Shawneetown, Illinois, and he grew to manhood in that State. In 1843 he decided to make his future home in Iowa, where he could purchase land cheaper than in Illinois. With that object in view he removed to Scott County and purchased the tract of land on the river road in Pleasant Valley Township, which was known as the Hawley estate. The only improvement on it at that time was a log cabin. He afterward erected a frame house and lived there for many years. Later he purchased land on Rock river, Illinois, to which he removed with his family. Mr. Stokes never had the advantages of an education, but in his younger days was a man of prominence and wielded a potent influence in the community in which he lived. It was through his efforts and those of Judge Grant that the proposition to levy a tax on the farmers of Pleasant Valley in 1854 to aid the construction of the Missouri River Railroad was defeated.

Mr. Stokes married Miss Lucy Niver, August 3, 1839, and to them

ten children were born. Mrs. Stokes died July 31, 1855, and but three of the children are now living. Mr. Stokes has been a Republican since the party was organized.

JUDSON CHARLES STACY.

JUDSON C. STACY was born in Westport, Essex County, New York, July 4, 1832, and is a son of William and Clarissa (Stone) Stacy. As a boy he went to school during winter months and worked on his father's farm in summer. At the age of fourteen he hired out to work on a farm and for several years thereafter was employed in that capacity. In 1851 he came to Iowa and entered a piece of land in Humboldt County, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres. He subsequently sold it to his father and moved to Le Claire Township, Scott County, where he has since lived.

In 1862 he enlisted in Company K, Twentieth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel, afterward General, Leake, and went south, first to Arkansas in the Black river country, after which he participated in the battles of Prairie Grove, the siege and capture of Vicksburg, and the engagements at Yazoo river, Forts Morgan and Blakely. He later saw service in portions of Texas, and was mustered out at the close of the war with an honorable record.

Mr. Stacy was united in marriage to Miss Anna Elizabeth Byerley, who was born in Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. She was a daughter of Jacob and Margaret Byerley, who came west in 1837, and first settled in Ohio. In 1842 she came to the pineries of Wisconsin, and for many months she never saw the face of a white person other than those of members of her own family. She acquired the Indian language and can talk it as fluently as her native tongue, and also speaks three other languages. She is descended from an old and

distinguished Scotch family. Her maternal grandfather, Dr. Tate, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and her father was also a soldier in the struggle to establish the independence of the United States.

In connection with this sketch it will be of interest to make mention of some rare relics and antiques owned by Mrs. Stacy. She has in her possession china made over one hundred years ago. Some of these pieces are embellished with the picture of the "Charter Oak," and also a portrait of George Washington, together with the names of the original thirteen States painted thereon. She has an almanac printed in 1713, and many other curios alike interesting and valuable.

ELIZABETH MORGAN.

ELIZABETH MORGAN was born in Greene County, Indiana, December 28, 1822, and is a daughter of John and Nancy (Dixon) Stafford, who came to Iowa in 1843, and settled in Le Claire Township. In 1842 she was married to William Morgan and nine children were born to them. John married Miss Matilda Du Boies; Clinton C. married Miss Jennie Thompson; Jasper married Miss Ettie Gibson; Mary E. married Henry Whitson; Martha married Isaac DeLaney; Amanda married Samuel Bammer and resides at the old homestead; Vester is unmarried, and two children, Cassius and Thornton, are dead.

Mrs. Morgan is a woman of first-class business qualifications and owns one hundred and sixty acres of valuable land, to the cultivation and management of which she has always given close attention. She is held in high esteem by her neighbors and friends.

ISAAC TRACY POPE.

IT was the men who faced the hardships of pioneer days, entering an almost uninhabited country and bringing the broad prairies under cultivation, who made Iowa one of the greatest agricultural States of the Union. To them we owe a large share of our present prosperity. Those pioneers deserve to have their names inscribed on the pages of history that they may be handed down from one generation to another to be revered by their posterity. No monument can be erected over their resting place which will tell of the hardships they endured or give their lives' history, but the record should be preserved in the annals of the community with which they were identified.

In this connection mention should be made of him whose name heads this sketch, for he belonged to the band of pioneers who laid the foundation of our civilization, and lived to see the State of Iowa a prosperous commonwealth. Isaac T. Pope was a native of Oswego County, New York, where he was born, August 13, 1811, son of Esquire S. and Sally (Angel) Pope, who emigrated to Quincy, Illinois, in 1836.

He received a common school education, and when he set out in life on his own account, was poor in everything but energy, industry and a capacity for hard work. He came to Iowa in 1840, and erected a log cabin on a Government land claim in Lee County when the Indians were more plentiful there than white settlers. In this cabin he began life with his young wife, and they continued to reside there until 1854, when he moved to Scott County, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1863.

Mr. Pope was united in marriage to Miss Mary A., daughter of Washington Rathburn, in January of 1834. To this union nine children

were born: Sarah J. married James Wood; William H. married Miss Mary Allen; Melvina married John Fanning; James K. married Miss Mary Green, and George W. married Miss Maria Van Epps. Mrs. Pope died in 1886. The following is a clipping from an obituary notice published at the time:

"We have to this week record the death of the rapidly disappearing pioneer settlers of Scott County, in the demise of Mrs. Mary A. Pope. We are not satisfied that one who has borne the hardships and privations of frontier life, as did the subject, and the best of whose life has been intimately connected with the early settlement of her adopted County, should pass with a mere mention by the press. Mrs. Pope was born in Otsego County, New York, March 15, 1814, and was the daughter of Washington and Eunice Rathburn. In 1835 she came west with her husband and infant daughter; crossing the mountains, they descended the Allegheny and Ohio rivers to Cairo, Illinois, on a raft, she cooking for the men on the raft to pay her fare. * * * The last fourteen years of her life was spent in Princeton with her daughter, Mrs. Fanning, at whose home she died of pneumonia, on the morning of December 30, 1886. * * * She was a member of the Scott County Pioneers' Society since its organization. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. J. L. Hammond, in the Presbyterian church, the pallbearers being Captain J. W. Walker, Charles T. Myers, Griff Condron, Sr., S. B. Yohn, J. B. Parcell and C. W. Pinneo. The interment was at Oak Ridge Cemetery."

William Henry Pope, the second child of Isaac T., was born in Lee County, Iowa, October 12, 1840. He received his early education in the common schools of Lynn and Scott Counties, coming to Scott County with his parents in 1854. He remained on the farm with his father until October 14, 1861, when volunteers were called for to defend the Union. He then shouldered a musket in Company C, Second Iowa Cavalry, and was in many battles and skirmishes during his three years' term of service. He received an honorable discharge, October 4, 1864.

October 31, 1872, Mr. Pope was united in marriage to Miss Mary A., daughter of William and Martha Allen. To this union an only son was born, Frank E.

Mr. Pope was a man who made many friends, and was a kind and loving husband. He had acquired a comfortable home in Pleasant Valley, and was in the prime of life and so situated that he could take the future as it presented itself when he was taken away from home and family by death. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and always affiliated with the Republican party.

JAMES E. BURNSIDE.

JAMES E. BURNSIDE was one of the earliest pioneers of Scott County, Iowa, where he settled when the Territory was inhabited by few persons except Indians. His experiences during the hardships and trials and privations of the early days were thrilling in the extreme and would fill a volume with fascinating and instructive reading. But interesting as these reminiscences would prove, limited space forbids their recital and confines us to a mere detail of the outline of his life record.

He was born in Greenbrier County, Virginia, April 10, 1813, the son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Gilland) Burnside, and is one of a family of eleven children. Both his parents were natives of Virginia. The father died in February, 1874, at an advanced age. The mother attained the advanced age of ninety-nine years and ten months, her decease occurring in 1860.

When James was two years old his parents moved to Logan County, Ohio, and settled on a farm near Bellefontaine, where he spent his boyhood and received such education as the primitive schools of that early day afforded. At the age of twenty, in 1833, he went to White

Pigeon, Michigan, where he lived three years, and also built a saw and flouring mill.

There also, on April 9, 1835, he married Miss Elizabeth, the daughter of Amos and Fairby (Blockson) Barr, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Maryland, in whom, through all the privations and trials of pioneer life, he found a true and devoted helpmeet and companion.

In the spring of 1836, on May 18, Mr. Burnside, in company with two companions, started on horseback on a westward tour, in search of a location for his future home. The journey through the country, which was then for the most part an unpeopled wilderness, was full of perils and hardships, they often traveling thirty and forty miles a day before they could find a place of entertainment, with only a map and compass to guide them in their course. Crossing the Mississippi river at the site of the present City of Burlington, then known as "Flint Hills," they traveled for ten days in a southwesterly direction through the Hawkeye territory and Northern Missouri. Their provisions being nearly exhausted, they changed their course, and traveled northeasterly, and after a tedious journey reached the site of the present town of Buffalo, on the Mississippi, in Scott County. After satisfying himself that he could make a living for himself and family in this place, Mr. Burnside returned to White Pigeon and sold his mill property and moved his family and effects to their new home, making the journey in what was commonly called the "prairie schooner," drawn by a team of oxen.

He first settled on Sugar creek, some six miles below the present town of Tipton, in Cedar County. During the same fall, 1836, three other families settled there, and during the following winter some twelve more families came and staked out land claims. During that year (1836) Mr. Burnside hauled the timber for the first steam flouring mill in Scott County, which was built in 1837 by Mr. John Sullivan in Rockingham. He also hauled wood for Antoine Le Claire, in whom he found a lifelong friend, and whose memory he cherishes with the

warmest affection. While he was thus employed his wife staid in Cedar County, whither he made frequent trips carrying provisions, which were high and scarce. Flour was from fifteen to twenty dollars per barrel; corn meal from six to seven dollars per barrel; bacon, twenty-five cents per pound, with the ribs in; frost-bitten corn, one dollar per bushel, and other things in proportion.

In the spring of 1837 Mr. Burnside moved his effects from Cedar County to the site of his present home in Blue Grass Township, Scott County, and there laid the foundation of what has been a most successful career. In the spring of 1850, soon after the discovery of gold in California, he joined the westward tide of emigration to the gold fields, crossing the plains and reaching his destination after a perilous journey of seventy-five days. His "gold fever" experience differed from that of many others. He worked fourteen days in the mines, with eight men in his employ, whom he paid eight dollars per day each.

His profits in the fourteen days were seven thousand three hundred and fifty dollars; and with characteristic good sense, he decided to let well enough alone and turn his steps homeward. He made the trip on a sailing vessel from San Francisco to Panama, which occupied forty-seven days, thence across the isthmus to Chagres, where he boarded a steamer bound for New Orleans. There he exchanged his gold dust for coin and then made his way by boat to his home, reaching there November 15, having been gone seven months and thirteen days.

With the exception of this time, Mr. Burnside's life for nearly half a century has been spent in Scott County, which he has seen developed from a wilderness, inhabited by tribes of Indians and infested by wild beasts, to a veritable "land flowing with milk and honey," the richness and fertility of whose soil rival that of any garden spot in the world.

In this development and growth he has had a large share, and in his community has always held a conspicuous place, being a man of broad outlook, far-sighted and liberal-minded. A man of progressive views, and with the happy faculty of making the most of his

opportunities, he has accumulated a competence, and during these years of "green old age" enjoys with keen relish the fruits of his honorable toil. His life has been one of useful employment and through his works the world has been made better and brighter.

L. S. CHAMBERLIN.

L. S. CHAMBERLIN, one of the pioneers of Scott County, Iowa, was born in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, June 12, 1820, son of Josiah B. Chamberlin, born in April, 1797, and Malinda Smith, born July, 1800. They were married in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, June 27, 1819. In the spring of 1825 he moved to Tioga County, New York, where he embarked in the lumber business. In the spring of 1832 he went to Jo Daviess County, Illinois, being at the time of the Black Hawk War. The following fall he returned to Tioga County, and the following spring (1833) moved his family to Rock Island County, Illinois, and located at Hampden. In the fall he made a claim in Pleasant Valley Township, and in the spring of 1834 moved on it. They first moved into a cabin owned by John and Roswell Spencer, near the ferry at Valley City, until his father built a cabin on his claim. That spring he succeeded in breaking twenty acres of wild prairie land, raising plenty of vegetables and corn to take them through the next winter. During the spring of 1835 he put up an addition to their cabin twenty by twenty feet, one and one-half stories high, making a comfortable home, where the first school, singing-school and Sabbath-schools in the Township were held. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlin were members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Chamberlin died September 7, 1836. Mrs. Chamberlin died December 31, 1836. The same month Mariah and Daniel W. died, making three deaths in the family in December, 1836. There was a family of six children left, the oldest sixteen and the

youngest being a mere babe. The children were distributed among strangers, but they can say with pride that they have all risen to be honorable and industrious business men. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and received a limited education. Being thrown on his own resources, he had to work by the month, and afterward engaged in the river trade. In 1844-45 he built the ways at Le Claire. In the spring of 1860 he took a trip to Colorado, and spent the summer at Pike's Peak, where he followed mining, returning in the fall of the same year.

In the spring of 1843 he married Harriet Parkhurst, daughter of Sterling Parkhurst, by whom there were born two children, viz: Malinda and Lewis, who died in May, 1847. Mrs. Chamberlin died October 9, 1856. In the spring of 1861 he again married, Lucy A. Marlette, a native of Montgomery County, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlin are the parents of two children, one of whom is living—William M., a prominent attorney with offices at 9 and 10 Ditto Building, Davenport, born August 24, 1862. In the fall of 1860 Mr. Chamberlin moved to Princeton, where he embarked in the mercantile business for some time, but finally sold out, and, in company with Isaac Hess, engaged in the lumber trade, which he followed for six years. Mr. Chamberlin has held several local offices of trust in the gift of the people. In 1872 he was the nominee to the State Senate on the Democratic ticket.

HENRY HARTZ.

ONE of the representative farmers of Pleasant Valley Township was Henry Hartz. He was born in Holstein, Germany, October 6, 1839, and came to America in 1868, a poor man, but soon began to accumulate, and what he saved he invested in land, and became the owner of a valuable home.

He was united in marriage to Miss Anna Meier, to whom seven

children were born, all of whom are living. Mr. Hartz died in 1891. He was a member of the German Lutheran Church, and affiliated with the Democratic party.

THEODORE DU BOIS.

THE subject of this biographical sketch is a self-made man in all the full sense of the term. He first saw the light of day in Pleasant Valley Township, Scott County, December 23, 1847, and is the third son of William and Catharine Du Bois. His education was obtained in Princeton Township at District No. 3 school. In those days it was seldom a scholar got more than a three months' schooling out of twelve, and Theodore was no exception to this rule, for his father had a large family and his income was meager. The best part of his education was obtained in later years through practical business experience. He followed farming until 1886, when he moved to Princeton and began dealing in live stock. Since that time he has been very successful, his business having been extended each year, until he has become one of the largest shippers of live stock in the northeastern part of Scott County.

Mr. Du Bois was united in marriage to Miss Evaline Myers, daughter of C. T. and Sarah Myers, on April 9, 1872. The only child born of this union died in infancy.

Mr. Du Bois has twice been elected to the office of Township trustee, and after serving nine years as member of the school board he was reëlected in 1894 for another term of three years. Since he became a resident of Princeton he has been elected mayor of that city twice and has also served as a member of the city council. He is a member of Swan Lodge No. 234, Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Princeton, and of the Home Forum, a fraternal and insurance organization having

its headquarters in Chicago. In political matters he, like his deceased father, is a staunch Democrat. As a business man he is one of the active and enterprising young men of Scott County. Having been born here, he has grown up with the County, and has contributed his full share toward the development of its resources and the upbuilding of its institutions.

WILLIAM DU BOIS.

ONE of the early pioneer settlers who endured the hardships and privations that fell to the lot of those who adopted Iowa Territory as their future home, and one who aided in making Scott County one of the leading agricultural sections of the State, was the gentleman whose name heads this sketch.

William Du Bois was born January 14, 1817, in Salem County, New Jersey. His parents were Samuel and Kesiah (Dickinson) Du Bois, who were of French origin. The grandfather of our subject was a captain in the Revolutionary War, and his name was also William. The subject of our sketch was reared on a farm and received a common school education. In 1837 he moved to Hamilton County, Ohio, but only remained there one year. In the spring of 1838 he came to Scott County and settled in Pleasant Valley Township, where he engaged in farming in the summer and chopping cord wood in the winter, paying for his first eighty acres of land in part by digging ditches to drain the lands of other pioneers who were in more affluent circumstances. When he first settled in Iowa there were but three houses between Jackson County and Pleasant Valley occupied by white settlers, though Indians were numerous there in those days.

Mr. Du Bois was united in marriage in October of 1844 to Miss

Catherine Hicks, daughter of John Hicks, a native of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Du Bois was born in Greene County, Ohio, June 22, 1820. Their union was blessed with a family of fourteen children, eleven of whom grew up and married as follows: Mary M. married John Morgan, Theodore married Miss Evaline Myers, Ann E. married D. S. Miller, Martha E. married G. W. Payton, Sarah C. (now deceased) married Norman Wood, William M. married Sarah Baxter, Henry R. married Emma Gay, Minerva A. married James Baxter, Clarasa A. married John Underwood, Emma A. married George Olinger, Ella J. married Wilbur Conrod.

Mr. Du Bois was never an office-seeker, but held some minor offices in his Township, and in 1842-43 he was a doorkeeper in the Territorial Legislature, which met in Iowa City, then the capital of the Territory. He often traveled on horseback from his home in Pleasant Valley to Iowa City in one day, a distance of seventy-five miles. In political matters during his early life he was an old-line Whig. After that he was a Republican for a time, and then joined the Democratic party, with which he affiliated to the end of his life. Mr. Du Bois lived to see many changes for the better in his adopted County, and was honored and respected by all who knew him. He passed away April 20, 1895, leaving a widow and a large family of children and grandchildren to mourn his loss.

October 13, 1894, they celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary, which was a most interesting event, a large number of their descendants and friends being present to celebrate the occasion.

Such is the history of one of the pioneer citizens of Scott County, of whom, after a few years, none will be left to tell around the fireside stories of the early days in Iowa. Peace and rest to these grand old men.

JAMES GAMBLE, M. D.

OF greater importance than to achieve success is the rendering of services to mankind which win for us the gratitude of the suffering and afflicted. In this respect few men have greater cause for self-congratulation than has Dr. James Gamble, the subject of this sketch. Almost fifty years of continuous labor have placed him among the few who may be said to be at the head of the medical profession of Scott County, and he may be termed the Nestor of the profession, owing to the fact that he is by far the oldest physician and surgeon in the County, and such has been the cordial, kindly, generous manner of his ministrations that, in the hearts of the recipients, there is a sense of grateful appreciation that words cannot express.

James Gamble was born in the north of Ireland, March 6, 1821. His parents were James and Jane D. Gamble, who came to the United States in 1823, and settled on the Brandywine, in New Castle County, Delaware, residing there until 1835, when they removed to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where they spent the remaining years of their lives.

James obtained the rudiments of an education in New Castle County in the common schools, after which he took an advanced course of study at Pittsburgh. His first step after leaving school was to learn the printer's trade. He entered an office in Pittsburgh where he mastered the trade very readily, but having an ambition to attain a higher position in life than that of a "typo," in May of 1840 he came west to Illinois, and settled in Warsaw, where the late D. N. White had established the "Western World." The following October he became associated with the late Judge T. C. Sharp, and they purchased the interest of Mr. White in the "World" office, and changed the name of

the paper to the "Warsaw Signal," which was published under their management for two years. Dr. Gamble then sold his interest to his partner, and went to St. Louis, where he entered the office of the late Professor Joseph N. McDowell as a student of medicine. In 1843 he went to New Orleans and entered the office of Professor Warren Stone, where he had the advantage of clinical practice in the Charity Hospital for two years, familiarizing himself with all the phases of surgery. In 1845 he returned to St. Louis, and was graduated in medicine and surgery from the medical department of the University of Missouri in March of 1847. The following July he located in Le Claire, Iowa, where he has resided ever since, ministering to "the ills that flesh is heir to." In 1862 he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Third Iowa Infantry Regiment, but on account of ill health was compelled to resign the position and return home.

Dr. Gamble was a member of the first lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows organized in Le Claire, but has not affiliated with the organization which succeeded the pioneer lodge. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity ever since Snow Lodge No. 44 was organized in Le Claire—forty years ago.

No citizen of that community has labored more earnestly for the interest and advancement of education in Le Claire than Dr. Gamble, and he has been a member of the school board ever since its first organization, which was in 1848, and is now serving his twentieth term as president of that body. He was brought up by Protestant parents and adheres to that faith, though not a member of any religious denomination. In politics he was an old-line Whig in his young manhood, but since that party's demise he has always affiliated with the Republican party, or, in his own language, has been "a Republican since the first shot was fired at Fort Sumter."

Dr. Gamble is a member of the American Medical Association, and has been for many years. He is also a member of the Scott County Medical Society, having become a member in 1856. The following year

he was elected treasurer for one term, and in 1870 served as its president for one year.

He has always interested himself in every measure or enterprise which was calculated to benefit his neighbors, or contribute to the upbuilding of the community. He not only advocated such enterprises, but contributed liberally to their support. He is a self-made man and owes his success in life to his own energy, industry and ability. He has accumulated a competency, and owns the most valuable property in Le Claire. His large and handsome residence is on the highest plateau in the village, commanding a magnificent view of the surrounding country and the Mississippi river north and south. He has been a man of wonderful vitality, and though in his seventy-fifth year, he has always enjoyed good health, with the exception of one year after his term of service in the army. In stature he is five feet nine inches in height, with broad and well-developed chest, and averages in weight about one hundred and ninety pounds. As the oldest representative of Scott County's medical profession and as a citizen, no man is held in higher esteem by his fellow-men than Dr. Gamble, and he is well deserving of extended mention in a work which contains the biographies of Scott County's most eminent citizens.

He was united in marriage in Springfield, Illinois, July 20, 1848, to Miss Eliza, daughter of the late Robert and Jane Goudy.

WILLIAM F. C. LEWIS.

ONE of the enterprising and influential citizens of Blue Grass is William F. C. Lewis. Mr. Lewis first saw the light of day in Montgomery County, New York, April 15, 1836, and received his early education in that County. His parents were William J. and Delila (Thatcher) Lewis.

In 1854, when William was but eighteen years of age, he came to Scott County a poor boy, and secured employment by the month on a farm. In 1855 he entered a piece of land in Webster County, Iowa. He moved to Muscatine County and purchased land there in 1864, and continued to reside in that County until 1881, when he moved to the village of Blue Grass, Scott County, and purchased property. He now owns the most beautiful home in the town and has retired from active life.

Mr. Lewis was united in marriage September 23, 1858, to Miss Anna H. Humphrey, daughter of Robert Humphrey. By hard work and economy Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have accumulated a comfortable fortune, and are so situated that they can now enjoy the fruits of their early labors. Their home has never been blessed with any children. Mrs. Lewis is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Lewis has never sought office or public favors during his residence in Scott County, though he is a man well qualified for the public service. He has been persuaded, however, to hold some Township offices, and is a director in the Scott County Fair Association.

MRS. P. N. LITTIG.

THE subject of this sketch, although a modest and unassuming woman, is noted for her strength of character and superior business ability. She was interested financially and as a partner in the establishment of what is known as the French cheese factory of Davenport, the product of which has gained wide celebrity. This is one of three cheese factories in this country which are engaged in the manufacture of a kind of cheese formerly imported entirely from France and noted for its excellence and superior qualities.

Mrs. P. V. Lilley.

The idea of establishing this factory originated with Mrs. Littig. It was not only through her individual effort that the enterprise was inaugurated, but largely through her energetic and effective solicitation that the coöperation was secured which supplied the necessary capital for putting the factory into successful operation. She also had much to do with the conduct and management of the business, which has made the enterprise an unqualified success. Mrs. Littig has four children living, their names being as follows: Laura R., John A., Louis A. and Henry C. Littig. One daughter, Julia N. Littig, died when four and a half years of age.

P. N. LITTIG.

P. N. LITTIG was born June 7, 1846, the eldest of thirteen children and son of John and Margaret (Stoever) Littig. His father immigrated from France to the United States, landing in New Orleans when he was sixteen years of age. After remaining in the southern city a short time he came to Davenport and there married Margaret Stoever of Prussian nativity. P. N. Littig, one of the children of this union, was born in the first house erected in Davenport. He was educated in the schools of Davenport, and after taking a course in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College turned his attention to farming.

At the age of twenty-three he began farming on his own account and has been a successful and prosperous tiller of the soil. He has been for several years prominently identified with the Farmers' Alliance movement and has been active in organizing Alliance lodges in Scott County. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party, and he has always sought in every legitimate way to promote the success of that party. For six years he served as Township assessor, for fourteen years as supervisor and for three years has been a member of the local

board of education. He belongs to the order of Knights of Pythias and as a member of that organization has contributed his share to the good work of fraternal societies.

ADAM GREEN.

ADAM GREEN was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, in the year 1811. He was the son of John Green, a farmer, and his boyhood was passed in rural pursuits. He was an ambitious and enterprising lad and when he arrived at man's estate and began casting about for a vocation he was not long in determining that railroad building, then comparatively in its infancy, would develop into a great business. He was satisfied that steam was the coming motive power, and the revolution which it was to work in the transportation affairs of the world was already beginning to be shadowed forth. So he was not long in choosing an occupation and took up contracting as a pursuit, being for many years one of the prominent railroad builders and contractors of the country.

He was a contractor on the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, and it was while engaged on this work that he met at Madison, Indiana, the lady who was afterward to become his wife. He was married September 29, 1840, to Miss Emeline Ledgerwood, an estimable young lady.

After the completion of the Madison & Indiana Railroad, Mr. Green became general superintendent of the road and continued as such for some years, when he determined to give up railroading, which he did, and for two or three years was engaged in the grocery business at Madison. In 1855 he moved to Davenport, Iowa, where he engaged in the milling business, which he conducted very successfully and profitably

until during the war, when his mill was burned. For some time after this he was interested in the flour and feed business, in fact he retained his interest in that business to the time of his death.

Mr. Green, while in no sense a public man, was one of the substantial and prominent business men of Davenport. He was public-spirited and progressive in his ideas, and always ready with his means or counsel to help forward any worthy object. He was one of the stockholders of the First National Bank, and at one time a director of the same.

JOSEPH GROSS.

DURING his business career there was no man better or more favorably known in the eastern part of Scott County than Joseph Gross. Mr. Gross was born in Alsace, France (now Germany), on the Rhine, January 26, 1824. His early educational advantages were very meager, and hence what he learned was in the practical school of experience. His parents died when he was quite young, and being thrown upon his own resources, he decided to learn the cabinet-maker's trade. After he completed his apprenticeship he was employed as a journeyman cabinet-maker until he came to America, which was in May of 1851. He came direct to Le Claire, Iowa, and is said to have been the first German who settled in that Township. He first secured employment in the boat yards, and then worked at odd jobs until 1866, when he had saved up a small amount of money and opened a cabinet shop. Through strict attention to business and the economy practiced by himself and wife, he built up a prosperous trade, putting in after a time a stock of furniture and undertaker's goods. For many years he was the leading undertaker of that vicinity, and continued in that business until his health failed and compelled him to dispose of his interests and

retire from the active conduct of affairs. He never regained his health, and passed away March 16, 1886. He was a member of the Catholic Church and a staunch Republican.

August 11, 1851, he was united in marriage to Miss Margret Schweine, who was born in Bavaria, November 11, 1826. Of this union seven children were born: Louise died young, Lewis died, aged eleven; George died in infancy, Matilda died at the age of fourteen, Albert L. grew to manhood and was a very successful business man; he died September 2, 1894, aged thirty-five, and unmarried; Elizabeth M. married N. M. Smith and resides in Le Claire; Amelia, the youngest daughter, married Charles S. Simpson and lives at the homestead.

In November, 1888, the home of Mrs. Gross was destroyed by fire, and in 1889 she erected the handsomest residence in Le Claire, overlooking the Mississippi river, and equipped with all the modern improvements.

As a merchant, husband and father, Mr. Gross was respected and loved, and in this history of the representative men of Scott County he is entitled to honorable mention as one who achieved success, lived uprightly, and wrought worthily during his lifetime.

ROBERT HUMPHREY.

ONE of the pioneers who settled in Scott County in 1839 was the venerable gentleman whose name heads this brief biography. Robert Humphrey was a native of Indiana, in which State he was brought up and received a common school education. Being a member of the Presbyterian Church, soon after coming to Scott County he organized and became the superintendent of a Sabbath-school at the old log school-house on section three in Buffalo Township. In those days, according to the statements of the old settlers, religion had not

crossed the Mississippi river, and as parents did not take a great deal of interest in things spiritual, the Sunday-school did not prosper. Mr. Humphrey raised a family of seven children: John H., Eliza, James H., Mary, who married William Moss, and died many years ago; George, who died young; Anna H., now the wife of William F. C. Lewis of Blue Grass, and William, an attorney. Mrs. Humphrey died about 1880.

Mr. Humphrey was a man of regular habits, had a vigorous constitution, and was in his ninety-fourth year at the time of his death, which occurred November 26, 1892. He was a charter member of the Presbyterian church organized in Blue Grass in 1852 at the residence of the late Mary E. Robison, by James D. Mason. An industrious, honest, unpretentious Christian gentleman, he was beloved by all who knew him.

ALFRED SANDERS.

THE subject of this brief memoir, Alfred Sanders, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the thirteenth of May, 1819, and died at his residence in East Davenport, Iowa, April 25, 1865, aged forty-six years. Alferd Sanders received a good education, and finished his academic course of studies in Woodward College, Cincinnati.

In 1841 he arrived in Davenport, Iowa, and was married in 1842 to Miss M. A. Sanford, the youngest daughter of B. Sanford, Esq. They have had six children, two sons and four daughters, of whom four survive. On his twenty-fourth birthday he was baptized and united with the Christian church on Brady Street, and continued a faithful and devoted member until the day of his death.

On the eleventh of August, 1841, he brought to the city the press and materials for a printing establishment, and soon opened an office and commenced the publication of the "Weekly Gazette," the first number of which was issued on the twenty-fifth of August of the same year. In

August, 1853, he commenced a tri-weekly, with most favorable prospects; and in October, 1854, the first number of the daily was issued. Alfred Sanders continued his services as principal editor until 1862, when he sold out his entire interest.

In politics he was identified with free-soil and anti-slavery principles. His education, love for his race and country and his large benevolence led him from choice and conviction to their advocacy. Prior to the existence of the Republican party, he was a Whig of the Henry Clay school, but so soon as the new party arose which embodied the principles which he thought lay at the foundation of our free institutions, he cordially embraced them, and gave to them all the support which his large experience, ripe scholarship and powerful pen could command. By his pen and tongue he urged the election of John C. Fremont in 1860, and afterward that of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, and stood by our chosen chief to the last, and sought no reward but that which conscience and a sense of duty would grant.

He was eminently the Christian gentleman in his intercourse with his fellow-men. He was affable, kind and generous. He was a true friend and pleasant companion and good counselor. His social qualities were of a high order, and they made him an honored guest in the social circle.

The "Democrat" of this city thus speaks of him: "Intimate personal acquaintance with the deceased for several years authorizes us in making the statement that as a private individual he was among that number who was entitled to the highest esteem and respect. We became acquainted with Alfred Sanders nearly ten years ago. He was then editor of the Davenport 'Gazette,' a paper that he had the honor of founding and building up, and had been in that position about fourteen years. Our respective papers were opposed to each other in politics, and to outward appearance we might have been counted bitter personal enemies, but we take pleasure in recording to-day what is a fact, that notwithstanding bitter newspaper controversies, there never

passed between us other than words of friendship and respect. We always found him a true, hearty, cordial Christian gentleman—always willing to extend a favor—rigidly honest, benevolent—in short, a true man."

The "Gazette" thus spoke of him: "During his long connection with the 'Gazette,' Mr. S. labored faithfully and with much success for the welfare and interests of Davenport, and his adopted State. He was extensively known throughout Iowa as one of its pioneer editors. A man of fine scholarly attainments and strict moral integrity, he succeeded in making many warm friends. For over twenty years and up to the time of his death, he was an exemplary member of the Christian Church in this city. The residents of Davenport cannot over-estimate the good he has done for this city. Never was occasion to further its interests allowed to pass without some word of praise or advice bestowed through the columns of the 'Gazette,' and intended to promote its general welfare and prosperity. He was indeed a public benefactor."*

JOSEPH ALEXANDER DANIEL, M. D.

DR. DANIEL, resident physician of the Stackhouse Medical Institute, is a native of Indiana, having been born in Fillmore, Putnam County, where his parents still reside. His father, Alexander Daniel, is a descendant of German ancestry, and his mother traces her records back to old England.

Dr. Daniel obtained his literary education in the public schools of Fillmore, in the Central Normal College of Danville, in De Pauw

*The foregoing sketch was prepared by Elder James Challen for the Old Settlers' Association of Scott County.

University of Greencastle, and in the University of Kentucky, at Lexington. His schooling was more than ordinarily thorough. His medical education was obtained at the Medical College of Indiana and at the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, both located in the City of Indianapolis. From the latter institution Dr. Daniel was graduated with high honors.

He has never engaged in general practice since he located in Davenport, but has devoted his time and attention particularly to diseases of the nose, throat, lungs and stomach; in other words, he has made himself a specialist in these lines and has been remarkably successful in the treatment of these ailments, although, of course, he comes into daily contact with diseases of every description. Although he has been here but a short time he has taken rank among the foremost medical men of the city, and has built up a large practice.

He is a Mason and a member of the order of Knights of Pythias. He belongs to the American Association of Expert Specialists. In religious belief he is a Presbyterian, and is an active member of the Young Men's Christian Association.

WILLIAM C. WADSWORTH.

MR. WADSWORTH traces his American ancestry back to the early settlement of New England, his forefathers landing at Plymouth Rock early in the seventeenth century. He was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, June 27, 1826, and is a son of James L. Wadsworth and Sallie A. Wadsworth, née Cook. He was educated in the common schools at Litchfield, supplemented by a course in the Danbury (Connecticut) Academy.

His inclination and desires pointed to a mercantile career, and immediately after leaving school, at the age of sixteen, he became a

clerk in a general store at Farmington, Connecticut, at a salary of forty dollars per year and board. Three years later he determined to become better posted in the business than the opportunities afforded in a little country town, and accepted a clerkship in a drygoods business in New Haven at a salary of three hundred and fifty dollars per annum. In 1848 he was tendered a position in Macon, Georgia, and in 1851 established himself in business in Savannah. The firm was known as W. C. Wadsworth & Company, and was composed of the subject of this sketch and an uncle of his. In 1854 a yellow fever epidemic devastated the Southern States, and rendered the mercantile business unprofitable. He then sought a new location and settled in Davenport, Iowa. He there opened a drygoods business in 1855, and was successful from the outset. He was a thoroughly experienced merchant, was progressive and always carried the largest stock of goods in the city. In 1861 he opened a retail establishment in Rock Island, and also established a wholesale business in Davenport. Shortly thereafter he sold out both retail houses and devoted his entire time and attention to the interests of his growing wholesale business, which he has conducted successfully up to the present time.

Mr. Wadsworth has from time to time become interested in various other business enterprises. He was one of the organizers of the Citizen's National Bank, a director since its organization, and for two years he was president of that well-managed financial institution.

JOHN M. FRIDAY.

THE subject of this sketch is entitled to a prominent place in the history of the pioneer settlers of Scott County. His life has been spent here, and he has witnessed the development and advancement of the community since he broke the first sod and planted a ten-acre

field in corn in June, 1836. He has seen the forests and wild prairies vanish, and broad fields of waving grain take their place, and no man in the County has done more to bring about such a change than the venerable old gentleman whose name heads this sketch.

John M. Friday first saw the light of day in Würtemberg, Germany, May 18, 1819. His parents were Charles J. and Doretha (Fisher) Friday, also natives of Würtemberg. They came to America in 1832, and settled in Montgomery County, Indiana, where he rented land on shares for four years. In 1836 he decided to come to Iowa Territory and procure a home, and with that object in view, he came to Rockingham, which was the County seat. The claims in the river bottom had all been taken, so Mr. Friday fell back on the bluffs and staked out his claim of one hundred and sixty acres, and as before stated, broke the first land on the bluff and fenced it with rails. A man by the name of Wilson had started a log cabin prior to Mr. Friday, but his was the first completed and occupied on the prairies, back from the river. When the Government lines were run they threw the cabin and all the cleared ground to the claim of a Mr. Winfield, hence Mr. Friday had to begin over again by erecting another house and clearing more land. He lived here until his death, which was in 1860, Mrs. Friday having died in 1851. There were four children born to them: John M., Gottlieb, Jacob and Caroline. The latter was born three days after their arrival in Scott County, and her birthplace was one of the wagons which they had brought from Indiana, and which the family occupied until they could build a house. She, no doubt, from what can be learned, was the first white child born in Scott County, which was May 18, 1836, and later married George Wright. The only remaining member of the family who is left to relate their early experiences and hardships is the subject of this sketch.

When they arrived here flour was sixteen dollars a barrel and corn meal two dollars a bushel, and it was so musty and stale that Mr. Friday says when it was baking in an oven that it could almost be smelled a

mile away, and he would not allow his hogs to eat the meal now. When his father landed in Davenport, after paying his ferry across the river, he had a cash capital of fifty cents, and provisions being so high they had a hard time and saw many hardships before they harvested their first crop of sod corn in the fall of 1836.

Mr. Friday also has the honor of planting the first apple trees in Rockingham Township, bringing the seed with him from Indiana, and sowed the first wheat in the Township the same fall. He also assisted in getting out timbers for the first mill in the County, which was located at Rockingham, and was supposed to be the first mill built between Dubuque and St. Louis on the Mississippi river.

Mr. Friday was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Forgey on May 6, 1847. She is a native of Indiana. Their union was blessed with eight children, the six girls being born in the old log cabin. Caroline, born March 13, 1848, married Amos Burnsides; Nancy, born April 8, 1850, married John L. Burnsides; Anna D., born August 22, 1852, married Frank Burnsides; Sarah E., single, born December 26, 1854; Manerva, born June 2, 1856, married James Burnsides, Jr.; Mary L., born October 16, 1859, married John Nelson; John M., Jr., born July 19, 1862, married Augusta Schmidt, and Charles J., born October 20, 1864, married Celia Schmidt.

Mr. Friday landed in Scott County a poor boy, but he had strong arms and a determination to succeed in life, and make for himself a name among his fellow-men. By hard work he has been prosperous and accumulated a great deal of property. He owns eight hundred and eighty acres of fine land, divided in Rockingham, Buffalo and Blue Grass Townships. He has been prominently identified with every move which would promote the interests of his community. He is a charter member of the old original Pioneers' Society of Scott County, and one of the very few who are now living that were charter members. He is exceedingly liberal, and willing to use his influence and money to advance the interests of his neighbors or the community in general, and he can look

back with pride to what he has accomplished in life, and the good he has done, and now in his declining years he can enjoy the fruits of his early labors in comfort and ease. He always supported the Lutheran Church liberally, and is a Democrat in politics.

Such is the life history of one of the old and highly esteemed citizens of Scott County, who is still able to relate the incidents of pioneer days.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD.

MR. GAYLORD is a native of the City of Pittsburgh, where he was born on the first day of June, 1828, his father being Thomas G. Gaylord, Sr., who was a native of Utica, Oneida County, New York, where he was born in 1804. Thomas G., Sr., was married in 1826 to a daughter of Judge Morrell, of Johnstown, New York, and in 1827 he removed to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, engaging there in the importation of queensware, he being the first to engage in this business west of the Allegheny Mountains. He continued this until 1832, when he acquired interests in iron properties in Portsmouth, Ohio, to which he gave the greater part of his attention until his death. In 1855, in order to secure a claim, he became the founder of the Davenport Gaslight Company, and the controlling interest then taken has remained in the family ever since. He died in 1858 in Cincinnati (his home at the time), prominent as a manufacturer of iron in all its branches. He was a cautious and shrewd business man, and was more than ordinarily successful. His widow and two children survived him, the latter being Mrs. Emma G. Pendleton, the widow of the late E. H. Pendleton, and Thomas G. Gaylord, now the president and general manager of the company above referred to. The latter was educated in Cincinnati, where he attended

private schools, and at college in Marietta, Ohio. He became a partner with his father in the iron business in 1850, and the firm was known as Gaylord, Son & Company. The principal offices were in Cincinnati, where were also the warehouses, and the factories were located in Portsmouth and Newport.

Upon the death of the senior partner in 1858, his son purchased all the interests of the firm and continued the business. Under the excellent schooling of his father in the business for about eight years he had been afforded the opportunity to develop his talents in such a way that he was competent to continue in the course mapped out by an ambitious and energetic man; however, he did more than this, for he extended the business very largely and during the war supplied the United States Government with all of the iron used in the construction of the eleven gun-boats at St. Louis, under the supervision of Captain Eads.

In 1872 Mr. Gaylord retired from business, and until 1886 was not engaged in any active pursuit. Some time during the latter year he invested in an electrical plant in Louisville, Kentucky, and having reorganized it, sold it. He came to Davenport in 1891, having still retained his interests in the gas company, and feeling it needed his personal attention, became the president and general manager of the company; since which time he has increased the importance of the plant very materially.

He is a member of the Business Men's Association and takes an active interest in everything that pertains to the advancement of the interests of the people.

ARCHIBALD S. MAXWELL.

TO the memory of Dr. A. S. Maxwell, long a conspicuous figure in Davenport, no better tribute can be paid in this connection than to reproduce in part the sketch of his career prepared by Dr. A. W. Cantwell, and read before the Scott County Medical Society, as follows:

Archibald Stephens Maxwell was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, June 22, 1818, and died near Los Angeles, California, March 13, 1884, very nearly sixty-six years of age. He was of Scotch descent and was very proud of it. Until sixteen years of age he lived upon a farm where he laid the foundation for a vigorous constitution, attending the district school during the winter months and working on the farm the remaining portion of the year. His leisure hours were always spent in reading such works as would be of value to him later in life. Being ambitious to learn a trade, he commenced that of printer in 1834. When the three years' apprenticeship had passed, we find him marching on, being foreman of the Findlay "Whig." At this place men of learning, seeing the ambitious youth struggling with all his might, lent him a helping hand in the higher branches of education, for which assistance he was always thankful.

In 1839, two years later, he went to Mansfield, Ohio, and entered into partnership with Colonel John Meredith, in publishing the Richland "Shield and Banner." His time not being wholly occupied he commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Jacob Brinkerhoff. Here he also made the acquaintance of Samuel Kirkwood whom the people of Iowa call their old War Governor. Not satisfied with his education he retired from the paper and entered the Ashland Academy, where he graduated with honor. Being considered an able speaker his

services were in frequent demand during the political campaign of 1842. In the midst of this campaign he was seized with an attack of laryngitis which affected his voice so that he was compelled to relinquish the law. It was a great disappointment, for he had placed his mark high. His progress had been onward and upward to this time. Still not discouraged he changed his profession from law to medicine.

Entering the office of Dr. John W. Cook at Berlin, Ohio, after a due course of study and attendance at lectures he graduated from the medical department of Hudson College at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1847.

He commenced his career with his preceptor. A few months after he was married to Miss Charlotte S. Hough, a stepdaughter of Dr. Cook. Five years of practice in that village, where he was called daily into the country taking long rides day and night, resulted in failing health, so, having made quite a study of eye and ear, he concluded in 1852 to devote his time to that specialty. Being called upon to visit many towns in Ohio and Indiana and elsewhere, and having taken a fancy to the West, and having also an eye for the beautiful he came to our city in April, 1855, when he invested considerable money in real estate when everything was very high. The financial crisis of 1856-57 swept nearly everything from him and he then entered into general practice, which soon became profitable as well as extensive, and was making rapid strides toward the front when Governor Kirkwood called upon the friend of his youth, whom he knew was trustworthy, and sent him to the front to care for the Iowa soldiers who were bravely battling for this great and good country.

In the army Dr. Maxwell made many warm and dear friends, and had offers of high positions, but true to his trust he declined them and was placed in charge of hospitals (Nos. 6 and 8) at Keokuk, where he spent some time. While there he filled the chair of physiology and pathology. After this he was called upon to visit many of the principal hospitals in the South and West, rendering aid at the siege of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, after which he went to New Orleans. In January of

1864 he returned to Iowa and made his final report to the Governor, which received his hearty approval. This ended his career as surgeon in the army, where he had proved himself so true to the trust placed in him as a citizen and patriot. He now fell back into the ranks of his profession, where he was welcomed by his old friends who had not forgotten him, together with many new ones added, and his services became in constant demand by both rich and poor, and the one was served as well as the other. At last he found that he was like other human beings; his power of endurance began to give way. Realizing his condition for the past few years, during our severe winters he sojourned in various other climes. The climate of Southern California seemed to renew his vigor and there he made a purchase of a fruit farm, where he expected to pass his few remaining years in peace and quietness.

After a few weeks in his new home, his reputation having preceded him, he was, against his better judgment, again prescribing and visiting patients. The result was that while off visiting a patient who was very sick the weather changed, becoming quite cold. He was seized with an acute attack of pleurisy which prostrated him, and then being compelled by high water to move several miles up in the mountains, he finally died a martyr to his profession. And all that is now left of the good physician and faithful friend finds at last a fitting resting place in Iowa soil.

GEORGE MURRAY.

GEORGE MURRAY was born in Hawick, Roxburghshire, Scotland, March 7, 1810. He received in his native town a fair education, and when but a young man, determined to seek his fortune in the new world. He came to America, and, after traveling about awhile finally

located at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, where for a year he followed his trade of cabinet maker.

Along in the early thirties began the era of railroad building in Pennsylvania. It did not take young Murray long to reach the conclusion that in this new enterprise lay a promising field for future endeavor. He entered upon the work as a contractor, and for many years was one of the prominent railroad builders of the country. He built the Allegheny & Portage Railroad, the Pottsville Railroad, sixty-five miles of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and constructed several miles of canal along the Sandy and Beaver rivers in Ohio. In 1852 he took a contract on the Iron Mountain Railroad in Missouri. In all of his railroad contracting he was successful and managed to accumulate a considerable amount of money.

In 1854 he came to Davenport and purchased what was known as the "Dalzell" farm, located four miles north of the City of Davenport, on the Orphans' Home road, and consisting of two hundred and eighty acres. To this original purchase he added from time to time until he had a large tract of land.

Mr. Murray lived at his country home in Scott County until 1875, when he removed to the City of Davenport, where he built a handsome brick residence just above Twelfth on Brady Street. After taking up his residence in the city he lived a life of leisure, except in so far as his official duties gave him employment.

He served the people of Scott County in many official positions, and always honorably and well. In 1873 he was elected County supervisor, vice J. L. Davies, deceased; he was reëlected in 1874 and served until 1878, the last three years as president of the board. He rendered the County more than ordinarily good service in this capacity, as his practical knowledge of the construction of public works gave him a peculiar fitness and qualification for such position.

He was for many years a director in the Scott County Agricultural Society, and for three years its president. He was also a director in

the City Central Railroad Company; in fact took an active part and interest in many of Davenport's public enterprises and improvements.

More than forty years before his death he became a member of Holiday Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, at Portage, Pennsylvania, and affiliated with this lodge until the time of his death.

OSCAR C. WOODS.

OSCAR C. WOODS was born at Passumpsic, three miles from the town of St. Johnsbury, Vermont, on the twenty-sixth of October, 1835. His education consisted of the usual common school course, to which he added a three years' course at St. Johnsbury Academy.

His first employment after leaving school was as clerk for Ephraim Jewett, a son-in-law of Ex-Governor Fairbanks, at St. Johnsbury, where he remained one year. At the age of twenty-one years he spent a year in Bureau County, Illinois—having removed there from Passumpsic—and during this time taught school.

Returning to Vermont he became a clerk for William E. Peck, remaining in this position for a year, when he became a partner in the firm. Three years later, in 1862, he came west to Lamoille, Illinois, where a number of his relatives resided. In 1872 he formed a partnership with his brother, J. R. Woods, E. W. Fassett and F. L. Angier. Between the years of 1872 and 1875 he was a member of the firm of Blanchard & Snow, of Boston, and was one of two of the partners who spent their time in the western States purchasing stock.

In 1875 he came to Davenport, making this city his home, and continuing in the purchase of horses until 1877. He had been in this city many times, and had visited, also, many other places in this section, such as De Witt, Maquoketa and Monticello, but had taken a liking to Davenport and the enterprise of its people, and was pleased with the

opportunities it offered for the business he was engaged in. For about a year he was in Black Hawk County, where he improved some land which he owned. In 1878 he became a bookkeeper for M. D. Huggins, who was engaged in the fruit and produce business. During part of the time of his employment here he was also a traveling salesman.

In 1884 Charles D. Martin, Oscar C. Woods and George W. Noth bought out the business of Mr. Huggins and the firm of Martin, Woods & Co. continued in the handling of fruits and produce in a wholesale way. In 1890 Mr. Woods' partners sold out their interests and the firm was incorporated under the name of the Martin-Woods Company, Mr. Woods becoming secretary and treasurer and L. R. Ely president. Mr. Woods was one of the organizers of the Davenport Coöperative Bank, and also of the Crystal Ice and Cold Storage Company.

JOHN C. HOLST.

ONE of the representative German-American citizens of Scott County is John C. Holst. He was born July 7, 1832, in Holstein, Germany, and was a son of George and Lena Holst. He received but a limited education in his native country, and at the age of twenty he decided to come to America to secure a home. With that object in view he set out for the land of the free alone. He landed in New Orleans, but remained there but a short time, when he came to Davenport, Iowa, arriving there June 9 of that year. Having learned the brick and stone mason's trade in the old country, he had but little trouble in securing employment, though he never refused a job at anything he could get to do. After saving up some money he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of prairie land, on which he has lived ever since. He now owns four hundred and eighty acres of valuable land and is one of the ideal farmers of Butler Township.

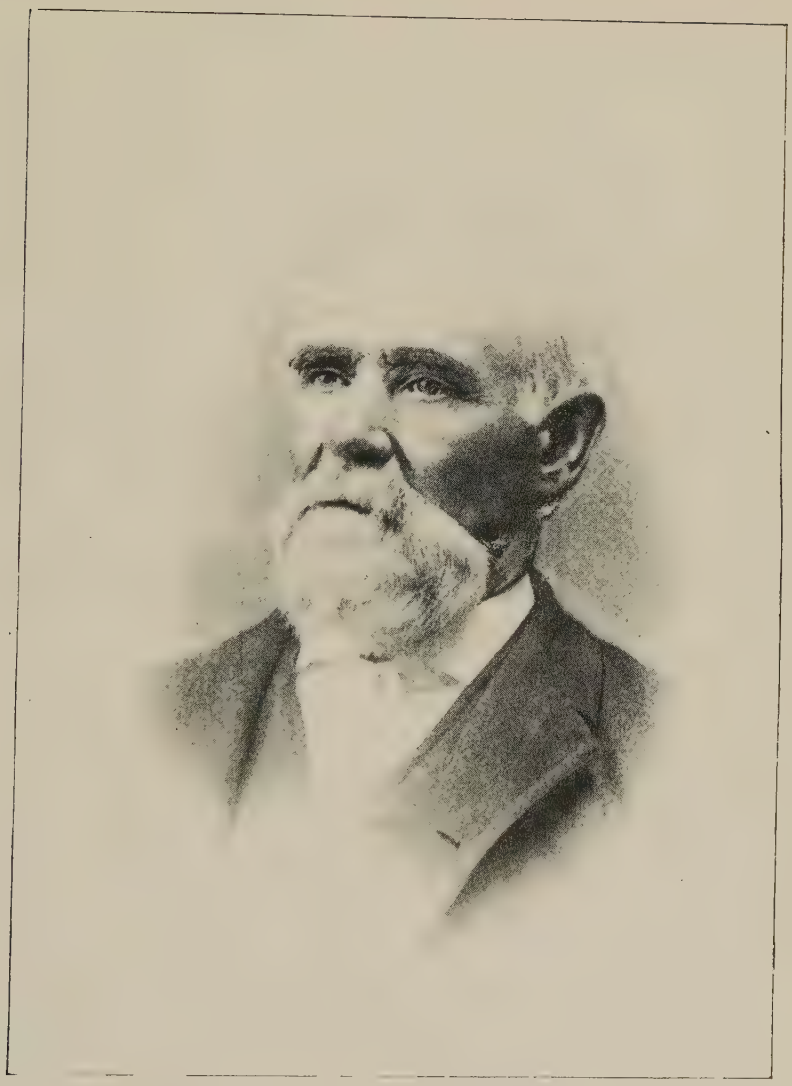
JAMES R. BROWN.

ONE of the leading farmers and stock raisers of Princeton Township is James R. Brown. He was born August 13, 1847, in Wilmington, Delaware. His parents were Nathaniel and Sarah (Little) Brown. James attended school until he was eleven years old, when in 1858 his father moved to Scott County, Iowa, and settled on a farm in Princeton Township. His father began improving his land and James did not have much opportunity to attend school after coming to this County.

December 27, 1870, Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Speer, daughter of William and Sarah (Wallace) Speer. After the marriage of Mr. Brown he leased a farm of William Speer, which he cultivated for two years, when he purchased land in Princeton Township, and in 1876 he sold this farm and purchased another on section one, in Butler Township. Mr. and Mrs. Speer are members of the Presbyterian Church, and a family held in high esteem by all who know them.

CAPTAIN JOHN W. WALKER.

OF those whose names are inscribed upon the roll of Scott County's prominent men, none deserves more honorable mention than he whose biography is briefly given in this sketch. Through many years of active life he was closely identified with various public interests and



Yours Truly

J. W. Walker

the impress of his personality is indelibly stamped upon numerous enterprises.

Beginning life under adverse circumstances, he boldly and persistently pushed his way onward and upward, allowing no obstacle to check his progress, and by force of character and persistent effort he left a record of which his descendants may well be proud. John W. Walker first saw the light of day, July 29, 1821, in Beaver County, Pennsylvania. His parents were Isaac and Eliza J. (Reno) Walker, the former a native of New Hampshire, and the latter of Pennsylvania. They were married in Beaver County in 1820, and became the parents of eight children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the eldest. He received only a common school education, after which he learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, serving his apprenticeship with his father. When twenty years of age he started out to fight the battle of life on his own account, and went to Natchez, Mississippi, where he secured employment, and worked at his trade until the breaking out of the Mexican War. Having a taste for military life, and being desirous of seeing more of the world, he enlisted in the Seventh United States Infantry, Company D, and served under Generals Taylor and Scott, first as private. He was soon promoted, however, to first sergeant of the company, and participated in all the engagements of the regiment, the most noted battles being at Palo Alto, Monterey, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras and the taking of the City of Mexico. The regiment was known as the "Bloody Seventh," and never lost its flag in any engagement. Mr. Walker was the only surviving Mexican War soldier in Princeton Township, and one of the very few in Scott County.

He returned to St. Louis in 1849, where he received an honorable discharge, and from there went to Mason County, Illinois.

January 1, 1851, Mr. Walker was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Ringehouse, whose ancestors were natives of Germany. Of this union nine children were born: Elizabeth married William Blood, now deceased (he was a soldier in the late war); Lewis R. married Miss

Theresea Schloeffel; Katie married William Henry; William R. married Miss Kate Nueman; Josie married Charles Williams; Hettie married John Green; John L. married Miss Emma R. Womert; Melvina married Charles Kerby.

In 1856 Mr. Walker came to Princeton, although not with the intention at that time of making it his future home. He was engaged in the erection of saw-mills in different parts of the Northwest and took a contract from a Mr. Forsythe to erect a mill in Princeton. Being favorably impressed with the location of the town and its surroundings, he purchased property and lived here up to the time of his death, July 9, 1895. In the latter part of the "fifties" he formed a partnership with a Mr. Patterson under the firm name of Walker & Patterson and erected a planing-mill in Princeton, which they operated for several years. In 1876 Mr. Walker, having become the owner of the mill, converted it into a flouring-mill, which he christened the Princeton Star Mills. In October, 1883, the plant, which was uninsured, was destroyed by fire, and the owner suffered a heavy loss.

For more than thirty years Mr. Walker operated the Princeton ferry in connection with his other business, and constructed and operated the first steam ferry boat at Princeton. At the beginning of the late war, having had military experience, he organized and drilled a company of troops in Princeton, which was known as the Princeton City Guards. Of this company he served as captain, receiving his commission from the old war Governor, Samuel J. Kirkwood, in July of 1861. It was later incorporated into the Third Iowa State Militia, and at the close of the war Captain Walker was tendered the colonelcy of the regiment, but declined the honor. The following is a copy of a letter which was written him by the acting adjutant-general from Davenport, bearing on this subject:

STATE OF IOWA.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Davenport, Iowa, January 19, 1865.

Colonel J. W. Walker,
Third Regiment Scott County Militia,
Princeton, Iowa.

Dear Sir: Yours of the fourteenth instant received. In reply I have the honor to inform you that your commission as colonel of the above regiment was issued and forwarded to the company commissioner (Colonel James Thorington) on or about the twelfth instant, who will send it to you upon application, if he has not already done so. Your quartermaster and adjutant are not appointed from the line officers, but you will recommend whoever you choose, and their commission will be issued. In all cases where vacancies occur (by promotion or otherwise) the commanding officer of this company orders a new election and reports proceedings to this department.

Yours truly,
FRAS H. IMPEE,
Acting Adjutant-General.

On the maternal side, Captain Walker was a lineal descendant of Francis Phillip Renault, and was one of the heirs to an estate which it is claimed is entitled to landed interests in Illinois and elsewhere. A body of land three leagues or nine miles wide, including the City of Peoria, Illinois, extending to the Mississippi river, and another tract of land in the American bottoms, opposite St. Louis, and on which East St. Louis is now located, are possessions to which the heirs of this estate have asserted their claim.

June 26, 1886, Mr. Walker's first wife died, and he was married a year later to Miss Addie Saunders. Politically he was identified with the Greenback party for many years and was a strong supporter of the movement to restore a bimetallic currency.

LEWIS R. WALKER.

LEWIS R. WALKER was born in the village of Princeton, May 7, 1856, and has the distinction of being the first child born in the village who has resided there continuously since his birth. He was born one year before the village was incorporated, and obtained his early education at the public schools. When he grew to manhood he learned the carpenter's trade and followed that vocation—with the exception of two years devoted to farming—until he embarked in the mercantile business in a small frame house, where his present store building stands. Beginning with a stock which would have invoiced about six hundred dollars, during the past fourteen years he has been engaged in business he has built up the most extensive trade of any house in the County outside of Davenport. He now carries a large general stock of goods, consisting of groceries, hardware, agricultural implements, and in fact everything which people expect to find in a country store. He is also the only funeral director with a hearse between Davenport and Clinton; operates a first-class meat market, and owns and has cultivated two large farms in Princeton Township.

He started in business with limited means, but he had good judgment, sagacity and enterprise, and has succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of his friends. A handsome two-story brick block is one of the improvements for which Princeton is indebted to him, and his beautiful residence is also worthy of mention in this connection. Surrounded by attractive grounds, it overlooks the Mississippi river and is an ideal village homestead.

Mr. Walker was united in marriage to Miss Theresea L. Schloeffel, June 28, 1877, and their union has been blessed with three children:

Yours Truly

L. R. Walker

Frank A., Charles L. and Alpha L. Mr. Walker has never been an office-seeker, though he was a member of the Princeton City Council for seven years, has served as Township clerk, and is one of the village school directors. He is a member of Princeton Swan Lodge No. 234, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A prominent and successful business man, Mr. Walker has reaped the reward of industry, economy and fair dealing, and while enjoying the fruits of his labor enjoys also the esteem of the people who have known him as boy and man in a community with which he has all his life been identified.

JAMES E. LINDSAY.

JAMES EDWIN LINDSAY was born in North Hudson, Essex County, New York, April 12, 1826. The subject of this sketch obtained his education in the common schools of North Hudson, supplemented by a short academic course. His father was at different times lumberman, farmer and hotel keeper. The boy assisted him until he reached his majority, when he began business for himself in North Hudson. The firm was known as Lindsay & Tompkins, both young men. They conducted lumbering operations in that section of New York State. The difficulties under which they labored may be illustrated by a statement of the fact that they were forced to haul their logs seven miles to be sawed and the lumber twenty-three miles after it was manufactured. In this business, as in all others, he was successful. In 1856, the timber becoming scarce in New York, our subject made a trip to Wisconsin and in Clark County he located timber. In 1858 he returned to the East and became occupied in various pursuits, such as scaling logs, surveying lands and estimating timber. In 1861 he moved to Davenport, Iowa, believing that point to be a good market for the

lumber that would be cut from the Wisconsin lands that he had located some three years previously. At this time he was associated in business with Eliphalet Harris, the firm being known as Harris & Lindsay. After one year of existence this copartnership was dissolved through the purchasing of Mr. Harris' interest by Mr. J. B. Phelps, brother-in-law of our subject. The business continued under style of Lindsay & Phelps until April 1, 1890, when it was incorporated as the Lindsay & Phelps Company. Of this organization, which is capitalized for five hundred and thirty thousand dollars, Mr. Lindsay is president.

JAMES SLOANE ALTMAN.

MR. ALTMAN was born in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, March 9, 1837, and came to Davenport in 1860, where he has resided ever since. His father was Colonel Henry Altman, who derived his title from the fact that he was a colonel of militia in Armstrong, Westmoreland and Indiana Counties. The commissions from Governors Clymer and Wolfe making Henry Altman quartermaster and also colonel of the militia are in the possession of his son James now. The latter also has the commission from Governor Curtin making his father a captain in the late war. However, Colonel Altman's health gave out before he had been long in the service and he was compelled to resign. He returned to his home and died early in 1862.

Mr. Altman, the subject of this sketch, is of German and Scotch-Irish descent, his mother, Julia Ann Sloane, having been Scotch-Irish, born in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Altman received his early education in the public schools of Indiana County, and later attended the academy there. His preceptor was the late Judge Clark of the Supreme Court, an excellent educator.

It had been the intention of Mr. Altman to attend college; his brother Henry, however, had come west and was residing in Iowa, trading in lands. He persuaded James to join him, and accordingly upon his graduation from the Indiana Academy in 1856 James started for Muscatine. Upon his arrival in that town he and his brother went into the ice business, and James remained in Muscatine until 1860, and then came to Davenport, where he was engaged in business until 1888, when he retired.

He was married in 1863 to Miss Laura Pond, a native of this city, who died in 1882, and in 1887 he married Mrs. Mary Frances Stewart.

Mr. Altman has always been a public-spirited citizen, and prominent in business and social life. He has never been a politician, but has been a judge of elections in his own ward almost continuously for eighteen years, and his party—the Republican—has put him on the ticket for alderman and city clerk, although being in a Democratic district he was defeated.

He is a musician of more than ordinary ability, and this fact has been recognized by various churches in the city to such an extent that they have chosen him as director of their choirs. He is familiar with the service in the Hebrew, Catholic and Episcopal churches, and is the director of the singing in the largest congregations in the city.

BACKUS BIRCHARD.

BACKUS BIRCHARD is descended through both paternal and maternal lines from old and distinguished pioneer families of New England.

He traces his descent in an unbroken line back to Thomas Birchard, who married Mary Robinson in England and with his family came to Massachusetts in the year 1635. Mary Robinson was probably a

daughter of John Robinson, pastor of the congregation of dissenters, who to escape persecution in England emigrated to Holland in 1608, and whose family, after his death, came to New England to join that portion of his society who came over in the "Mayflower" and settled at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620. Their son, John Birchard, was one of the proprietors to whom the Indian chief Uncas and his sons by formal deed in 1659, for a consideration of seventy pounds, granted a tract nine miles square on which the City of Norwich, Connecticut, now stands, and on which he settled in 1660. On the mother's side Mr. Birchard traces his lineage back to John Dixwell, who came from England in 1660 on account of a little unpleasantness between himself and Charles II, arising out of the fact that he was one of the judges who condemned and sentenced Charles I to be executed in 1649.

Backus Birchard was born March 29, 1812, at Birchardville, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, which town was named in honor of his father. He is the son of Jabez A. and Mary Birchard, née Downee, who were married at Bozra, Connecticut, January 27, 1799, and settled at Ruby, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, in 1800. Ruby was then in the wilderness, and is now known as Birchardville, Susquehanna County.

He was the first postmaster at Birchardville, and held that office through several administrations. He removed to the Township of Pleasant Valley, Scott County, Iowa, in the spring of 1846, and died there in 1848, aged seventy-three years.

Backus Birchard was brought up as a farmer's son, attending school only about three months in the winter of each year and working on the farm the remainder of the year. He remained with his father till he was twenty-two years of age, when he left home and found employment in laying stone on a lock that was being built at Chenango, New York. Here he had charge of a gang of laborers, and for three years was employed on this canal as a mason. He was then employed for several years on the Erie canal, superintending the stone work in enlarging the locks of this canal and making other improvements.

In 1839 he came west, and in the summer of 1840 was engaged on the Rock river improvements as foreman of the masonry work at Vanruffs island, now Milan. He then returned east, and for some years was engaged on various public improvements, railroad building, etc., in New York and Pennsylvania. In 1845-46 he was one of a party who, employed by New York capitalists, explored the copper regions of Lake Superior, remaining there through the winter to hold a claim. Mr. Birchard's father-in-law was one of the stockholders in this company. In 1856-57-58 he was contractor on some of the heaviest grading work on the Erie Railroad. His last work in this line was in building a railroad from Williamsport, Pennsylvania, to Elmira, New York; twenty-five miles of this road (known as the Ralston Railroad) he rebuilt, and laid the track and ballasted fifty miles more. He also helped build the railroad from Corning, New York, to Batavia, making his home for two years of that time at Bath and the balance of the time at Elmira.

In 1855 he determined to retire from this line of work and came west for the second time to a home he had purchased in 1840 in Pleasant Valley Township, Scott County, Iowa. Here he made his home, leading the quiet life of a farmer until 1890, when he removed to the City of Davenport, making his home with his son, William J., an attorney of this city.

Most of the four-score years of Mr. Birchard's life has been spent, it will be observed, in active pursuits. He was for many years one of that band of men, so few of whom are now left, who were the pioneer railroad builders of our country, and thus helped to bring about the greatest transformation in the life and business methods of the people ever known in the history of the world. The era of railroad building probably marked the greatest step forward which the records of our civilization can show, and the men who assisted in bringing about this wonderful change will always be regarded with interest and are well worthy a page in their country's history.

Mr. Birchard married in 1842 Marie, daughter of William J. and

Lucy Marlette of Glenville, New York. Of five children born of this union only two are living, viz: Lucy, wife of W. A. Foster of Chicago, and William J. Mrs. Birchard died in 1882, and his youngest daughter, Ida, wife of Charles E. LaGrange, in 1892.

THOMAS M'CULLOUGH.

THOMAS M'CULLOUGH was born in County Tyrone in the northern part of Ireland in 1826. He learned the tailor's trade in Glasgow, Scotland, and at the age of twenty-one came to America and settled first in New York City, where he found employment in the tailoring establishment of P. L. Cone of that city. In 1857 Mr. Cone came to Davenport, Iowa, and brought Mr. McCullough with him. He remained in the employ of Mr. Cone in the capacity of cutter until 1868, when he began business on his own responsibility at 148 West Third Street, shortly after which he removed to 224 Brady Street and finally settled at 318 Brady Street, where he remained in business until his death in 1880 at the age of fifty-four years.

Mr. McCullough was a man possessed of rare business and mechanical ability. He was an ardent worker in promoting Irish immigration, in assisting his countrymen to come to the United States, in securing for them employment, and doing similar acts of kindness.

He was always an active member of the Roman Catholic Church, and believing the Democratic party to be more liberal in its views than rival political organizations he always cast his vote accordingly.

In 1854 he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth H., daughter of Jerome and Mary H. Dorney, natives of Ireland. Two children were born of this union: William J. and Francis J. McCullough. Mrs. Thomas (Dorney) McCullough was a woman of whom special mention should be made in a work of this character. She was a woman endowed

with remarkable energy, and under all circumstances had the courage of her convictions. She was associated with Mrs. Dr. Peck and other ladies on the Davenport library board, and was also one of the nine trustees selected by Mrs. Clarissa Cook for the Davenport library, being the only lady selected in fifteen years. She held the office of treasurer of the Davenport Library Association for a number of years, and devoted a great part of her life to Catholic Church work. She organized the first Catholic Union Society in Davenport and was its first president, and also represented that society on the board of the associated charities of the city.

HON. LAUREL SUMMERS.

HON. LAUREL SUMMERS was born October 2, 1812, and his birthplace was in Montgomery County, Kentucky. He was a son of Enoch and Elsie (Hadden) Summers, who were also natives of that State. In 1830 young Laurel decided to learn a trade and went to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he became a brick-maker's apprentice. Having mastered the trade he secured work as a journeyman and saved his hard earnings until having accumulated a small amount of money he decided to come farther west. In 1837 he settled in the Territory of Iowa in what is now Scott County, entered a tract of Government land and embarked in farming. In connection with his agricultural interests he and his brother dealt to some extent in live stock, driving the stock overland from Indiana. In 1838 he was selected by his friends as a candidate for the lower branch of the Territorial Legislature, and was unanimously elected. His career during the term made him many friends and ardent supporters, and he was subsequently elected to succeed himself the two succeeding terms. In 1844 he was elected to the Legislative Council and served two years, and in 1850 he was elected

to the State Legislature. In 1853 he was appointed United States marshal of the District of Iowa under President Pierce. He served through President Pierce's administration and was reappointed under James Buchanan and served four more years. During his term in the Legislative Council it was his vote that located the capital at Iowa City, for which he deserved great credit at the time, owing to its central location. Prior to the war and during his political career there were few men in the State of Iowa who wielded the influence that Mr. Summers did. He was noted for his honesty and integrity and thought all men were like himself until he found them otherwise.

In May, 1841, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary, daughter of Sterling and Ann Parkhurst, who were pioneer settlers of Scott County.

Mr. Summers after retiring from participation in the conduct of State affairs served his home city four terms as mayor, and was also deputy sheriff under Harvey Leonard three years. In 1874 he was elected one of the trustees of the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames and served in that capacity for four years. Fifteen years prior to his death his health began failing, caused no doubt by overexertion mentally, and he gradually went down until April 15, 1890, when he passed away, leaving a family and a large number of friends in all parts of the State to mourn his loss.

JUDGE ASAHEL H. BENNETT.

ASAHEL HICKS BENNETT was born in Swanzey, New Hampshire, in 1806. He was educated in New Hampshire and admitted to the bar of the County of Cheshire and State of New Hampshire in the year 1836. For twenty years thereafter, until his removal to Davenport, Iowa, he held a position as one of the foremost lawyers of the State.

He was married in the year 1835 to Miss Abby A. G. Smith, daughter of Moses Smith, a prominent lawyer of Lancaster, Massachusetts. This union was terminated by his death in 1880. Eight of the ten children born to Judge and Mrs. Bennett, and his widow still survive him. When he removed to Davenport he entered actively into the practice of his profession. The year following he was appointed district judge, an office which he ably filled. Said the late Hon. John N. Rogers (himself a lawyer of great ability), his first case in the District Court here was tried before Judge Bennett, and that the judge's career on the bench was such as established his reputation as a jurist of great merit, and when the practice of cases before a referee came into vogue Judge Bennett was chosen to preside over some of the most important causes that have ever arisen here because of his legal knowledge, eminent fairness and impartiality. During his life and in all his relations to the profession and the community, whether as a judge, a lawyer, citizen or man, he preserved the universal respect, esteem and confidence both of his professional brothers and of all his fellow-citizens. He was elected Mayor of Davenport in the year 1872. During his term of office the construction of a water works system was inaugurated, the city market was built and other improvements made. He continued the practice of the law until within a year of his death, which occurred July 2, 1880.

FRANCIS H. GRIGGS.

FRANCIS H. GRIGGS, president of the Citizens' National Bank of Davenport, was born on the fourteenth of November, 1834, in Brookline, one of the suburbs of the city of Boston, Massachusetts. His parents were Thomas and Harriet (Fuller) Griggs, both natives of the Bay State.

His early education was obtained in the public schools of Brookline.

In 1850 he entered Harvard University, taking the full collegiate course and graduating in 1854. In the early part of 1855 he removed to Davenport, Iowa, where he has since resided. Until 1873 Mr. Griggs was engaged in mercantile pursuits, from 1855 to 1859 in the shoe and leather business, and from 1860 to 1873 in the printing and publishing business. Since 1873, with a brief interval of travel, his duties as president of the Citizens' National Bank have largely occupied his time.

A successful business man and an able financier, Mr. Griggs is also a man of varied talents, and had he chosen to follow a profession or any of the callings in life in which superior intellectual endowment combined with cool and almost unerring judgment and indefatigable industry count for so much, he would almost certainly have achieved unusual distinction and friends. Having been identified many years with the financial, commercial and industrial development of Davenport, his history is interwoven with that of the city and it would be impossible in this connection to call attention to even a small portion of the work he has done toward building up the city. His whole life has been spent in advancing the best interests of the community, and we can hardly do more in this brief sketch than name a few of the characteristics which have made him conspicuous among his contemporaries and more than ordinarily useful as a citizen of one of the leading cities of Iowa. Exact and careful in his business methods, his natural sagacity, thorough education and keen perceptions applied to financial and economic problems have been prolific of good results, and while advancing his own interests he has materially advanced also the interests of the City of Davenport and its tributary country. Self-possessed, and possessing a keen insight into the character and motives of men, his fairness and frankness equal his firmness and decisiveness, and his good judgment and strict integrity have made him the wise counselor of scores of successful business men.

Though always a busy man, he is never so much engrossed with his own affairs that he does not receive a visitor with marked courtesy,

and when pressing demands upon his time render it necessary to cut short an interview, he has the happy faculty of bringing the interview to a close without making his visitor feel that he has been served with a verbal writ of ejectment.

Affiliating with the Democratic party, Mr. Griggs has had not infrequent manifestations of the good will of his fellow-citizens in their evident disposition to confer upon him official honors, but he has always declined political preferment of any kind. Outside of his business affairs he has interested himself chiefly in a quiet and unostentatious way in charitable and benevolent work, and his beneficence has been of that practical kind which confers the most substantial benefits upon the recipients of it.

Mr. Griggs was married in 1861 to Miss Candace Watson, daughter of Joseph Watson of Indianapolis, Indiana.

HENRY C. CHAPMAN.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Mason County, Kentucky, October 8, 1831. His parents were Leander L. and Esther Chapman. Henry C. was reared on a farm and received a common school education. When five years of age his parents moved to Kane County, Illinois, and were among the first settlers of that County, their nearest neighbors being three miles distant. They came to Princeton in 1844 and began farming.

After coming to Scott County Mr. Chapman embarked in farming until 1863, when he engaged in the livery business for seven years. He has since been engaged in garden and fruit growing; also is an auctioneer of prominence. He has held many local offices of trust. In political matters he affiliates with the Republican party, and is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

MATTHEW J. TOBIN.

ONE of the representative and well-known citizens of Winfield Township is Matthew J. Tobin. He first saw the light of day, March 15, 1835, in County Kilkenny, Ireland. He received but a common school education in the country of his nativity, and in April, 1852, he emigrated to America with his parents, who landed in Philadelphia, and came over the mountains to Pittsburgh, and then down the Ohio river to Cairo, and up the Mississippi to Davenport. He came out into Winfield Township and took a Government claim of land, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, for which he paid one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre. Mr. Tobin has never been an office-seeker, though he has been persuaded to hold some school and other minor offices.

By hard work he has accumulated about five hundred acres of land, and he is so situated that he can take the remainder of his life in comfort and ease. He is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Catholic Church, and affiliates with the Democratic party. Mr. Tobin is one of the leading citizens of Winfield Township, and a gentleman well liked by all his neighbors.

JOHN C. M'CAUSLAND.

SINCE 1855 there has been no name in the northeastern part of Scott County more familiar than that which heads this biographical sketch. John C. McCausland was a native of the old Keystone State, being born in Lancaster County, May 15, 1814. His parents were William

and Rebecca (Clemson) McCausland, and he was left an orphan at the age of seven, his mother having died at his birth. He was cared for by an older brother, who was managing the farm, until he was seventeen years of age, and during this time he had received a common school education. The estate was then divided among the children and John C. employed a housekeeper and cultivated his share of the farm for three years, when he sold it and engaged in buying and selling stock, which he followed for many years.

February 16, 1836, Mr. McCausland was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Garber, who was also a native of Lancaster County, where she first saw the light of day, November 12, 1815, and was a daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Garber. After their marriage they moved around for several years before settling down, when in the spring of 1855 he emigrated to Iowa and settled in Butler Township, where he purchased three hundred and twenty acres of land on section twenty-three, after which he purchased the entire section. For many years he engaged in breeding thoroughbred cattle, but he found it not as profitable as other branches of business, hence he abandoned it and engaged in buying and shipping stock for the Chicago market.

A. B. CARTER.

THE subject of this sketch was born February 4, 1832, in Centre County, Pennsylvania. His parents were Roth and Ann (Madowell) Carter.

Mr. Carter received but a common school education during the winter and worked on the farm in season.

In 1854 he decided to come west and settled in Scott County in the spring of that year. He rented land a few years, when he purchased land in Butler Township, where he lived until 1886, when he purchased

the farm on which he now lives in Princeton Township, consisting of two hundred and forty acres, one hundred and sixty-three acres of which are under cultivation. When Mr. Carter landed in Scott County he was poor, having nothing but good health as capital, and by hard work and judicious management he managed to save a sufficiency to purchase a home, and now he is one of the prosperous farmers of his Township.

In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Twentieth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company K, and participated in all the engagements of his regiment; some of the most prominent battles were at Prairie Grove, siege and capture of Vicksburg, Forts Morgan and Blakely. He was mustered out at Clinton, Iowa, in 1865.

JURGEN HOLST.

ONE of the representative German-American farmers of Scott County is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. Mr. Holst was born in Holstein, September 7, 1846. His parents were Jurgen and Magdalina (Treja) Holst, who were also natives of Germany. In 1858 they decided to come to America to get land and better their condition, and with that object in view they took a steamer to New York, and from there to Iowa and settled in Princeton Township, on the farm now owned by our subject, consisting of two hundred acres, where he lived until his death, which occurred February 12, 1879. Mrs. Holst died October 12, 1880.

When his father came to America Jurgen was but twelve years of age. He received but a limited education and spent the remainder of his life on the farm. In August, 1872, he was united in marriage to Miss Dora Hubbel, who was born in Germany, May 8, 1851, and to them ten children were born.

Mr. Holst now owns two hundred and forty acres of valuable land,

which is under a high state of cultivation. He employs all the latest farm machinery and is one of the successful farmers of the County, as well as a stock raiser. He is a member of the Lutheran Church and affiliates with the Republican party. Mr. Holst is a liberal spirited man, always willing to aid in any public measure which will promote the interest of his adopted County, and he is held in high esteem by all who know him.

AUGUST WARNEBOLD.

OF the various peoples and nationalities who have helped to build up and develop the many resources of the State of Iowa, and especially of the beautiful City of Davenport, none has contributed more largely to the results achieved than the thrifty and industrious German element. Honest and frugal and upright in their business relations, and conservative in their investments, they have been ready to support any enterprise intended to add to the material prosperity of their adopted city and country. One of the most respected citizens of this class was August Warnebold.

Born in the Province of Hanover, Germany, September 11, 1828, he came to America in 1854, and settled first in St. Louis, to which place his brother William—a candle maker by trade—had preceded him. He remained in St. Louis until 1855, when he removed to Davenport and opened a confectionery store. He shortly afterward engaged in the grocery business, and then in the grain business. Mr. Warnebold was very successful in the latter business and thus made a good start in life. He then bought several shares of stock in the Davenport Plow Works, and was elected vice-president of the company, and later president. In 1879 he began the milling business, and was engaged in that business when he died in 1891.

He was united in marriage to Miss Fredericka Wittenberg (who was also a native of Germany), in 1861, and six children were born to them, of whom two are now living. August Warnebold was a man of large influence and good business capacity. He was a director of the Oakdale Cemetery, and was instrumental in the organization of the Crematory Society, and in erecting the German crematory of Davenport, but died before it was completed. He was a member of the Turners, Schuetzen Verein, United Workmen and the Iowa Legion of Honor. He was one of the originators of the First National Bank of Davenport, and was one of its first directors, which position he held for many years. He also served the city two years in the capacity of alderman.

WILLIAM VAN TUYL.

WHEN William Van Tuyl departed this life Davenport lost one of its oldest and most respected citizens. In fact he was in point of years of residence in the locality, the oldest resident of Davenport, having lived in Davenport and vicinity nearly fifty-two years. He was born in Otsego County, New York, July 23, 1810. He was the son of John and Jane (White) Van Tuyl.

When William was about ten years of age his parents removed to Albany County, New York, where he was educated, and learned the trade of tanner in a tannery owned by Ira Cook. Before many months had passed he was engaged to his employer's daughter and they were married in 1835. Immediately after his marriage to Patience E. Cook, in company with the bride's father and family, he started for what was then the far West, arriving at Davenport on the seventh of November, 1835, having been just a month on a journey which can now be made in less than thirty-six hours.

They settled on what was long known as the "Cook Farm," now a part of West Davenport, Mr. Van Tuyl building a log cabin for a home. Their nearest neighbor on the north was Antoine Le Claire, whose log house stood on the site of the present Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad freight depot on Fifth Street, while their nearest neighbor on the south was "Wild-cat" Wilson, whose cabin was eight miles distant, and who received the sobriquet of "Wild-cat" because he had traveled all the way from Ohio, making claims along the way and selling them out as soon as the vanguard of civilization would reach him. In their log cabin home Mr. and Mrs. Van Tuyl gave the second social party ever given in Davenport. On the eighth of January, 1836, Mr. Le Claire gave a "Jackson" party, and on the twenty-second of February the Van Tuyls gave a Washington's birthday party, the guests being his wife's family, Mr. and Mrs. Le Claire, the officers of the garrison at Fort Armstrong, and three or four couples from Stephenson, now Rock Island City. The orchestra consisted of a fiddle, but there was dancing and a delightful time. In the latter part of this year Mr. Van Tuyl bought a farm on Black Hawk creek, whereon he lived some five years. Rockingham was in its glory then, and Burrows & Prettyman had built a flouring mill there. The firm employed Mr. Van Tuyl to manage the business for them, and he was thus employed two years. They built another mill at Camanche, which he superintended for six months. In the spring of 1848 he returned to Davenport and entered the large store of Burrows & Prettyman as chief salesman. The next year, in company with his brother-in-law, Ira Cook, Jr., he opened a general store on Front Street, where they did a prosperous business for several years. After this partnership was dissolved Mr. Van Tuyl closed out the business, and then opened a grocery and feed store, which he conducted until the Mississippi & Missouri Railway called him into its service as right of way agent. For this company and also for the Union Pacific Company he did a great amount of business in this capacity. After the consolidation of the Chicago, Rock

Island & Pacific and the Mississippi & Missouri Railways he was employed in the land department of the road, and continued in that capacity until 1883, when he retired for a well-earned rest in his declining years. The family have lived at their present home on Brady Street since 1856.

JAMES ARMSTRONG.

JAMES ARMSTRONG was born September 12, 1829, in Scotland, where he received his education and afterward attended school on the borders of England. During his boyhood a great part of it was spent as a shepherd and farmer. In 1850 he decided to come to America, and landing in New Orleans he came up the Mississippi river on a boat to Davenport. He rented land and farmed for two years, when he purchased a forty-acre tract west of Long Grove. He subsequently sold it and purchased another forty farther west, after which he disposed of that tract and purchased the farm on which he now lives.

Mr. Armstrong is a member of the Catholic Church and affiliates with the Democratic party, and is one of the highly respected citizens of his adopted Township.

JOHN THOMAS NOEL.

THE subject of this sketch can rightfully be called one of the pioneer settlers of Scott County, for he first saw the light of day in the Village of Davenport, November 27, 1837. He was a son of Adam and Susanna (Lindsey) Noel, natives of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. Adam Noel, the father of our subject, was a cabinet maker by trade. He came west in the spring of 1835.

John T. received his education at the common schools in Davenport, where he lived until he was nineteen years of age, when he came out into Winfield Township and purchased four hundred and forty-four acres of land on sections three and ten, in the "Wapsi" bottoms. The original tract contained ninety acres under fence; a log house constituted the improvements. He now owns five hundred and seventeen acres, about half of which is under cultivation.

Mr. Noel was united in marriage to Miss Mary, daughter of John and Mary McGuire, in November, 1860. The fruit of their union was five boys and six girls.

JOHN H. STEVENS.

MR. STEVENS was born April 13, 1803, in Milesburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania, and was a descendant of the first families of the "Pennsylvania Dutch" of the Keystone State. He received but a common school education and worked in the blast furnaces. During the spring of 1855 he emigrated to Scott County and settled in Princeton Township, and began to work for Giles Pennio on a farm. He remained in Princeton Township for about five years, when he purchased the land in Winfield Township on the "Wapsi" river, which his son Daniel now owns. In 1869 he helped build an iron bridge across the "Wapsi" river, which was the first bridge ever constructed across that body of water. During his residence in Scott County he was noted as a progressive, hard-working citizen, and a man well liked by all his neighbors.

He was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Huntzburger, to whom ten children were born, four boys and six girls. Mrs. Stevens, who is now eighty years of age, is enjoying good health for one of her age.

Mr. Stevens died November 10, 1892, after a short illness.

JAMES MOORE.

THE subject of this sketch was born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1828. His parents were John and Mary (Sheeney) Moore. James received but a common school education in the old country. In 1847 he came to America and settled in New York State, where he remained until 1854, when he came to Scott County and remained about a year in Davenport, when he came to Winfield Township and purchased eighty acres of land. He was a poor boy when he landed in America, but by hard work and economy he has been successful in securing fine property in the northwestern part of Winfield Township, consisting of two hundred and thirty-one acres of valuable land.

In 1853 he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Moher, to whom were born seven children. Mr. Moore is a Democrat and a member of the Catholic Church, and is one of the old and highly respected citizens of Winfield Township.

JOHN T. MASON.

THE subject of this sketch was born in County Cork, Ireland, about 1798. He received but a common school education. He moved to Ohio at a very early day, where he lived the early part of the forties, when he came to Scott County. In his early life he learned the shoemaker's trade and followed that for a living for many years.

His first wife was Miss Ruth Stillings, and the result of their union was eight children. She died about 1859. In 1861 he was united in

marriage to Miss Sarah Stevens, to whom ten children were born, five girls and five boys.

Mr. Mason accumulated a great deal of property and died in good circumstances, owning at the time about five hundred acres of land.

Mrs. Mason is a member of the Christian Church and is a lady highly respected by all who know her, and is well qualified to look after her property in a business way.

CAPTAIN ADRIAN H. DAVENPORT.

ONE of the most prominent and influential men during the early days of Scott County, and one who took a great interest in the development of Northeastern Iowa, was the gentleman whose name heads this sketch.

Adrian H. Davenport first saw the light of day in Shawneetown, Illinois, March 14, 1812, and was a son of Marmaduke S. Davenport, who was appointed Indian agent on Rock Island in 1832. He moved his family to the island the same year. Adrian H. was married on the island in 1833 to Miss Harriet Lane, who proved one of the best of wives and a woman who wielded a powerful influence during her lifetime.

In March, 1834, Mr. Davenport made a claim at Rockingham and he, his father, his Uncle James, and Colonel John Sullivan became proprietors of the town site and laid out the town, while the subject of this sketch established a ferry over the Mississippi river from Rockingham to the mouth of Rock river. He also established a store in Rockingham and did a large business, and was the leading spirit of the town during his residence there, which was along in the forties, when Davenport was established as the County seat, which Rockingham made a hard fight to secure. The town was soon deserted and

moved to the former city, but Adrian and his father removed to Le Claire in 1847, where they acquired considerable property. He soon became the leading citizen of Le Claire, being the first mayor of the town and reëlected several consecutive terms. He also became engaged in river business and for years was captain of the finest steamboats on the upper Mississippi river.

Captain Davenport had the honor of being the second sheriff appointed for Scott County, which was in 1838, under Governor Lucus, to succeed Major Frazer Wilson, who was the first sheriff appointed by Governor Dodge, under the Territorial Government of Wisconsin. Captain Davenport served under this appointment until 1839, when the office of sheriff was made elective by a change in the organic law of the Territory, and he was then elected and reëlected every two years until 1846, when under the law he could serve no longer. He then retired to private life. In 1848 he purchased the machinery of the Rockingham steam mill and took it to Le Claire and erected a steam flouring and saw mill, and in company with Samuel Lyter engaged extensively in the general mercantile business. Mr. Lyter was succeeded by Robert Christie. In a year or so after it was built the mill burned down and he, in company with R. H. Rogers, James Jack and Winchester Sherman, built a much more extensive flouring mill on the same site, and also erected a saw-mill. He was also a member of the company who built the "boat ways" in Le Claire. May 11, 1880, Captain Davenport was stricken with paralysis, and for a month his life hung in the balance, but he recovered only to experience a similar attack a few days before his death, which occurred March 27, 1881, at his home in Le Claire.

Captain Davenport led a useful life. He was always charitable and sociability was one of his strongest traits of character. He was broad in his views and a man held in sacred remembrance by all who knew him during his useful career.

JACOB BRAGONIER.

MR. BRAGONIER was born November 11, 1821. He received a common school education, which was in a log cabin covered with clapboards and slab seats with a puncheon floor. The elder boys in those days had to gather up wood and carry it to the school-house for fuel, and in this humble way he received all the education he ever had, outside of a practical business knowledge. Being raised on a farm he could only attend school in the winter months.

Mr. and Mrs. Bragonier started out in life poor, but they were young and willing to work. Their first meal was taken on a drygoods box and consisted of a cup of tea, pork and slap-jacks, but they worked hard and saved their earnings and they accumulated wealth rapidly. As they could afford it they would buy land and now own several hundred acres of valuable land, and he is one of the leading citizens and representative farmers of Princeton Township.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

AMONG those who came to Scott County during the year of 1844 was the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. Mr. Robertson was born February 5, 1812, in Renfrewshire, Scotland. He was reared on a farm and received but a common school education, and for a short time prior to his coming to America he kept books for a firm in Liverpool, England. During the year above mentioned (1844) Mr. Robertson, John Pollock, H. M. Thompson and John Grieve, together

with their families, emigrated to America and landed in New Orleans, where they took a boat up the Mississippi river to Davenport, where they secured accommodations for their families and they came out to Winfield Township and built a house, in which they all moved later.

March 29, 1895, after several years of ill-health, and having lost his eyesight some six years ago, Mr. Robertson was called away, leaving a widow and six children to mourn his loss, as well as a large circle of friends.

JAMES NEIL.

JAMES NEIL was born October 22, 1829, near Edinburgh, Scotland. His parents were William and Elizabeth (Patterson) Neil. The father of our subject died when the latter was about four years of age, in Montreal, Canada.

James received but a common school education in Canada and Onondaga County, New York, where his widowed mother moved in 1838 and settled near Syracuse, where an older son (Robert) who was a mason, could secure employment on public works. James remained there until 1846, when he moved to Winfield Township, Scott County, and remained with Alexander Brownlie and began improving a farm.

In 1850 he staked out a claim of Government land on section twenty-nine, Winfield Township, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, and erected a frame house. By hard work and economy he began to succeed in life and as he could afford it he would buy adjoining land, until he now owns five hundred and fifty-nine acres in the old homestead tract. He lived there until a few years ago, when he moved on another farm consisting of one hundred and twenty-eight and one-half acres on sections thirty-four and thirty-five. He is president of the Long Grove Pressed Brick Company. Mr. Neil has been a constant resident in Winfield Township for almost fifty years.

T. J. DODDS.

THE subject of this sketch is the present postmaster of Le Claire, Iowa, and is a descendant from one of the old and highly respected families of Pennsylvania. He first saw the light of day in the old Keystone State, Butler County, May 4, 1830. His parents were James and Elenore (Sproll) Dodds.

Mr. Dodds received but a common school education, after which he learned the tanner's trade under his father. He came to Iowa at an early day. In 1860 he took an extended trip to the Rocky Mountains in the interest of his health and to prospect. After a year in the mountains he returned home. Mr. Dodds is a member of the Masonic Snow Lodge, No. 44, of Le Claire, and has been since 1860.

In political matters Mr. Dodds affiliates with the Democratic party.

HON. ERNST MUELLER.

MR. MUELLER was born November 21, 1832, in Dahl, Germany, and was educated in the common schools of his native place, and at the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade. In 1851 he decided to come to America, and with that object in view, he sailed alone, and staid three months in Philadelphia, where he secured employment in a bakery. He then moved to Long Island, New York, and worked nine months at his trade, when he went to Amanda, Fairfield County, Ohio, and followed his trade two years, and in the spring of 1854 he removed to Scott County, Iowa. Securing employment

at his trade he worked for eight years, when he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in the southeast part of Butler Township, and resided thereon until 1872, when he moved to his present home. Mr. Mueller has eight hundred acres of very valuable land in his adopted County.

Mr. Mueller has held almost every office of trust at the hands of his people in the Township. In 1874 he was elected to the State Legislature on the Republican ticket, and for ten years he filled that office to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. Both he and his wife are members of the German Lutheran Church.

JOHN L. GAST.

THE subject of this sketch was born February 3, 1823. His parents were George and Susan (Lamer) Gast, the place of his birth being on the Juniata river in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, where he received but a common school education, and was reared on a farm. In October, 1845, he moved to Delaware County, Ohio, and settled on the Scioto river, and remained until 1851, leaving there in May of that year and landing in Scott County in June. He came overland with a team and was twenty-one days making the journey. Mr. Gast first purchased a tract of eighty acres of land from "Pancake" Jones (as he was familiarly called), after which he entered two hundred and eighteen acres of Government land, and on July 4 he moved into a shanty which he had erected.

Mr. Gast was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Moyer, November 6, 1845. The result of their union was three children. Susan J. died in infancy, William E. married Rebecca Henry, and Mary M. married Charles Like.

HORATIO GATES STONE.

HORATIO G. STONE was born November 25, 1811, in Essex County, New York, and he was a son of Abram and Eunice (Haskins) Stone. He was a direct descendant of the old Puritan stock of Vermont, though he was a native of Wales. He was a civil engineer prior to coming west. He resided in York State forty years, and during that time he participated in the hardships and inconveniences attending the early settlement of that State. Governed through long life by principle and strict integrity, he held many places of trust and the highest esteem of his fellow-men.

Mr. Stone cast his first vote for George Washington and his last for Abraham Lincoln. He emigrated to Scott County in 1850, where he made his home with his son Horatio until his death, which occurred January 28, 1860.

The subject of this sketch was born and raised on a farm, and the education he obtained was at the common schools of his native County during the winter months. He remained on the farm until he was twenty-two years of age, when he was employed in an iron ore mine for two years. In 1836 Mr. Stone decided to come west and secure a home, and he settled on a forty-acre tract where his present residence now stands. His first residence was a small frame house and is still standing. He added a great deal more land to this forty in future years, and paid from one dollar and twenty-five cents to fifty dollars an acre, paying for it by working at a fraction more than sixteen dollars a month. For two years he worked at the cooper's trade, and by close economy he managed to buy a team and his first crop was cultivated on ten acres, which was in 1842. The first hogs owned in

the family were earned by Mrs. Stone, who did some sewing for a neighbor in payment for them.

In October, 1841, Mr. Stone was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Van Boskirk, whose parents were Andrew and Passa (Inman) Van Boskirk, natives of Union County, Pennsylvania. They moved to Licking County, Ohio, in 1832, where they lived until 1839, when they moved to Wisconsin and resided about a year, when they removed to Le Claire Township, Scott County.

WILLIAM E. GAST.

ONE of the leading and influential men of Princeton Township is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He first saw the light of day July 17, 1850, in Prospect, Delaware County, Ohio. He is the second child of John L. and Margaret (Moyer) Gast. He was less than a year old when his parents immigrated from Ohio to Scott County, Iowa, hence he grew up here with the development of the County. His first education was obtained at the public schools of Princeton, which was supplemented with a course at Mount Vernon, and another year at the Princeton graded school. He has spent his past life in stock raising and agricultural pursuits, and is a successful farmer.

Mr. Gast was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca, daughter of John and Ann (Orr) Henry, July 20, 1871. She is a lineal descendant from prominent Irish and English families. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Gast has been blessed with three children: Mellie E., John O. and Emory L.

Mr. Gast has never been an office-seeker, though he has been induced to hold some Township and school offices. He is an elder in the Princeton Presbyterian church, where he has labored earnestly and faithfully for the betterment of mankind and the morals of the community. He

is a strong advocate of prohibition, and liberal in his views in local political contests, casting his vote for the man whom he thinks most eligible to fill the office.

ASMUS WOLF.

ASMUS WOLF was born September 20, 1839, in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, and received his education in his native home. At the age of twenty-one he decided to come to America, coming direct to Davenport, where he worked on a farm for about six months.

When the late war broke out he enlisted in Company B, Sixteenth Iowa Volunteers, on November 2, 1861, and for the first six months he remained in Camp McClellan. On March 26, 1862, his company was ordered to St. Louis, and from there to Shiloh. He participated in all the battles of his regiment, including Shiloh, Corinth, siege of Vicksburg and many others. In 1863 he reënlisted for another three years, and expected to get a furlough, but before his turn came his regiment was ordered on a scouting expedition to Meridian, Mississippi. On February 7 of that year he was taken prisoner; in company with five comrades he approached a farm-house, where thirty-one rebels were disguised in Union uniforms, and they were fired upon, and Mr. Wolf received seven flesh wounds from as many balls. Two other members of the squad were taken with him, and for three days they were marched without food and were finally taken to Cahaba, Alabama, where they were confined in a cotton gin for ten weeks, when they were transferred to Andersonville prison.

In 1870 he purchased a farm on which he now lives. He owns three hundred acres of as valuable land as there is in Butler Township, and he is one of the ideal and progressive farmers of Scott County.

J. B. YOUNG.

THERE are four cities in Iowa that pay the superintendent of schools two thousand dollars a year. Davenport is one of these, and J. B. Young is its scholarly and able school superintendent. Mr. Young is now serving his twenty-first year in the Davenport schools, and his eleventh as superintendent. He is a native of New York State, having been born in Franklin County, July 15, 1834. Like many other Iowa school men, his boyhood years were passed on a farm, where he became accustomed to all the "prose and poetry" of farm life. He was, however, early possessed with a desire to obtain a better education than the common schools of the day and place afforded opportunities for. But he was without the means. Nevertheless he determined to venture forward. By teaching school winters and working on a farm during summer vacations he earned the money needed to enable him to reach the goal of his educational ambition. He fitted himself for college at Franklin Academy, Malone, New York, and entered Middlebury College, Vermont, graduating therefrom in the full classical course in 1861. Immediately after graduation he was chosen principal of Lawrenceville Academy, St. Lawrence County, New York. He occupied this position until 1864, when he was invited to the principalship of Fort Covington Academy and the supervision of the Union schools of that town. He remained in that work for four years. In the fall of 1868 he came to Davenport, Iowa, having been elected principal of the high school of that city, which position he held for ten years. In 1878, when Miss Sudlow, the superintendent, was appointed to a professorship in the Iowa State University, Mr. Young, on account of his long and

acceptable service in the high school and his recognized qualifications for the place, became her successor.

The Davenport schools rank with the very first in the State. Ten schools besides the high school compose the system. Each one of these has a principal who coöperates with the superintendent in the supervision of the work thereof. In connection with one of these schools there is maintained a training school in which graduates of the high school receive a year's thorough instruction in methods of school management and in the theory and practice of teaching before entering upon service in the school room. The general efficiency of the city schools is due in no small degree to the work and influence of this school.

The high school had, in January, 1889, an enrollment of two hundred and seventy pupils. It employs seven teachers including the principal. The total enrollment of the schools for the year 1887-88 was four thousand five hundred and six, and the number of teachers ninety, besides ten special teachers of German.

Last fall the school board established in connection with the public schools a cooking school, and equipped it with all the necessary apparatus and appliances. Girls of the high school and of the ninth grade of the grammar schools are admitted. Two hundred and eight girls have availed themselves of its advantages. It is in contemplation to institute, next year, a department of manual training for boys.

Mr. Young is a quiet but faithful and successful worker in the position he occupies. He keeps himself and his schools abreast of the times in all the best means and methods known to the profession. He enjoys the confidence and esteem of his teachers and of the community which he has so long served. He has been for many years an influential member of the State Teachers' Association, and is now a member of its educational council.*

*For the above sketch of Mr. Young we are indebted to a historical souvenir issued under the auspices of the Iowa "Normal Monthly," in 1889.

JOHN C. BILLS.

JOHN C. BILLS, attorney, has been a member of the Scott County bar since May, 1856. He is a native of Wyoming County, New York, born in 1833. After receiving an academic education he read law in Buffalo, and was admitted to the bar in 1855. The spring following he came west and located in Davenport, Iowa, and has been an active and prominent member of the Scott County bar to the present time. He was twice elected Mayor of Davenport, in 1870 and 1871, on the Republican ticket. He was married in July, 1861, to Clara B. Bliss, a native of Wyoming County, New York. ("History of Scott County," 1882.)

JOSEPH MOUNTS.

ONE of the pioneer settlers of Scott County was Joseph Mounts, who was born near Princeton, Indiana, May 10, 1810. His parents were Mathias and Mary (Montgomery) Mounts, natives of Virginia. She was a cousin to Davy Crockett, and also of General Montgomery, who was killed at the battle of Quebec.

At the age of four years Joseph was taken by his parents to Edwards County, Illinois, where he received his education, and lived until 1835, when in June of that year he came to Scott County and selected a home in Buffalo Township. He then returned to Indiana and brought his family to Scott County. The following April—in 1836—he sold his claim to a man by the name of Brunson, and the land was platted as a town site. They paid him $800 cash for the claim, which gave him a

start. He rented land for one season and the next season moved to a farm near the Village of Buffalo, on which he remained for five years, when he purchased a farm in section seven, Buffalo Township, and subsequently moved to Blue Grass Township, where he lived until his death. During his residence in Scott County he fenced and cleared more than four hundred acres of land and erected six houses, one of which cost him over three thousand dollars, and was the finest in the Township in those days.

Mr. Mounts was united in marriage November 1, 1830, to Miss Elizabeth Stennett, a native of Hardin County, Kentucky. They were the parents of ten children—Sylvester, Harriet, Louisa, Lucy, Mahala, Ellen, Mary, Charles.

EDWARD E. COOK.

EDWARD E. COOK, attorney, has been an active member of the Scott County bar since May, 1863. He was born in Scott County, Iowa, August 13, 1843. He is the son of John P. Cook, a native of New York State, and one of Scott County's earliest attorneys. He came to Davenport in 1836, read law, and was admitted to practice about 1841, in Cedar County, Iowa, where he located in 1840; he was one of the earliest settlers of that County and one of the first settlers in the town of Tipton, and helped to make some of the first improvements in the place. In October, 1842, he married Eliza A. Rowe, a daughter of Christian Rowe, and a citizen of Scott County, to which she came with her parents in 1836, from Steuben County, New York. In March, 1851, Mr. J. P. Cook moved his family to Davenport, where he remained an active member of the legal profession until his death, April 16, 1872. He was a member of the Thirty-third Congress from this district, served in the sessions of 1853-54 and 1854-55. The subject of this memoir was

educated in the cities of Washington, District of Columbia; Rochester, Geneva and Albany, New York; was also a year in Griswold College, Davenport, and was the first student in the collegiate department in that institution. He graduated from the Albany Law School in May, 1863, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of New York. He came home to Davenport, and was admitted on motion at the May term of the District Court of 1863. He then entered the office of his father, and January 1, 1865, became a member of the law firm of Cook & Drury. January 1, 1871, the firm changed to Cook & Bruning. This relation continued until the death of Mr. Cook, Sr. In May, 1872, Mr. Cook formed a partnership with Judge J. S. Richman, under the firm name of Cook, Richman & Bruning, continuing until December 1, 1875, when Mr. Bruning retired, the firm remaining Cook & Richman till May 1, 1880, when the firm of Cook & Dodge was formed. Mr. Cook affiliates with the Democratic party politically, and has done considerable committee work in an official way in its behalf and as an expositor of its principles, but has refused to become a candidate for any office. ("History of Scott County," 1882.)

HON. JOHN P. COOK.

THE following sketch of a distinguished pioneer citizen of Davenport appeared in a "History of Scott County," published in 1882:

Hon. John P. Cook died at his residence in Davenport, on the corner of Sixth and Main streets, at five o'clock on the afternoon of April 17, 1872. He was a native of the State of New York, having been born in Whitestown, Oneida County, in August, 1817. At the age of nineteen he came to this place with his father, and with him settled on the "Cook farm," at the present western boundary of this city. Remaining there for a year or two, he then prepared himself

for the practice of law in the office of his brother, Ebenezer Cook, in this place; removed to Tipton, in Cedar County, and in the year 1842 was admitted to the bar. He married, in 1842, Miss Eliza A. Rowe, of Pleasant Valley, in this County. In 1851 he removed from Tipton to this city, which was his home to the day of his death. Subsequent to his settling here he was elected to the House of Representatives of the United States, and served his country well and faithfully in the Thirty-third Congress. On the breaking up of the Whig party he affiliated with the Democratic party, the principles of which he labored earnestly to sustain and promulgate, even to the end of his days. His life was one of great energy and industry. He was by natural instinct a true western man—a wide-awake, thoroughly active pioneer who never saw the time when he could lay aside the business harness, and to all appearance never wanted to. As a lawyer he had few superiors; was always ready, fluent, and an able advocate, and with these qualities were combined energy, tact and industry; and for years past, and up to the day of his demise, no law firm in the Northwest has stood in better repute than that broken by his death.

It was but a few months before that the death of his brother, the Hon. Ebenezer Cook, took place. To him was the subject of this notice most devotedly attached. They had been together almost constantly from boyhood; all their business plans were conned over together, neither ever taking an important step without consulting with, and probably in some way deferring to, the other. His illness was of long duration, but he bore up to the last with the courage of a brave soul.

He was one of the founders of the Scott County Pioneer Settlers' Association, and always took the greatest interest in its gathering. No old settler was more missed in their annual social gathering than he. He was fifty-five years old at the time of his death.

EBENEZER COOK.

EBENEZER COOK was the son of Captain Ira Cook, and was born at New Hartford, near Utica, Oneida County, New York, February 14, 1810. While yet a boy his father moved to Broome County in the same State, where he was extensively engaged in the lumber business.

Ebenezer at the age of seventeen went to Ithica as the confidential agent of Hiram Powers, in a wholesale house there. When twenty-three years of age he married at Unadilla, Miss Clarissa C. Bryant, and soon after went into the mercantile business, at Vienna, Oneida County. In May, 1835, with his old friend and earliest patron, Hiram Powers, he journeyed by way of the lakes to Green Bay, then on horseback through the Indian country to Galena. There they heard such glowing accounts of the lands of Iowa and the opposite shores of the Missippi that on returning to New York State, the entire family decided on leaving their eastern home for a new one in the regions beyond the Mississippi. Ebenezer did not accompany them but followed in December, 1835.

In 1838 he commenced reading law with Judge Williams, and was appointed clerk of the Federal Court in 1839, being admitted to the bar in 1840. He soon obtained an extensive practice in ten Counties.

In 1847 he commenced the locating of land warrants issued under the Congress of 1845, and this led him to active operations in real estate, which he successfully carried on until the railroad excitement of 1851, '52, '53, when he took an active part in the new movement for the advancement of the State by these means, becoming a director of the Chicago & Rock Island Road from its first organization; was elected secretary and vice-president of the old Mississippi & Missouri

Road, and at the consolidation of the two roads as the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, he became treasurer, afterward vice-president, and was at the time of his death acting president of the same road, which loses one of its most valuable and energetic chiefs.

The handling of large sums of money during his land warrant business drew his attention to banking, and he became a member of the firm of Cook & Sargent, until 1859, when he withdrew to devote his whole attention to the interests of the railroad.

Although a consistent and patriotic member of his party he took no active share in politics, and never sought or solicited any office in his life. He had his share of civic honors, being elected alderman of Davenport in 1851, again in 1854, and honored with the mayoralty in 1858. He died at his home in Davenport, on the eighth of October, 1871, aged sixty-one years and eight months. ("History of Scott County," 1882.)

ADAM DONALDSON.

THE subject of this sketch is one of the oldest and best known citizens among the early settlers in Scott County. He was born in Saratoga County, New York, May 22, 1809. His parents were Peter and Catherine (Clute) Donaldson, whose ancestors were originally from Ireland. Mr. Donaldson learned the miller's trade when a boy, and for thirty years before coming west he followed that occupation in the Empire State.

In 1839 he came by way of the lakes to Chicago and from there overland in a wagon to Scott County, arriving here October 15 of the same year. He purchased a claim of two hundred and forty acres in Pleasant Valley Township, for which he paid five hundred dollars cash to Steven Henley, and when it came on the market he purchased the land from the Government, obtaining thereby a clear title to it.

He was one of the first Township trustees, and during his early residence in Scott County became somewhat noted as a breeder of trotting horses. He cast his first Presidential vote for Henry Clay in 1832, and in 1836 for William H. Harrison, who was then defeated, but elected in 1840. Prior to the war he was an old-line Whig, since which he has always been a staunch Republican.

He married Miss Rachel Hooghkirk of New York State, in 1838, and their married life extended over a period of fifty-five years. Mrs. Donaldson passed away April 2, 1893. In 1889 they disposed of their beautiful farm in Pleasant Valley and moved to Davenport.

REV. ENOCH MEAD.

THERE is no name which is more familiar to the early and later settlers of Scott County than that which stands at the head of this sketch. Rev. Enoch Mead was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, September 2, 1809. His parents were Colonel Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Holmes) Mead, both of the old Puritan stock.

The old family homestead was situated at the foot of Putnam's hill, and the farm has been in the family for several generations. Colonel Mead held the rank of colonel of Connecticut militia for many years, including the War of 1812.

Our subject resided on the farm with his parents, attending district school in the winter until he was fourteen years of age. He then took a classical course at a school in Stamford and at Yale College, graduating from the college in the class of 1830. Entering the Theological Seminary at Auburn, New York, he took a three years' course and was licensed to preach by the Cayuga presbytery on April 17, 1833. He accepted a call to the pastorate of the Congregational church of New Haven, Vermont, in 1834, and was ordained and installed

pastor of that church to succeed the Rev. Dr. Bates, president of the Middlebury College.

While in New Haven Mr. Mead was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. James, daughter of Deacon Samuel James, January 20, 1835. In the fall of 1837 he decided to come west, and leaving his family in the care of his parents in Connecticut, he set his face toward the setting sun with no particular place in view, his route being by the way of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and the Ohio river and up the Mississippi river to Alton, Illinois. While resting in Alton from a three weeks' journey, a pro-slavery riot destroyed the printing press and murdered the publisher of the "Alton Observer," Elijah P. Lovejoy. Together with a few sorrowing friends of the deceased, Mr. Mead gave to this early martyr to the cause of emancipation Christian burial. From Alton he proceeded up the Illinois river to Peoria, thence to Knoxville, Illinois. Leaving his baggage there he set out on foot alone for Rock Island, which he reached after three days' travel through the woods and over prairies, with an occasional squatter's hut to be found.

Arriving at Stephenson he crossed the river to Davenport, then a new town containing about a half dozen families. Learning that there was a town four miles down the river called Rockingham, then the County seat and containing several hundred inhabitants, he traveled down to that place and received a hearty welcome as a minister of the Gospel. They said the "Sabbath had not crossed the river," but the majority desired a Christian minister to settle among them and establish their religious institutions. Believing this to be a promising field for usefulness he accepted the invitation to remain, and soon gathered a congregation, organized a Presbyterian church, and continued his services as a minister until the decline of the town, caused by the removal of the County seat to Davenport.

During the first winter as the children were growing up in ignorance, he taught a village school, and then returned east for his family. He shipped his household effects by the way of New York, New Orleans and

the Mississippi river to Rockingham, then purchasing a span of horses and a covered wagon he left the Green Mountain State and with his family set out for his new home, one thousand two hundred miles away. His overland journey was made without accident; the longest distance they found without seeing a house was forty miles, and they made the journey in a little over one month. The once prosperous town of Rockingham now commenced a rapid decline, which continued until it was nearly deserted. The church which he organized was swallowed up by the Metropolitan church in Davenport. He then devoted himself to the missionary work in his own and the adjoining Counties, and for many years he continued this work. At Blue Grass and other places he preached the Gospel regularly, and often made long journeys of one hundred miles over the prairies to fill some pulpit. The last few years of his life were spent on his farm in Rockingham Township, where he was engaged in agricultural and horticultural pursuits. He was a member of the State Horticultural Society and contributed articles for its annual reports.

JOHN M'DOWELL BURROWS.

MR. BURROWS was born in New York City, May 8, 1814. His parents were David and Ann (Mulford) Burrows, natives of Elizabethtown, New Jersey. The ancestors on both sides immigrated from England and settled in New Jersey, where many of their descendants are still living. At the age of fourteen John removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, with his parents, where he received his primary education. He was sent to Lane Seminary at the age of seventeen years to prepare for the ministry, but after remaining in that institution two years he became convinced that he lacked fitness for that profession. He then learned the trade of wood turner, and followed it until 1838. In the

spring of 1839 he, in company with John Owens, William S. Collins and a Mr. Ganet, came to Scott County and settled in Davenport, making the trip in a one-horse buggy. Filing a claim on public land he engaged in farming after the pioneer fashion, and also became one of the pioneer merchants of the embryonic city. At a later date he was largely engaged in milling enterprises and in the general grain trade. He continued to reside in Davenport to the end of his life, and was held in high esteem. An important work of his later life was the compilation of a pioneer history of Davenport, which has found a place in the libraries of most of the early settlers and their descendants. The wife of Mr. Burrows, who died in 1876, was Miss Sarah Muhr Gamoye of Cincinnati, Ohio, before her marriage.

JOHN DOYLE.

THE subject of this biographical sketch was born in the parish of Killeagh, County Cork, Ireland, September 29, 1825, his parents being John and Mary Doyle. When he grew up he learned the butcher's trade and followed it for many years after coming to America. He arrived in New York in May of 1850, and immediately went to Wisconsin, where he remained until the fall of 1852. He then returned to New York, where he continued working at his trade until 1854; when the gold fever was at its height in California he decided that chances for a young man were better on the Pacific slope, and money more plentiful, and to better his condition he went to San Francisco and remained there until 1861, when he came east as far as Iowa and settled in Scott County, purchasing a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Winfield Township. This farm he improved and in later years built on it one of the finest dwellings in the Township.

Having accumulated a comfortable competence and retired from

business Mr. Doyle, accompanied by his wife, revisited California in 1892, and while stopping at a hotel in San Francisco both met death from asphyxiation. From a letter partially written, which was found in their rooms, it seemed that Mr. Doyle had retired early for the night and, Mrs. Doyle's thoughts turning homeward, she started a letter to her family, which was never finished. The shock was a terrible blow to their children and friends in Scott County, and the community as well lost two of its most beloved and highly esteemed citizens.

John Leonard Doyle, the son, who now owns the old homestead, was born there and enjoys a large share of the esteem of his neighbors and of the people who have known him from boyhood.

WILLIAM BECKER.

WILLIAM BECKER was born in Sollinger, Prussia, April 17, 1821. His parents were Abraham and Gertrude Becker, and he was trained to the mercantile business, in which he was prominent for many years in Scott County. He came to this country in 1848 and first went to St. Louis, where he secured employment in a store. He remained there four years and managed to save up one thousand dollars. With his earnings he came on horseback to Le Claire, in 1852, and embarked in the mercantile business on his own account. In 1853 he erected a store building and conducted a successful business until 1858, when he decided to sell out and make a visit to his native land. After remaining abroad about six months he took passage on the steamship "Austria" for the United States. This vessel left Hamburg, September 1, 1858, with six hundred and forty-two passengers; they reached Southampton on the third day, when a dense fog caused a delay of twenty-four hours. For ten days the vessel crept along in the fog and on the thirteenth day it caught fire and was burned to the water's edge. Mr. Becker managed to

cling to an improvised raft which was thrown overboard until he was picked up by a passing vessel, which landed him at a Portuguese port. He finally reached New York on the fourteenth of October and returned to his home in Iowa after having had a most thrilling and perilous experience at sea.

For many years Mr. Becker was the most prominent merchant in Scott County, outside of Davenport, and up to the time of his death, which occurred January 3, 1886, he was a conspicuous figure in the community. He was married in 1859 to Lina Schild and had a family of three sons and one daughter.

CAPTAIN WARNER LEWIS CLARK.

THE subject of this sketch can rightfully be termed the father of Buffalo. Not only is he the oldest settler in the southwestern part of the County, but he has been one of the most influential characters of the County, and was known throughout the State by public men in early days. Captain Clark was born on the Wabash river, near Mount Carmel, Illinois, November 14, 1822. His parents were Benjamin W. Clark, a native of Virginia, and Mary (Beard) Clark. In 1827 his father moved to Rock Island. At that time Black Hawk, Keokuk and their tribes, the Sacs and Foxes, inhabited the country. The Indians were friendly, though treacherous, and had some restless, bold spirits. W. L. and his brother, John P., had many pleasant hours with the young Indians playing ball, running foot races, etc., and he became familiar with the language of these tribes and could speak it fluently.

The subject of this sketch remained at Rock Island until December, 1833, when he removed with his father's family to Black Hawk's purchase, where they made the first settlement in what is now Buffalo

Township. In the spring of 1836 the town of Buffalo was laid out and W. L. took the contract for putting up the first storehouse. He had for a partner in the enterprise S. C. Hastings, who was afterward Judge of the Supreme Court of Iowa, and member of Congress, and also Chief Justice of California. He had also the management of the noted "Clark's ferry," and now resides on the tract of land which he "claimed" at that time, just west of the village of Buffalo. He attended a school taught by Erastus Basset, which was the first taught in Buffalo Township.

He began fighting the battles of life by cutting cord-wood at fifty cents a cord and breaking prairie sod at two dollars an acre, raised and sold winter wheat at from twenty to twenty-two cents a bushel, and in this way accumulated some money.

In 1848 Captain Clark, in company with W. H. Baker, erected a double saw-mill on Rock river above the falls, and soon after stocked a lumber yard in Davenport under the firm name of Clark & Hamilton. In 1850 he sold out his interest in the lumber yard and purchased a quarter interest in the steamer "Uncle Toby" and two barges, taking possession and running the boat until 1853. He and Captain Le Roy Dodge then purchased a half interest in a line of packets plying between Keokuk, Rock Island and Davenport, Captain Clark taking command of one steamer and Captain Dodge of the other. They were very successful, and in 1856 they purchased the entire line, paying the Keokuk Company forty thousand dollars for their interest, adding the "Ben Campbell," a very fine boat in those days, which was subsequently burned at Buffalo.

In the summer of 1865 they laid out an addition to the City of Buffalo, which still bears their name.

In 1857 Captain Clark removed from Davenport to Buffalo and opened a coal bank to supply the packet line with coal. He lost a large share of his property in 1859, but was left with a comfortable competency for his declining years. He has been a lifelong Democrat, but

never sought political honors. He has always been generous to the poor, temperate in his habits and a man honored by all who know him. He still resides at the old homestead.

THOMAS JAMES.

THOMAS JAMES is a native of South Wales, and a son of John and Mary (Davis) James. His father emigrated to the United States in 1833, and located in Delaware County, Ohio. He returned shortly after to the place of his birth and in 1837 he again came to the United States, and died the following year. Thomas was young when his father died and he was apprenticed to the tailor's trade in Delaware, Ohio, where he remained for two years. In 1843 he went to Missouri, where he worked on a farm until 1845, when he went to Dubuque and entered the employ of Thompson, Sage & Davis, dealers in general merchandise, in the capacity of clerk. Subsequently Mr. James went to St. Louis, where he enlisted in what was known as Clark's battalion for service in the Mexican War. During the war he served under Commanders Carney, Doniphan and Price and had many interesting experiences. At the close of the war Mr. James visited Ohio, and from there he went to the pineries of Wisconsin, where he found employment for five years, after which he returned to Princeton, Scott County, and engaged in farming, having purchased land in this County in 1848.

Mr. James was married to Miss Elizabeth A. Beers, daughter of Peter and Mary (Penery) Beers, in 1854. He has never been an office-seeker, though he has held many village offices and was school director for eighteen years. Prior to 1854 he voted the Whig ticket, but since then has always affiliated with the Democratic party, and in religious belief he is an Episcopalian.

FRANCIS X. BEH.

PROMINENT among the leading Germans of Buffalo Township is Francis X. Beh. He was born in Germany, December 9, 1827, his parents being Francis S. and Barbara (Baumgardner) Beh. He received a common school education in his native home and was reared on a farm.

In 1854 he came to America, landing in New York and going thence to Detroit, overland in a stage. He remained in the latter city for two years, when he came to Scott County and located in Buffalo. In 1868 he purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, on which he now resides. He is now owner of five hundred and forty acres of land in the County, as a result of his thrift and industry. When he landed in Scott County he had a five-dollar gold piece, which was the extent of his capital. He has held many school and Township offices, also was a justice of the peace for ten years. He is a member of the Catholic Church and affiliates with the Democratic party.

NELSON L. OSBORN.

THE subject of this sketch is a direct descendant from a historical family of nine brothers who came from Europe at a very early day and settled in different parts of America. From them have descended nearly all those who now bear the name in the United States.

Nelson L. Osborn was born November 26, 1820, in Meigs County, Ohio. His father, Jeremiah Osborn, was a native of New York State,

and was a soldier in the War of 1812, who died of cholera in St. Louis in 1854, while on his way to Scott County. His grandfather was a soldier under General George Washington during the Revolutionary War.

In 1843 Nelson L. Osborn came to Scott County to visit an uncle, Lyman Osborn, and being favorably impressed with the country decided to make his future home here. In 1856 he purchased land in Sheridan Township, where he has lived ever since, and where he now owns about four hundred acres of valuable land.

In 1842 he was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Congrove, a native of Virginia, and eight children have been born of this union. Mr. Osborn has held many school and Township offices and is classed among the representative citizens of Scott County.

ANDREW W. CAMPBELL.

THE subject of this sketch was one of the very early settlers of Scott County. He was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, June 30, 1802, and when very young his parents moved to Jefferson County, Indiana, where he obtained his education and grew to manhood. His advantages for an education were very meager, so far as schools were concerned, and what he obtained was by his own efforts and outside of school houses.

In 1836 he disposed of his interests in Indiana and emigrated to Scott County and settled in Buffalo Township, where he improved a farm. He resided there until the spring of 1841, when he moved to Blue Grass Township.

In 1840 he erected one of the first frame houses in Blue Grass Township. Mr. Campbell was exceedingly fond of hunting and out-

door sports, and was often a member of the hunting parties which roamed over Eastern Iowa during the pioneer days. On one of these tours, in company with the late Willard Burrows, they came near perishing for want of provisions and the extreme cold to which they were subjected, being overtaken by a severe snow storm while a long distance from any settlement.

In 1844 he was elected a delegate to the first constitutional convention, which assembled at Iowa City, on the first Monday of October of that year.

In early days Mr. Campbell made frequent trips to the pineries of Wisconsin during the winter months for the purpose of getting out logs, which he sawed into lumber and rafted and floated down the river in the spring. During the spring of 1850 in company with L. S. Blackman and another man he started overland for California. When in camp at Council Bluffs the emigrants formed themselves into a protective company and adopted rules to be enforced during their overland journey. These rules did not suit Mr. Campbell and his comrades divided the provisions and teams, and a horse and wagon fell to his lot. He then purchased a span of mules and started alone. He walked a greater part of the way, sleeping on the ground beneath his wagon of nights, his faithful dog being his only guard and companion. He made the trip in unusually quick time. He returned home during the fall of that year with his son, George R., who had gone overland to California in 1849. In 1853 he equipped a train of five teams, and in company with his daughter Mary (who was the wife of Ross McCloud, who had previously gone to California), and about twenty others with whom he had contracted to furnish transportation for the journey, started overland a second time for California. He was taken sick while en route and died on Green river, about forty miles from Salt Lake City, where he was buried on the twenty-second of July. His daughter Mary took charge of the train of teams and successfully conducted it to its destination.

February 17, 1822, he was united in marriage to Lucy R. Foster and eleven children were born to them. J. F. Campbell, their eldest son, was for many years a prominent farmer of Scott County and now lives in Davenport.

ASMUS H. LAMP.

THE subject of this sketch is one of the leading farmers of Sheridan Township. He was born in Holstein, Germany, January 18, 1836, and came to America with his father, Claus Lamp, who came direct to Davenport, in 1847. In 1858 he moved to Sheridan Township and the same year was united in marriage to Miss Lena A. Klindt, a native of Germany. To them were born six children, four of whom are living.

Mr. Lamp has been a successful business man and now owns a farm of seven hundred acres. He is a sagacious farmer and stock grower, and a citizen of local prominence.

CHARLES FRANCIS HETZEL.

THE subject of this sketch was born August 19, 1807, in Germany, and was a son of Christian and Christiana (Schuler) Hetzel. In 1830 he came to America and settled in New York City, where he remained for seven years, when he moved to Wheeling, West Virginia. During the summer of 1851 he emigrated to Scott County. Arriving in Davenport he remained there a few months, when he purchased the farm formerly owned by Judge James Grant in Blue Grass Township, to which he removed the following fall. There was a rude log cabin on the farm, in which he lived until 1859, when he erected what was at that time the largest and most commodious

residence in the County outside of Davenport. It was built of brick made on the farm.

Mr. Hetzel was united in marriage to Miss Regina Bayha, July 21, 1834, in New York City. Their union was blessed with a family of thirteen children, of whom ten are now living.

For many years prior to his death Mr. Hetzel took an active part in building up the community with which he was identified, and was long a justice of the peace in Blue Grass Township.

ASAPH SERGEANT.

ONE of the enterprising and progressive men of Scott County, and one who is always willing to aid a laudable enterprise, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. Mr. Sergeant is a son of Charles and Polly (Woodard) Sergeant, and was born in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1832. In 1855 he came west with his father and settled in Black Hawk County, Iowa, where he laid out and christened the town of "Hudson."

In 1861 Mr. Sergeant decided to seek his fortune in the mining districts of Colorado, where he was successful in accumulating about three thousand dollars. After ten years in the gold fields he returned to Iowa. During his residence in Colorado he was elected to the State Senate to fill a vacancy made by the incumbent moving out of the State, but refused to act as a legislator.

Mr. Sergeant was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Condit, daughter of Sylvester G. Condit, a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania. Mr. Condit was a very early settler in Scott County, having come here about 1835, and settled in Le Claire Township. Mrs. Sergeant, née Condit, was born here and has resided in the Township ever since. The date of their marriage was November 19, 1873.

Mr. Sergeant owns a great deal of valuable land in Le Claire Township, and has platted a town on the bank of the Mississippi river and named it Island City.

LEWIS W. CLEMONS.

LEWIS W. CLEMONS was born in Stratford, Fairfield County, Connecticut, April 27, 1826, and is a son of Andrew B. and Amy J. (Bristol) Clemons. He learned the shoemaker's trade and after coming to Davenport, which was in the fall of 1846, he worked about four years at this trade. He purchased land in Pleasant Valley Township on which he made all the improvements, having cleared the land from the wild growth of brush and timber. He decided about ten years ago that his farm was adapted to small fruits, and in a small way he turned his attention to horticulture. His experiment was successful and his labors have been prolific of good results. He has enlarged his business by planting more trees, vines, etc., annually, until he is recognized as the leading grower of small fruits in the County.

Mr. Clemons is not only recognized by his neighbors as the leading horticulturist of the County, but by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, District of Columbia, and is the statistical reporter for his County. He is also correspondent for the State Agricultural Society from Scott County. These positions he has held for ten years.

Mr. Clemons has held many school and Township offices and has been Justice of the Peace for twenty-five years. He has been a member of good standing in the Ancient Order of United Workmen for twenty years, and has been director of the Eastern Iowa Horticultural Association and president of the Union Horticultural Society of Scott County and Rock Island County. He is a member of the Old Settlers' Club of Davenport and holds the office of vice-president of the club.

GILES M. PINNEO.

GILES M. PINNEO is a native of Duxbury, Washington County, Vermont, where he first saw the light of day April 10, 1809. His parents were Giles and Hannah (Davis) Pinneo, also natives of Vermont. The elder Giles Pinneo was a soldier of the War of 1812, and an old-line Democrat.

The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and obtained a good education in the public schools of his native State. In 1834 he came west by the way of the lakes to Detroit and by wagon to the Fox river country in Illinois. From the Fox river country he walked to Springfield, Illinois, where his brother was living at the time. Springfield and the surrounding country were then very unhealthful and wages not very encouraging to a young man, and he remained there but a short time. Proceeding westward he landed July 23, 1834, in Rock Island, where he was stricken down with a fever and was confined to his bed for several weeks. In the fall he crossed the river into Pleasant Valley Township and made a claim of Government land, on which he built a cabin and after living there a year he came to Princeton Township and settled on the farm on which he now resides. His first summer here was spent in camp and the following fall he built a hewed log house. He being the first white settler in the Township his only neighbors were Indians, who were very plentiful in Scott County in those days. He has ever since been identified with every enterprise which would benefit the public, and has held many places of public trust. In 1848 he built with his own hands and at his own cost the first school-house erected in the Township, and he was an active member of the board that built Princeton's present fine school building.

He took the first assessment of Scott County, going over the whole County. In those days the assessor ruled his books with a goose quill pen and a strip of board. He was one of the three commissioners who settled the dispute in regard to the location of the capital of Iowa, giving the vote that decided in favor of Des Moines. Late in the nfties and early sixties he was Princeton's representative in the board of supervisors. In religion he was a Methodist and was a charter member of that church in Princeton and founded the Methodist Sabbath school.

Mr. Pinneo was married in 1837 to Miss Asenath Stricker, a native of Clarke County, Indiana.

WALTER P. HEADLEY.

WALTER P. HEADLEY was born November 3, 1845, on a farm in Greene County, Pennsylvania. His parents were John and Eliza (Huffman) Headley. He was educated in the common schools and began teaching when he was seventeen years old. He taught one term and in 1865 decided to come west, where he would stand better chances to obtain employment. Coming to Scott County he taught here five or six terms of school during winters and worked by the day or month on farms in summer until he had accumulated about eight hundred dollars. He then formed a partnership with J. S. Smith, under the firm name of Smith & Headley, and embarked in the drygoods business in Le Claire, in 1870. The firm existed about ten years, when Mr. Headley bought the interest of his partner and since then has operated the business on his own account, becoming recognized as one of the prominent merchants of the County.

On December 31, 1872, Mr. Headley was united in marriage to Miss Sarah, daughter of Hon. Laurel and Mary Summers.

THOMAS J. GLYNN.

THOMAS J. GLYNN was born December 22, 1841, in Galway County, Ireland. His parents were Michael and Mary (Fox) Glynn, who emigrated to America in 1847, landing in New Orleans and later removing to Madison, Indiana. In 1854 they came to Davenport and purchased eighty acres of land in Winfield Township, paying six dollars an acre for it. Improvements were made on the land and in November, 1855, the family removed to the farm. Thomas worked on the farm, and at the age of eighteen the management of it devolved almost entirely upon him. He was married in 1865 to Miss Anna M. Ennis, born in Ontario, Canada.

With some assistance from his father Mr. Glynn purchased an eighty-acre tract of land in Winfield Township, which he improved and cultivated for seven years. He then sold this farm and has since become the owner of a fine farm of over three hundred acres in Butler Township, on which he now resides.

ADOLPH HOLLAND.

ADOLPH HOLLAND was born December 7, 1810, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, where he received a common school education and learned the cabinet maker's trade. In 1851 he immigrated to America, and coming direct to Davenport proceeded to Winfield Township, where he bought one hundred and fifty-five acres of land and began to improve it. He lived in this Township to the end of his life and among

the young and progressive German-American farmers of Scott County is Henry Holland, the eldest son of Adolph, who now owns the old homestead. He was born in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, November 24, 1840, and came to this country with his parents. He grew up in this County and was married to Miss Sophia Mewes in 1871. She was also born in Germany, in 1852.

Mr. Holland is one of the most prosperous farmers of Winfield Township, his land being under a high state of cultivation and his improvements are of a superior character. He has one of the best dwelling houses in the community erected at a cost of almost four thousand dollars.

RICHARD MAYNE.

ONE of the old and highly respected citizens of Princeton is the venerable gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was born near Belfast, Ireland, June 10, 1810, received a common school education and learned the wagon maker's trade. He immigrated to America in 1832 and settled in Galena, Illinois, where he was employed at the glass smelting works.

In 1850 he crossed the plains to California in search of gold, and remained on the Pacific coast three years, when he returned to Iowa, his venture not having proven a financial success. He acquired a farm of four hundred acres in Jackson County, which he sold in 1867 and purchased a home in Princeton, where he still resides.

Mr. Mayne married Miss Mary Hubble, and they have one son, Samuel, who now lives in Davenport.

WILLIS HOPSON.

THE subject of this sketch can rightfully be termed one of the old settlers of Scott County, having come here with his parents at the age of two years, which was in 1837 or 1838. Willis Hopson was born in Mineral Point, Wisconsin, March 1, 1836. His parents were William and Rosetta (Hubbard) Hopson. The former was a native of Kentucky and the latter of Indiana. He received a common school education in Scott County, which was supplemented with a classical course at Maquoketa Academy and Mount Morris (Illinois) Seminary, after which he took a commercial course at the Bryant & Stratton College of Chicago. After leaving school he engaged in the fire insurance business for many years and then returned to the farm, where he remained until 1885, when he was appointed postmaster of Princeton under President Cleveland. He was reappointed under the present administration, and during his entire career as postmaster there has never been an inspector from the postoffice department in his office. For the past ten years Mr. Hopson has also been engaged in the mercantile business in Princeton. He was married to Miss Hannah A. Brown in 1866.

MAX F. ROHLFF.

PROMINENT among the representative German-American families of Scott County is Max F. Rohlff. He is a native of Holstein, Germany, where he was born September 1, 1829, son of Asmus Rohlff. He received a limited education in the country of his nativity

and grew up on a farm. In November, 1855, he came to America and located in Sheridan Township, where he purchased a farm and now owns almost two hundred acres of very valuable land.

In 1857 he married Miss Bertha Schneckloth, also a native of Germany. He has held many minor offices in his Township and is also adjuster for the German Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Davenport, and has been a lifelong member of the German Lutheran Church.

WILLIAM WILSON.

WILLIAM WILSON was born in Falkirk, Stirlingshire, Scotland, October 1, 1833,and is a son of James and Caroline (Reed) Wilson. His early education was obtained at the place of his birth and at the age of sixteen years he came to America, his parents following him later. He sailed on the "J. W. Bourne," an American ship, and was about two months making the trip across the Atlantic. After landing in New Orleans he took a Mexican war transport steamer up the Mississippi to St. Louis, thence an upper river packet to Davenport. An uncle who had preceded him to America was engaged in farming near Davenport and William took up his abode with him and remained about two summers. In the meantime his father arrived and purchased the land on which the son now lives, and together they cultivated and improved the farm, which has yielded rich returns.

Mr. Wilson was married in 1857 to Miss Jane Kerr, and four children have been born of this marriage, of whom only two are now living. He has held school and Township offices and stands high in Masonry, being a Royal Arch Mason, Knight Templar, and noble of the Mystic Shrine. He held the office of Township clerk for twenty-five years, fourteen years consecutively, being elected first in 1859.

DAVID H. CULBERTSON.

DAVID H. CULBERTSON was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, in 1815, son of Stephen Culbertson, whose father came from near the line between Scotland and Ireland, to America. The subject of this sketch received a common school education. When a young man he went to Perry County, Pennsylvania, and embarked in the mercantile business. He engaged in the same business later in Philadelphia, and came west in 1860. He purchased a beautiful farm in the suburbs of Princeton and made many improvements, devoting a great deal of time to the cultivation of fruits. He was married in 1843 to Miss Mary Linn, also a native of Pennsylvania. He is a staunch Republican and cast his first vote for William Henry Harrison. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

CHARLES W. PINNEO.

IN this materialistic age, an age in which almost every one seems imbued with but one idea, that of the rapid accumulation of wealth, it is refreshing occasionally to meet with one who has other ambitions, other thoughts and immeasurably higher motives in life. This can truthfully be said of Charles W. Pinneo. The greater part of his past life has been spent in educating the rising generation of his vicinity, and endeavoring to fit them for useful and successful careers. He was born December 25, 1839, in Princeton, and is the eldest son of Giles M.

Pinneo. He received his primary education in the common schools of Princeton, and then took a two years' course of study at Cornell College. At the age of sixteen he began teaching, and aside from four terms, taught near Albany, Illinois, he has taught much of the time in Princeton and vicinity.

Charles W. Pinneo has witnessed the progress and development of Scott County from its earliest history to the present time, and there is no man living in Princeton Township who has done more to aid its development. He has been prominently identified with every movement that was of interest to the people and has been a liberal, charitable and useful citizen.

He married Miss Josephine E. Bell, of New England parentage, in 1868.

JAMES RALPH NUTTING.

JAMES RALPH NUTTING was born in Washington County, New York. His paternal grandparents were Ralph and Hannah (Wright) Nutting. His father was Daniel Nutting. His maternal grandparents were James and Aurelia Burch, and his mother was Eliza (Burch) Nutting.

In 1854 he moved with his parents from northeastern Washington County, New York, to Davenport, Iowa. His boyhood was spent on a farm and he began the study of medicine with Dr. A. J. Ennis of Davenport, but after a time abandoned it and returned to the farm. He then went to Troy, New York, to learn the hardware business, and has been in this line of business ever since.

In 1864 he returned to Davenport and obtained employment as clerk in the hardware store of Sickels & Preston. In August of 1865 he was

sent by Sickels & Preston to Chicago, where they also had a store, and remained there about a year, returning to Davenport in 1866 and continuing with this same firm until 1870.

In 1869 he was married to Ida Elizabeth Hosford, daughter of Dr. W. H. Hosford of Davenport, and the following year he organized the firm of Hosford & Nutting, his father-in-law becoming his partner. This copartnership continued until the death of Dr. Hosford, September 9, 1874. In 1875 Mr. Nutting took into partnership L. C. Dessaint, the firm becoming Dessaint & Nutting. In 1878 this firm was dissolved and Mr. Nutting became interested as a partner with Sickels & Preston, the firm becoming the Sickels, Preston & Nutting Company, of which firm Mr. Nutting has since been the active manager.

He is a stockholder and for many years was a director in the Davenport National Bank, was one of the reorganizers of and a stockholder in the Davenport Woolen Mills, and is a stockholder in the Davenport Foundry & Forge Company, in the Masonic Temple building, in the Turner Hall building and also in the Davenport Syrup & Refining Company. He organized the Ceylon Importing Company for the importation of teas, cocoa and cocoanut oil, and is president of the company. He was a trustee of Griswold College for a number of years and for a long period has been a vestryman of Trinity parish.

Mr. Nutting helped to "break ground" for the Hennepin canal, and being chairman of the committee on ceremonies, the spade with which the earth was turned was presented to him. He was afterward offered five hundred dollars for this historic implement, but was not mercenary enough to part with it in that way, but instead had it appropriately finished and embellished and presented it to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, District of Columbia.

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